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**REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

OF THE

**CITY OF LONDON**

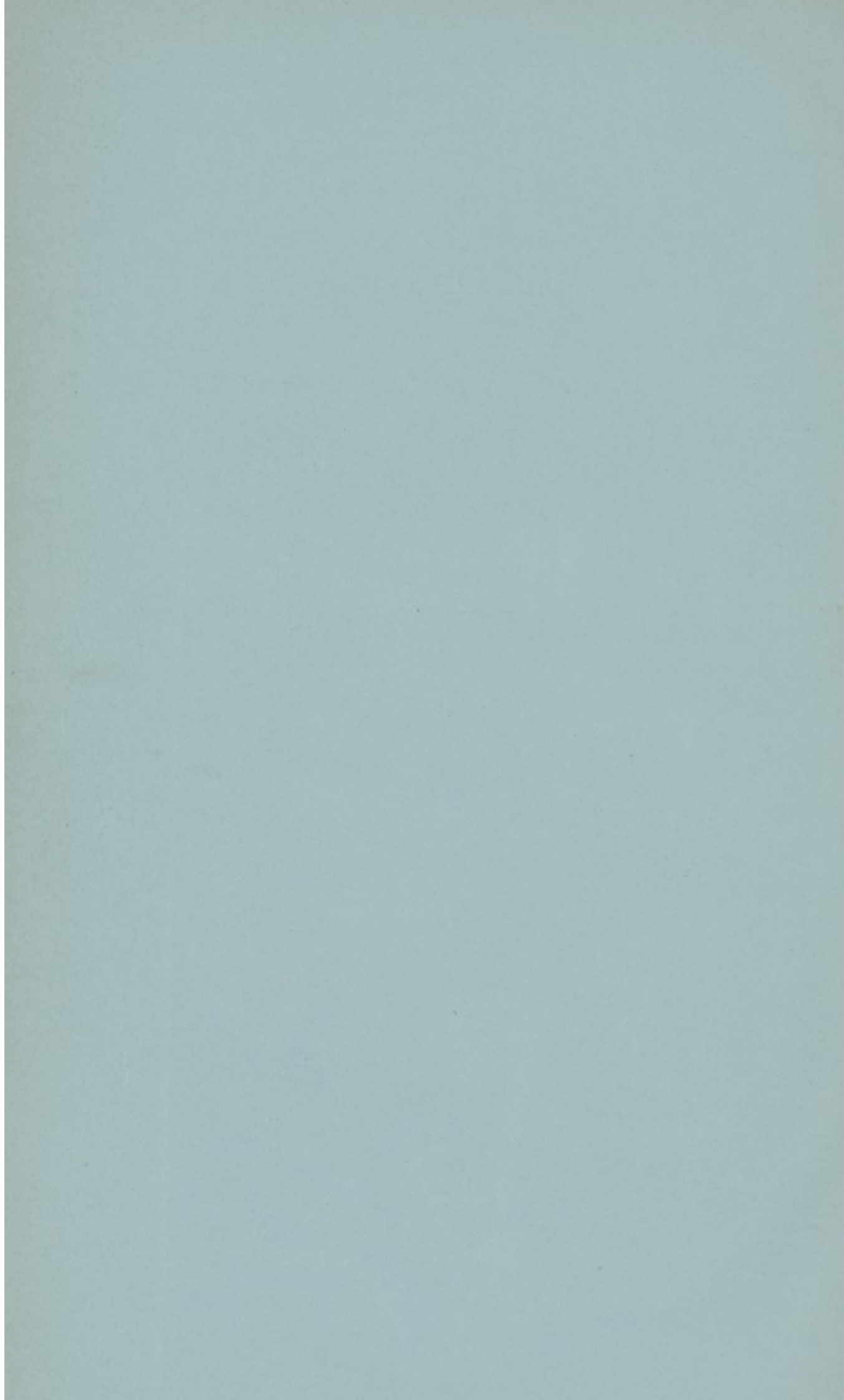
FOR THE YEAR

**1930**

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LONDON.  
PRINTED BY DRAKE, DRIVER & LEAVER, LTD., ROSEBERY AVENUE, E.C.1.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

CITY OF LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1930

LONDON  
Printed and Published by the City of London  
1931

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# SANITARY STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. Date of Appointment.  
 WILLOUGHBY, WILLOUGHBY MASON, B.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.),  
 D.P.H. (Camb.) ..... May, 1928

VETERINARY SURGEON.  
 YOUNG, T. DUNLOP, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. .... Nov., 1909

CLERICAL STAFF.  
 LOWE, GEORGE ..... Principal Assistant ..... Nov., 1902  
 GRAY, CHARLES M. .... 1st Class Assistant ..... March, 1911  
 BLUNT, HAROLD F. .... 2nd Class Assistant ..... May, 1924  
 STOUT, JAMES ERL ..... } 3rd Class Assistants ..... July, 1930  
 LEE, WM. J. .... } ..... Oct., 1915  
 THREADGOLD, ARTHUR W. .... } ..... Nov., 1923  
 COLE, ERNEST ..... } ..... May, 1924  
 LEE, W. R. .... } Unclassified ..... June, 1930  
 TUNBRIDGE, MRS. .... } ..... Jan., 1917  
 (1 Vacant) ..... }

SANITARY INSPECTORS.  
 ROBBINS, FRANCIS JOSEPH ..... } ..... Sept., 1892  
 ROBINSON, ERNEST S. .... } Grade I. .... Feb., 1913  
 FOWLER, GEORGE HENRY ..... } ..... Oct., 1920  
 McGRATH, WILLIAM RICHARD ..... } ..... Mar., 1922  
 HARRINGTON, GEORGE EDWIN ..... } ..... Dec., 1925  
 SILLET, DAVID ERNEST ..... } ..... April, 1926  
 FISHER, STANLEY G. .... } Grade II. .... July, 1928  
 NEALE, WILLIAM G. C. .... } ..... July, 1928  
 TYLER, ALBERT ..... } ..... July, 1928  
 THORPE, ROBERT C. .... } ..... March, 1930  
 MAYNE, JOHN W., Temporary Rat Officer ..... Oct., 1916

SANITARY INSPECTORS AND MEAT INSPECTORS.  
 SHARP, J. OWEN, Senior Inspector ..... May, 1892  
 METTAM, HARRY ..... Dec., 1903  
 BINTCLIFFE, CHARLES E. .... } ..... March, 1907  
 MATSON, WILLIAM S. .... } Grade I. .... Dec., 1910  
 MITCHENER, WILLIAM E. .... } ..... Dec., 1910  
 JONES, JOHN ..... } ..... April, 1914  
 SLATTER, CHARLES ..... } ..... May, 1908  
 MURRAY, SAMUEL B. .... } Grade II. .... Sept., 1911  
 MELLISH, CYRIL E. .... } ..... Jan., 1912  
 THOMPSON, FREDERICK..... } ..... July, 1924  
 PERRIS, G. A. .... } ..... Dec., 1923  
 CANN, S. W. .... } Grade III. .... May, 1927  
 (1 Vacant) ..... }

WOMAN SANITARY INSPECTOR.  
 WILKINSON, Miss ANNIE M. .... July, 1909

KEEPER OF THE MORTUARY.  
 OAKLEY, J. E. .... Feb., 1909

DISINFECTOR.  
 STEGGLES, T. .... Dec., 1918

MESENTERS.  
 TIERNEY, T. E. (Temporary) ..... Dec., 1926  
 BETTS, CHARLES (Temporary) ..... April, 1926

LABOURERS.  
 McDONNELL, R. J. (General Duties at Mortuary) ..... April, 1903  
 POWIS, B. ( Do. do. ) ..... Feb., 1920  
 HASTINGS, T. ( Do. do. ) ..... June, 1920  
 COLLINS, W. (Gatekeeper at City Mortuary) ..... Nov., 1920  
 LUDGATE, G. (Meat Shed) ..... Oct., 1906  
 MORRIS, W. F. (Meat Shed) ..... March, 1925  
 STRONG, S. R. .... March, 1914  
 PREVOST, A. C. .... Feb., 1926  
 MANN, ERNEST V. .... Jan., 1928  
 LAWRENCE, CHARLES J. .... Feb., 1928



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1930.

*To the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the Corporation of London.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
GUILDHALL, E.C.

May, 1931.

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present a report on the work of my Department for the year 1930. It is with regret that I have to record the sudden death of Mr. G. G. King, one of the meat inspectors engaged at Smithfield Market, who entered the service of the Corporation in 1910. I also have to announce the retirement of Mr. W. H. Ralph, one of your sanitary inspectors, after 32 years of faithful service. Both these officers will be missed.

Consequent upon the death of Mr. E. A. Pinchin, F.I.C., the Public Analyst, referred to in my report for 1929, Mr. A. J. C. Lickorish, F.I.C., was appointed in April last to the position thus rendered vacant. In this connection, I should like to place on record my appreciation of the assistance rendered to the Department by Mr. Arthur E. Brown, B.Sc., F.I.C., who so ably undertook the analytical work pending the appointment of the permanent analyst.

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

*Area.*—The City of London (excluding The Temple) comprises an area of 661 acres (excluding tidal water and foreshore), or 1.032 square miles, equal to a square of 1.016 miles to a side.

The area of "Registration London" is 74,817 acres (excluding tidal water and foreshore), or 116.9 square miles, equal to a square of 10.81 miles to a side.

*Density (1928).*—City of London, Registration District, at night, 17.3 persons to an acre; City of London, Registration District, during the day, \*644.1 persons to an acre; Registration London, at night, 59.5 persons to an acre.

*Annual Rateable Value.*—The rateable value of property within the *administrative county of London* (including the City) was £54,659,409 on April 6th, 1930, whilst on the same date the corresponding rateable value of property in the City of London was £8,195,572, or about one-seventh of the whole County.

The sum receivable from a penny rate is £34,682.

*Population.*—The undermentioned figures are extracted from the Report of the Registrar-General on the Census of England and Wales, 1921:—

	Area, Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.		Population.		Private Families. 1921.
		1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	
City of London (Not including the Temple)	661	2,784	2,398	19,657	13,709	3,174

These figures represent the population on the nights of the 3rd April, 1911, and the 19th June, 1921.

The following table shows the progressive decline which has taken place since 1861 in the number of inhabitants who reside within the City boundaries, and the progressive increase in the number of workers who are daily employed in the City:—

Year.	Imperial Census. Night Population.	City Census. Day Population.
1861	112,063	—
1866	—	170,133
1871	75,983	—
1881	51,405	261,061
1891	37,705	301,384
1901	26,923	—
1911	19,657	364,061
1921	13,709	436,721 (Imperial Census).

There is only one registration district in the City.

\* This figure refers only to persons "actively engaged in the City during the daytime," and is based upon the Imperial Census taken in June, 1921.

The estimated population of the City for the year 1930 is not yet available, and in accordance with the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, the estimated population for 1929 is used in this Report. This figure is 10,700.

The day Census taken in 1911 showed that the day population was 364,061 persons, and also that 1,077,155 persons and 94,095 vehicles entered and left the City on the day the count was taken.

*Births.*—During the year 1930, 436 births were registered in the City, 389 of which, however, did not belong thereto. To the remaining 47 must be added the births of 42 children born to citizens temporarily residing outside the City boundary.

The number of births, therefore, on which the rate should be calculated is 89, four of which were still births. The annual birth-rate was 8·3 per 1,000 persons of all ages, compared with a quinquennial mean rate of 7·6 per 1,000. In the Metropolis the birth-rate in 1930 was 15·7 per 1,000.

*Mortality.*—During the year under review, 667 deaths were registered in the District, including 598 persons dying in the City, but not belonging thereto. See table, p. 9, for details. Deducting these latter, 69 deaths remain, to which must be added those of 64 persons who died in institutions in *outside districts*, where they were registered; the total, therefore, on which the City death-rate is calculated is 133. The death-rate for 1930 was 12·0 per 1,000 per annum of the population (the previous year being 14·0), whilst that for the whole of the Metropolis was 11·4.

*Deaths from Violence.*—Of the City deaths, 8·5 per cent. were caused by injuries or violence, as compared with 2·8 in 1928 and 2·7 in 1929. This is 4·6 above the average for the previous five years.

PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Year.	City of London. Per cent.	Metropolis. Per cent.
1925	4·4	4·6
1926	7·2	4·8
1927	2·7	5·1
1928	2·8	5·5
1929	2·7	5·6
Average previous five years	3·9	5·1
1930	8·5	5·5

DEATH RATES, PER 1,000 PER ANNUM.

Year.	City of London.	107 Great Towns of England and Wales.	Metropolis.
1925	11·7	12·2	11·7
1926	10·4	11·6	11·6
1927	11·5	12·2	11·9
1928	12·2	11·6	11·6
1929	14·0	13·7	13·8
Average previous five years	11·9	11·8	10·3
1930	12·0	11·5	11·4

The death rate from zymotic disease per 1,000 of the population was 0·01.

The deaths from Phthisis correspond to a rate of 0·74 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·87 in the Metropolis.

*Infantile Mortality.*—The deaths of children under one year of age were at the rate of 89 per 1,000 births, as against 59 for the whole of London.

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1930.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 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 under 75 years.	75 and upwards.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
All Causes.	133	4	....	....	2	2	16	62	24	23	571
1. Enteric Fever ....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
2. Small-pox ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Measles ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
4. Scarlet Fever ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Whooping Cough ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Diphtheria ....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Influenza ....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
8. Encephalitis Lethargica ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Meningococcal Meningitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	1	....	8
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases ....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	13
12. Cancer, malignant disease ....	20	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	7	1	102
13. Rheumatic Fever ....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5
14. Diabetes ....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	6
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	5
16. Heart Disease ....	30	....	....	....	....	....	2	14	7	7	47
17. Arterio-sclerosis ....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	5
18. Bronchitis ....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	6
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ....	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	1	45
20. Other respiratory diseases ....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	9
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
22. Diarrhœa, &c. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ....	14	....	....	....	....	....	1	10	1	2	23
26. Puerperal Sepsis ....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
27. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
29. Suicide ....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	50
30. Other deaths from Violence ....	7	1	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	178
31. Other Defined Diseases ....	16	....	....	....	....	1	2	8	1	4	2
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTALS ....	133	4	....	....	2	2	16	62	24	23	571

## VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1930 AND PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

Name of District: CITY OF LONDON.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1925	13,340	360	100	7.5	705	52.92	633	84	6	60	156	11.7
1926	13,230	383	106	7.1	703	53.14	644	79	7	66	138	10.4
1927	13,010	417	114	8.7	762	58.51	688	76	12	105	150	11.5
1928	11,430	427	82	7.2	735	64.30	665	70	5	60	140	12.2
1929	10,700	424	80	7.4	721	67.38	657	86	5	62	150	14.0
Average previous 5 years	12,342	406	96	7.6	725	59.25	657	79	7	71	147	11.9
1930	*10,700	436	89	8.3	667	62.33	598	64	4	89	133	12.0

\*Estimated population for 1930 not yet available. The figure used is the estimated population for 1929.

Area of City of London in acres  
(land and inland water) .... 661

Total population at all ages .... 13,706

Number of inhabited houses .... 2,922

Average number of persons per house 4.6

} At Census  
1921.

*Vaccination.*—Of the 436 births notified to the Vaccination Officer during 1930, 96 had been successfully vaccinated by the end of the year, 10 had died before the age for vaccination and in 1 case a child was reported as insusceptible. Vaccination was postponed by medical certificate in 2 cases, 213 had removed into other districts, or the vaccinations were pending at the end of the year. There were 114 instances of conscientious objection. The Public Vaccinator performed 784 re-vaccinations during the year, and in addition to the 96 successful vaccinations referred to above, 141 adult persons were vaccinated for the first time.

## VACCINATION STATISTICS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

Year.	Number of Births notified to Vaccination Officer.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Had Small-pox.	Died before Vaccination.	Vaccination postponed.	Cases pending or removed at the end of the year.	Conscientious objections
		<i>per cent.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>
1925	330	26.9	Nil.	Nil.	4.3	1.8	43.4	23.6
1926	390	26.4	..	..	4.6	Nil.	49.2	19.7
1927	421	25.9	..	..	4.7	..	44.9	24.5
1928	432	31.1	..	..	4.4	..	38.4	26.1
1929	427	25.5	..	..	2.8	0.8	40.2	30.7
Average previous 5 years.	400	27.1	..	..	4.2	0.5	43.2	24.9
1930	436	22.1	..	..	2.3	0.5	48.9	26.2

### INFANT WELFARE WORK.

No new work has been undertaken in connection with Infant Welfare Work, as it is found that the needs of the City are amply fulfilled by the arrangements already in operation.

The small resident population of the City and the consequent few births enables a close personal touch to be maintained between my staff and the City mothers.

The Infant Welfare Centre, administered by the Corporation at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has had a satisfactory attendance at the weekly Wednesday session, and supplies of milk and dried milk, at cost price, under cost price, and free, according to circumstances, have been provided in accordance with the practice which has been in operation for some years. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion is also given where its administration appears to be advisable. In one case home help was provided for 17 days.

411 notifications of birth, made in accordance with the requirements of the Notification of Births Act, were received. Of these, 68 referred to City mothers, and the balance were transferred to the appropriate authorities.

The Woman Inspector, who undertakes the work arising from these notifications, reports that 323 visits were made as a consequence of notifications received, and also that 302 special visits were made in connection with infant welfare. Six visits were also made in respect of cases coming within the scope of the Children Act, 1908, all in relation to nurse children. No verminous school children were notified under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

### CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

In the early part of the year, the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education addressed a circular letter to Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities and Local Authorities, directing attention to the opportunities which exist for supervising the health of children up to five years of age, and urging local authorities to use the powers they already possess, but which only some exercise. The small resident population in the City and the comparatively large number of women beyond child-bearing age, together with the fact that during 1930 only 68 births have occurred amongst City mothers, indicates the care which should be exercised before any broad scheme such as the establishment of day nurseries, etc., should be embarked upon.

In the special City circumstances, it is a comparatively easy matter for your woman sanitary inspector to maintain the intimate personal touch which has always been a factor in the administration of Maternity and Child Welfare work in the City, and an extension of the activity formerly displayed in connection with children up to two years of age, to those between two and five is the direction in which I am of opinion development should proceed.

No difficulty is ever experienced in obtaining such medical assistance as is necessary by reason of the fact that the City is well served by St. Bartholomew's Hospital within its area, and other large hospitals adjacent, to which any apparent needs of the children can be referred.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The investigation into maternal deaths which the Ministry of Health now require to be conducted has not called for any particular organisation in my department. There are very few deaths per annum among the City resident population, and the few maternal deaths are investigated by me. In 1930 the number was one.

It may be of interest to note that, from 1900 to 1930 inclusive, only 15 maternal deaths have occurred among City residents.

### BIRTH CONTROL.

One of the Metropolitan Borough Councils approached the Corporation with the request for support for a resolution on birth control, couched in the following terms :—

“ That this Council recognises that the question of family limitation is one to be settled by the individuals concerned. It further recognises, however, that a demand exists among the working class married women for reliable and private information as to methods of family limitation, and places on record its opinion that such married women should not be prevented, by lack of means, from obtaining the help they desire. It, therefore, calls upon the Ministry of Health to allow those Municipalities who wish to do so to provide facilities for such information through the public services.”

The Corporation were unable to give the support desired, as it was felt that no genuine demand existed which could not be satisfied by medical agencies already in existence dealing directly with the individuals, or that lack of means was a bar to proper advice in cases of medical desirability.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Few comments are necessary with reference to the incidence of infectious disease during the year 1930.

Diphtheria was prevalent to the extent of 19 cases compared with 21 in 1929. The number of Scarlet Fever cases was 20, compared with 31 in 1929. There were 6 cases of Erysipelas. Measles and German Measles are not notifiable diseases. Forty-two cases of the former illness were brought to my notice by medical practitioners and through the medium of the school medical service. Twenty cases of Chicken-pox were notified, 6 of Acute Primary Pneumonia, 10 of Smallpox, 1 of Puerperal Fever and 2 of Enteric Fever.

The percentage of cases removed to hospital for treatment continues to be satisfactory.

In each instance of notified disease a detailed examination is made of the sanitary condition of the premises where the case occurred and a summary of defects found by the District Inspector is given on page 66.

*Notification of Infectious Diseases.*—In the following tables will be found particulars relating to cases of infectious disease, and information as to the removal of patients to hospitals and sanatoria.

## STATISTICS OF NOTIFICATIONS AND REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

NAME OF DISEASE.	Number of Notifications received.	Treated at Home.	Removed to the L.C.C. Special Hospitals.	Removed to the London Fever Hospital.	Treated at other Hospitals and Institutions.	Duplicate Certificates received.	Diagnosis subsequently found to be incorrect.	Net number of Cases.
Small-pox	11	....	10	....	....	1	....	10
Diphtheria	20	1	19	....	....	....	1	19
Scarlet Fever	22	2	18	1	....	1	1	20
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Puerperal Fever	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erysipelas	9	1	....	....	5	3	....	6
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acute Polio-myelitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malaria contracted abroad	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acute Primary Pneumonia	6	1	....	....	5	....	....	6
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amœbic Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicken-pox	23	18	2	1	1	....	1	22
Totals	94	23	52	2	11	5	3	86
Measles	42	36	5	1	....	....	....	42
German Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	136	59	57	3	11	5	3	128

The following is a return of infectious diseases which have occurred in the City of London, exclusive of Tuberculosis, Measles, Pneumonia and Chicken-Pox, with the percentages of such cases removed to hospitals for treatment or nursed at home during 1930 compared with the figures for the previous five years:—

In no case was it necessary to apply for an order for compulsory removal to hospital.

Year.	Number of actual cases.	Per cent. of actual cases reported.	
		Removed to Hospital.	Treated at home.
1925	49	89·8	10·2
1926	91	97·8	2·2
1927	61	90·2	9·8
1928	51	96·0	4·0
1929	60	90·0	10·0
Average for the five years	62·4	92·8	7·2
1930	58	93·1	6·9

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1930.

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL CASES NOTIFIED.													No. of Cases Removed to Hospital.*
	At Ages--Years.													
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and under 20 years.	20 years and under 35 years.	35 years and under 45 years.	45 years and under 65 years.	65 years and over.	
Small-pox	10								2	2	1	5		10
Cholera...														
Plague														
Diphtheria	19		2	2		9	1	2	3					18
Erysipelas	6									3	3			5
Scarlet Fever	20					1	4	3		11	1			18
Typhus														
Enteric (including Para-typhoid)	2											2		2
Relapsing														
Continued														
Puerperal	1									1				1
Puerperal Pyrexia														
Polio-myelitis														
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis														
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	26							1	4	7	4	8	2	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	3					1				1		1		2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum														
Measles	42	3	1	5	5	27					1			6
Rubella														
Chicken Pox	22		1		1	5	8	2	4	1				4
Malaria (contracted abroad)...														
Acute Primary Pneumonia	6										1	5		5
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia...														
Encephalitis Lethargica														
Amœbic Dysentery														
TOTALS	157		4	3	8	12	48	7	10	24	10	19	2	80

\* L.C.C. Special Hospitals, London Fever Hospital, L.C.C. Bow Institution, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, City Police Hospital, Sanatoria, &c.

## VARIOLA MINOR.

The prevailing type of Small-pox, after long watching, has proved to be a definite type which keeps its own characteristics even when occurring among populations which have not been vaccinated, and in which the epidemic is consequently extensive; it has deserved to be separately named from the deadlier Small-pox, and is termed Variola Minor. Fatality in this disease is insignificant, as is seen in the following comparison of Small-pox mortalities:—

England and Wales, Year 1929, fatality	·26%
United States of America, Year 1927,	·47%
Canada, Year 1929,	·25%
Belgian Congo, Year 1929,	2·46%
Bombay (one week, 1930), 2,013 cases, 1,068 deaths,	53·05%
British India, Year 1929,	23·2%

“ . . . judging by epidemiological observations, the varieties of Variola, major and minor, do not seem to be interchangeable.” (Extract of Report from L'Office International d'Hygiene Publique, quoted in Report of the Vaccination Committee, Ministry of Health, 1930.)

Variola major is extremely dangerous, and variola minor can simulate the major disease exactly as regards the eruption; since the population has become used to Variola minor, which is not dangerous, there is a possibility that contempt of Variola as a whole may be engendered, with a corresponding contempt of the measures which successfully combat either variety.

Primary amongst preventive measures is vaccination, and secondary, the observation of contacts. The infectiousness of Variola minor is sufficiently low that vaccination is even of greater preventive power in incidence of this disease than in Variola major. One notices with satisfaction that the affected public, to some extent, realises that the unvaccinated persons in a family or community are picked out by Variola minor, with a corresponding realisation of the value of vaccination.

As to observation of contacts, however, the unvaccinated person (*i.e.*, the person most liable to infection) strongly objects to being “ stood off ” from work as a contact with a case during the incubation period of the disease. It is characteristic of the employers in the City that “ standing off ” of a contact, in the vast majority of cases, has been accompanied by full pay. Of course, there is no necessity to “ stand off ” a contact during the long incubation period. It is, however, for a trader to decide whether he will or will not do this without considering dates of possible infection and outbreak in the contact employee, which are sometimes problematical. I have never advised and would not sponsor such a course as “ standing off.” From the trader's point of view, however, the fear of possible dislocation of trade, consequent on the removal of a case of actual Small-pox from the place of business, is formidable to many a business undertaking. On the one hand, it would be neither fair or preventive that the head of the firm should not know the possibilities; on the other, lies the resultant possible disability to the contact.

Any contempt of the disease in the minor form may lead to severe difficulty should the major form appear concurrently with this in the community; such a state may obtain at any time, although knowledge and application of vaccination as the one great preventive measure has spread with astonishing rapidity in those endemic Small-pox centres in the world which can at once demonstrate the efficiency of the measure, and afford fire for the touchwood want of vaccination affords. “ . . . it is difficult and imprudent to be dogmatic when confronted with the early cases as to what kind of Variola one is dealing with.” This quotation from the said report is in reference to an area newly infected with either type of disease, but would apply with redoubled force to every case if concurrency of the major and minor disease were threatened or in being.

The conclusion of the report quoted, in reference to Post Vaccinal Encephalitis, emphasizes the extreme rarity of its occurrence and “ . . . that it should not be allowed in any way to diminish the confidence placed hitherto in the use of vaccination as a preventive of Variola ”; further, seeing that the majority of cases occur in children of school age, “ . . . unless children of school age have been exposed to infection from Small-pox patients, it is undesirable that they should at that age be vaccinated for the first time.”

The approved technique of vaccination now requires one mark only, without cross hatching, of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length, confined entirely to epidermal tissue and in the long axis of the limb.

## SUMMARY OF SMALL-POX FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

The customary disinfection, where necessary, was carried out, and those persons, resident or employed in the City, who had been in contact with cases of Small-pox were supervised.

The total number of cases (including missed cases) notified or reported to this Department during the period ended 31st December, 1930, was 287, made up as follows:—

Resident and removed from City premises	6
Resident in the City but removed from premises or institutions outside the City	4
Non-resident but removed from City premises	0
Non-resident but removed from O.P. Dept., St. Bartholomew's Hospital	25
Non-resident but employed in the City	228
Non-resident but who attended the O.P. Department, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and who were diagnosed as suffering from Chicken-pox and sent home, being subsequently removed by local Medical Officers of Health as suffering from Small-pox	4
Non-resident but employed in the City, who were contacts to other cases, and who, for the latter reason, had been instructed by their employers to remain away from work	52
Returned as " Not Small-pox " :—	
(a) Non-residents but employed in the City	4
(b) Non-residents removed from O.P. Department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital	2

The total number of persons in contact with cases ascertained or notified during the period ended 31st December, 1930, was 7,516, made up as follows:—

Notified to this Department by Medical Officers of Health of the districts from which the cases were removed :—	
(a) City residents	34
(b) Non-residents employed in the City	2,285
In contact with cases resident in the City or removed from City premises (including St. Bartholomew's Hospital) :—	
(a) City residents	975
(b) Non-residents	38
In contact with cases not resident but employed in the City and notified to the appropriate Medical Officers of Health if resident outside the City:—	
(a) City residents	24
(b) Non-residents	4,160

## RECEPTION AND TREATMENT OF MEASLES AND SCARLET FEVER.

In consequence of the demand for hospital accommodation in London, resulting from the many cases of Small-pox notified, the Metropolitan Asylums Board were compelled to put into operation a scheme of selection of cases of measles and scarlet fever.

Consequently these cases could only be admitted to hospital after they had been referred to the appropriate medical officer of health, with a view to his selecting those cases which, in his opinion, should be removed to hospital having regard to all the circumstances.

The following were the considerations which were set out as a guide to assist in selection in regard to cases of measles :—

1. Where, because of the type of house, proper care is not possible.
2. Where the age of the child is that of high mortality, *viz.*, at, or about, two years.
3. Where broncho-pneumonia co-exists with the measles.

In regard to scarlet fever, the selection depended largely on the home conditions, *i.e.*, whether the patient resided in a tenement, a house attached to a shop, a boarding-house, or an hotel.

Measles is not a notifiable disease, and medical men, therefore, are not always aware that hospital accommodation is available at all, either conditionally or unconditionally, and I, therefore, addressed an appropriate communication to members of the profession practising within the City, and inviting them to communicate with me in cases where hospital treatment was desired in cases of measles, and drawing their attention to the conditions under which admission could only be secured for measles and scarlet fever patients.

The necessity for selection ceased in May, and medical men were informed accordingly.

## NURSING PROVISIONS.

*Measles, etc.*—The Corporation has approved of the expenditure of £25 per annum in respect of the nursing of complicated cases of Measles, Encephalitis Lethargica and Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and have also agreed to expend the sum of £30 on provision of medical assistance and nursing attendance in necessitous cases of Influenza. No action was necessary under this heading during 1930.

## TYPHOID FEVER AND SHELLFISH.

One instance of suggested association of Typhoid Fever with the consumption of shellfish was brought to my notice during 1930. A resident in one of the adjoining metropolitan boroughs was reported as suffering from Typhoid Fever and, through enquiries made locally, it was ascertained that the patient had eaten winkles some little while before being taken ill.

The winkles in question were purchased in Billingsgate Market, where it was found that it was not possible to identify the source, since the dealer received his supplies from various parts of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The attention of the Fishmonger's Company was directed to the incident, however, as that Authority are conducting a special examination of raw winkles on their arrival in London. I am informed by the Clerk to the Company that in no instance was there any suggestion of the presence of any members of the Typhoid Group in the raw winkles examined.

## DISTRIBUTION OF DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN AND ANTI-INFLUENZA VACCINE.

Although City medical practitioners are well aware of the facilities available, no applications for supplies of diphtheria anti-toxin or anti-influenza vaccine were received during 1930.

*Examination for Pathogenic Bacteria.*—During the year the following specimens were so dealt with. It will be seen that positive results were obtained in about 24 per cent. of these cases.

Specimen.	Disease suspected.	Result.	
		Positive.	Negative.
46 Swabbings from throats	Diphtheria	8	37
23 Sputa	Tuberculosis	5	18

This is the first year since the practice was adopted that no swabbings from throats were received from the Central Foundation School for Girls, Spital Square, E.C.

## PROVISION OF INSULIN.

In accordance with the request made by the Authorities of the University College Hospital, Insulin has been supplied to one patient residing in the City, who attended that hospital. The Corporation has power to make this provision under Section 77 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but, so far as I am aware, this is the first occasion on which those powers have been put into operation. The sanction of the Ministry of Health was obtained, but this was limited to a period of twelve months, and certain requirements were attached to the consent. At the moment of writing this report, application is being made to the Minister for extension of the period. The arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

## TEMPORARY ISOLATION ACCOMMODATION.

The removal of the Special Centre for the treatment of Venereal Diseases from 20-21, Golden Lane, has enabled that building to again revert to the purpose for which it was originally erected, *i.e.*, a shelter for temporary accommodation in connection with infectious diseases, and for isolation and observation purposes in connection with Small-pox contacts. The premises reserved for this purpose during the past few years at 29, Middlesex Street, have now been vacated. Part of 20-21, Golden Lane are also used as residential quarters for one of the Sanitary Inspectors attached to my staff, in order that there shall be such an officer readily available in case of emergency.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The hours at which the Dispensary was open for diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis during the year was subject to slight alteration to those at which it was open in past years, and such alteration has been found to be both convenient to the Hospital and an advantage to the patients.

The new hours are :—

Tuesdays	12.30 p.m.—2.30 p.m.	
	2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m.	For the Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic.
Wednesdays	5.0 p.m.—7.0 p.m.	
Fridays	11.30 a.m.	(New cases only.)
„	2.0 p.m.—3.0 p.m.	

In all, 260 sessions have been held, and, in addition, the Tuberculosis Officer has visited cases at their homes when necessary.

*New Patients.*—The number of new patients examined was 407, as compared with 346 last year.

*Patients Referred to the Hospital.*—The following is the summary of patients referred to the various departments of St. Bartholomew's Hospital for help in diagnosis or treatment :—

	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
Referred to X-Ray Department	42	150	192
„ Surgical	4	7	11
„ Dental	1	3	4
„ Throat	4	16	20
„ Pathological	—	3	3
„ Other	10	19	29
	61	198	259

*Patients Admitted to the Hospital for Diagnosis.*—The wards of the Hospital are available for the reception of cases presenting difficulties of diagnosis, which can only be overcome by observation as In-patients. Eight resident and 17 non-resident patients were admitted for this purpose.

*Examination of Sputum.*—The following is a summary :—

	City Residents.	Non-Residents.	Total.
Positive	2	32	34
Negative	20	113	133

*Residential Treatment.*—The number of patients for whom residential treatment was arranged was 82.

	Admitted to L.C.C. Institutions.	Hospitals of Local Authorities.	Other Institutions.	St. Columbas Hosp. Corp'n. Expense.	Total.
Patients resident in the City	13	—	3	—	16
Patients non-resident	62	4	—	—	66
	75	4	3	—	82

Persons neither resident nor working in the City are usually transferred immediately to their own Tuberculosis Officer, and subsequent arrangements are made by him. This system has worked satisfactorily.

*Persons Treated and Supervised at the Dispensary.*—(i.) Patients resident in the City. All persons suffering from Tuberculosis who are resident in the City may be supervised and treated at the Dispensary. The total number of cases so treated and referred to as patients on the register in Table on page 21 is 54.

In addition, 74 contacts are kept under observation.

(ii.) Patients non-resident in the City.

(a) Who work in the City.

On diagnosis, these patients are informed that they can be treated and advised at the Dispensary or transferred to the Tuberculosis Officer of their own Borough. The majority decide to remain patients at the Dispensary.

(b) Who do not work in the City.

On diagnosis, these patients are usually transferred to the Tuberculosis Officer of their own Borough. The total number of cases so transferred was 123.

*Total Attendances :—*

Residents	407
Non-Residents	1,118
	1,525

In view of the fact that the cases in the last stages of the disease are extremely infectious, especially in crowded houses, the Corporation have made arrangements to pay for the maintenance of selected City cases at St. Columba's Hospital, Swiss Cottage. These facilities were not utilised in 1930.

*Artificial Pneumothorax.*—Artificial pneumothorax treatment has been used again during the year. Artificial pneumothorax was induced in three cases and 144 Refills done in connection with the Dispensary.

*The Tuberculosis Nurse.*—As an adjunct to the work at the Tuberculosis Clinic, the outside work of the Tuberculosis Nurse has been continued on the same lines as former years. Seventy-six homes have been visited, and 637\* visits made in connection with after-care and following up. In addition to the above, patients, some of whom were in an advanced stage of the disease, have been nursed in their own homes. For this purpose 88 nursing visits were made.

*General.*—The following information is supplied in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health :—

(i.) The Tuberculosis Dispensary is at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; the Tuberculosis Officer is Dr. F. H. Young, O.B.E.; one Tuberculosis Nurse is engaged in the work. Treatment in residential institutions is provided for insured and uninsured persons by the London County Council.

(ii.) Patients are referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary from hospitals, school clinics and other institutions, with all of which there is close co-operation.

The services of the Staff and all the resources of St. Bartholomew's Hospital are available for diagnosis and treatment. Many patients are referred to departments of the Hospital for these purposes.

(iii.) The Tuberculosis Officer is in constant consultation and communication with general practitioners, so that there is close co-operation between them and the Dispensary. He reminds them when reports are due on insured patients under domiciliary treatment and provides them with copies of the form with names and addresses inserted.

(iv.) When the diagnosis is in doubt and the patient is under the care of a practitioner, arrangements are made with him for re-examination; in other cases arrangements are made with the patient, but should he fail to attend, either the Tuberculosis Nurse calls upon him or he is reminded of the appointment in writing.

(v.) The Tuberculosis Officer explains to the patients the importance of the examination of home contacts, and in addition to the necessary visits of the Sanitary Inspectors, the Tuberculosis Nurse visits the homes of City residents periodically for the same purpose, and arranges for the attendance of the contacts at the Dispensary at times convenient to them.

The supervision of these contacts and the re-examination of suspects among them is secured by the home visits periodically made by the Nurse.

(vi.) Considerable use is made of X-rays from the point of view of diagnosis and decision as to method of treatment to be recommended. The usual methods of treatment have been continued in the Dispensary. Tuberculin has been used in a few cases. In addition, 18 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are attending for the continuation of their treatment by artificial pneumothorax and inductions of the treatment have been performed in several cases in the wards of the Hospital.

(vii.) Experience shows that when the disease is active, residence in an institution more quickly and certainly brings about arrest than when the treatment is attempted at home on sanatorium lines, and that the lessons learnt in the sanatorium are sometimes put into practice by the patient on his return home to his permanent advantage.

(viii.) Dental treatment is provided by the Dental Department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the Corporation defrays the whole or part of the cost of artificial dentures for necessitous cases.

(ix.) Nursing in their own homes of patients resident in the City is one of the duties of the Tuberculosis Nurse. Milk has been provided for necessitous persons requiring extra nourishment and in this connection the sum of about £31 has been expended.

(x.) Patients suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis receive advice and treatment from the Surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to whom they are referred from the Dispensary. Treatment in residential institutions is provided for as pulmonary cases. The Corporation supplies surgical apparatus free of cost for necessitous residents in the City.

(xi.) The arrangements for "care" and "after-care" are carried out by a sub-committee of the Sanitary Committee, on which two ladies are co-opted as members.† It receives detailed reports on all cases of Tuberculosis occurring among City residents.

\* It will be apparent that the number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse in 1930 are considerably higher than in previous years. This is accounted for by the fact that during the early part of 1930 a *Locus Tenens* was appointed in consequence of the illness of the Tuberculosis Nurse, and this Officer, in order to make herself acquainted, with as little delay as possible, with the City Patients, concentrated on home visitations. On the Nurse's return to duty, a further concentration was made on visits in order to pick up the work again.

† The present lady members of the Committee are Lady Cooper, O.B.E., Miss Crosby, M.B.E., and Lady Smith.

(xii.) No local arrangements exist for providing employment for patients.

(xiii.) No opportunity has arisen for the use of a shelter, but arrangements would be made for any suitable case if a site was available.

(xiv.) No special points have been noted as to the incidence of Tuberculosis; the records do not show that the disease is specially prevalent among any class of workers in the City.

(xv.) The usual method for preventing the spread of infection is adopted, and pocket sputum flasks are provided free of cost.

(xvi.) The principal difficulty encountered occurs on the discharge of a patient from a sanatorium with the disease quiescent. The home environment to which he returns is often unsatisfactory; suitable occupation near his home may be practically unobtainable, even when remuneration is not the main consideration, and the very considerable benefit gained is in some cases soon lost and the treatment in the sanatorium largely wasted.

(xvii.) Difficulties also arise with regard to advanced cases. These are usually very infectious and do not care to go to the Infirmary. This has been largely remedied by the arrangement made by the Corporation already referred to.

The following table sets out the number of cases both of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which were brought to my notice during the year 1930, and also the total number of deaths from Tuberculosis among City residents during the same period:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
15-20	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
20-25	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55-65	3	1	1	—	4	1	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	16	10	1	2	9	2	—	—

#### ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

In accordance with the request of the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury, one of the residents of that area attended at the City Tuberculosis Dispensary at regular intervals during the year to undergo the operation of Artificial Pneumothorax. The appropriate fee was charged and paid by the Finsbury Authorities.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1930.  
CITY RESIDENTS.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
<b>A.—NEW CASES</b> examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—						
(a) Definitely tuberculous....	5	6	1	1	5	6
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Non-tuberculous	3	5	0	1	3	5
<b>B.—CONTACTS</b> examined during the year :—						
(a) Definitely tuberculous....	1	1	.....	1	1	1
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Non-tuberculous	7	35	16	13	7	35
<b>C.—CASES</b> written off the Dispensary Register as—						
(a) Cured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)....	10	41	16	14	10	41
<b>D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS</b> on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st, 1930:—						
(a) Diagnosis completed	25	20	2	1	5	21
(b) Diagnosis not completed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1930:—	54	10.—Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—				
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	2	(a) At Homes of Applicants				
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" .....	10	(b) Otherwise				
4. Died during the year	6	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes....				
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded two months	—	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes and Nursing				
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	407	Nursing visits for Tuberculous Patients				
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	—	13. Number of				
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	—	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined....				
(a) "Light" treatment	—	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work				
(b) Other special forms of treatment	—	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December				
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary....	1	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December				
		16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—				
		(a) Form G.P. 17				
		(b) Form G.P. 36				

NON-RESIDENTS.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
<b>A.—NEW CASES</b> examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—						
(a) Definitely tuberculous....	104	81	5	1	3	7
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	5	13	1	0	.....	.....
(c) Non-tuberculous	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	39
<b>B.—Number of Tuberculous City workers</b> attending Dispensary for treatment on Dec. 31st, 1930						
<b>C.—Number of Non-Resident and Non-Workers</b> attending Dispensary for treatment on Dec. 31st, 1930						

RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM THE CONDITION OF CITY RESIDENT PATIENTS WHOSE CASE RECORDS ARE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DISPENSARY AT THE END OF 1930, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE YEARS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS FIRST CAME UNDER PUBLIC MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION AS SHOWN ON FORM A.

A.—PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.				1930.											
	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.										
		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.		Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.		Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.		Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.		Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).						
ALIVE.	Discharged as cured.	Adults.	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
		Child-dren.	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
	Disease arrested.	Adults.	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
		Child-dren.	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
	Disease not arrested.	Adults.	M	2	1	4	2	7	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	1	2	3							
		Child-dren.	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Condition not ascertained during the year	Adults.	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	Adults.	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
DEAD.	Adults.	M	1	1	2	5	8	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	1							
	Child-dren.	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Totals	Adults.	M	2	2	6	13	19	.....	.....	2	4	5	.....	.....	2	4	3	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	2	2							
	Child-dren.	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
	Adults.	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
	Child-dren.	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
	Totals		29	4	21	13	38	6	.....	3	7	10	3	.....	5	7	12	10	1	1	4	6	4	3	3	1	7	4	1	3	5	9



PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January to the 28th December, 1930, in the City of London.

AGE-PERIODS	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.													NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.†				NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.		
	Number of Primary Notifications.*													Number of Primary Notifications.*				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A.	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications.			
Pulmonary Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	2	2	14	17	....	....	....	Nil.	Nil.	....	7
„ Females	....	....	....	....	4	3	1	....	....	1	....	9	14	....	....	....	„	„	....	6
Non-pulmonary Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	„	„	....	1
„ „ Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	„	„	....	1
Col. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease have been included among the "pulmonary" returns only.

All notifications on Form D have been disregarded in preparing this return.

\* PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form A or on Form B, in the area to which the return relates. Any additional notification of a case which has been previously notified in the area is regarded as duplicate. (Note.—No primary notifications should be made on Form C.)

† A School Medical Inspector, or the Medical Officer of Health of a county, county borough, or other district, if acting as a School Medical Inspector, is required to notify on Form B all cases of tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools whether or not these have previously been notified.

Cols. 2-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form A in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, have been included in these columns.

Col. 14. The object of this column is to show the extent to which duplicate notification of the same case occurs on Form A, and all notifications on Form A, whether duplicate or not, are included in this column.

Cols. 15-18. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form B in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, have been included in these columns.

Col. 19. All notifications which have been made during the year on Form B in the area concerned, whether the cases have previously been notified in the area, or not, either on Form A or on Form B, have been included in this column.

(These figures agree with those furnished to the Ministry of Health for the period 1st January, 1930, to 29th December, 1930.)

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912 &amp; 1924.

New cases of Tuberculosis which have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from 1st January, 1930, to 30th December, 1930, **otherwise** than by notification on Form A or Form B.

Age Periods.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
Pulmonary Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Non-pulmonary Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Non-pulmonary Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

The source from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained is stated below :—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Death Returns ( <i>i.e.</i> , from Local Registrars, or transferable deaths from Registrar General) ....	3	....
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths) ....	....	....
Forms C and D (in respect of cases not previously known to the M.O.H.) ....	....	....
Other Sources, <i>e.g.</i> , posthumous notifications ....	....	....

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on 31st December, 1930 :—

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
35	23	58	4	3	7	65

## TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS.

Arrangements have been made that the facilities available at the Tuberculosis Dispensary shall be placed at the disposal of the College of Nursing, in order that that body can give to their Health Visitor Students a short course of practical experience in Tuberculosis work as undertaken by a Tuberculosis nurse. These will doubtless prove of considerable value in the future training of Health Visitors.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

It has not been necessary during the year to take any action in regard to the above-mentioned Regulations, which provide for the exercise of some control over persons suffering from Tuberculous affections and who are engaged in certain occupations associated with the milk trade.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Special Centre for the Treatment of Venereal Diseases which, in accordance with the powers under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, the City Corporation established at 20/21, Golden Lane—previously occupied as a shelter and specially altered to meet the requirements—was transferred to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the 17th February, 1930.

This step was deemed expedient for economic and other reasons, and it is satisfactory to note that the number of persons availing themselves of the opportunity afforded has, since that date, shown marked increase, the total number of new cases in the year being 1,073, as compared with an average, during the previous four years, of 456. This exceeded the peak period of 1920.

The following is a brief summary of the work carried out during the year 1930 :—

At the beginning of the year 417 males and 123 females were registered on the books as being under treatment or observation, which compares with 324 males and 98 females at the beginning of the previous year. Of these patients 234 males and 92 females were under treatment for syphilis and 183 males and 31 females for gonorrhœa. No patients were under treatment for conditions other than venereal disease.

New patients admitted totalled 1,073 as compared with 498 in the previous year, and 476 in 1928 and 476 in 1927. 61 males and 19 females suffering from syphilis discharged themselves before completing the first course, and 32 males and 10 females after completing the first course, but before completion of treatment. 19 males and 12 females completed treatment, but failed to submit themselves to final test; 11 males and 3 females were transferred to other centres after treatment for syphilis, whilst no males and no females were discharged after completion of treatment and observation.

In the case of gonorrhœa, 195 males and 21 females, out of the total of 516 and 60 of the respective sexes coming under treatment during the year for the first time, discharged themselves before completion of the first course of treatment.

There were 11 in-patients.

The total number of attendances of all persons at the clinic was 20,694, which total is made up as follows :—

Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Non-Veneral Conditions.		Total Attendances.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
7,423	3,353	—	—	8,631	881	292	114	16,346	4,348

In the laboratories associated with the Centre, 8,212 specimens were examined, 33 for the detection of spirochetes, 1,167 for gonococci, 6,840 examinations for the Wassermann or Sigma test, and 172 for other examinations.

The following tabulation indicates the number of patients coming under treatment for the first time from the Counties stated, and also the examinations which were made for the detection of Spirochetes, of Gonococci and for the Wassermann or Sigma test in respect of these patients :—

	For Syphilis.	No. of patients treated.			Examinations.			
		For Gonorrhœa.	For Non-Veneral Conditions.	For Spirochetes.	For Gonococci.	For Wassermann or Sigma Test. Reactions.	For Non-Venera Conditions.	
London	330	319	400	33	1,150	6,835	172	
Essex	1	7	2	—	9	1	—	
Herts	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
Surrey	—	4	2	—	6	—	—	
Kent	2	3	2	—	1	4	—	
Totals	333	334	406	33	1,167	6,840	172	

Included in the above total were \*4,620 examinations for the Wassermann or Sigma test at the request of general practitioners.

No specimens were submitted by general practitioners for examination for gonococci.

No specimens were submitted by general practitioners for examination for spirochetes.

\* Includes tests made for St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE  
AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE  
31st DECEMBER, 1930

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of cases which—										
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for ....	234	92	....	....	183	31	....	....	417	123
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection ....	8	1	....	....	25	3	....	....	33	4
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) ....	242	93	....	....	208	34	....	....	450	127
2(a). Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time with infections of										
1. less than one year's standing.	49	15	....	....	279	23	....	....	328	38
2. more than one year's standing.	167	102	....	....	29	3	292	114	488	219
TOTAL*—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) ....	458	210	....	....	516	60	292	114	1,266	384
2(b). Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection ....	2	3	....	....	4	2	....	....	6	5
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for ....	61	19	....	....	195	21	....	....	256	40
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for ....	32	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	10
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of ....	19	12	....	....	53	8	....	....	72	20
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for ....	11	3	....	....	19	2	....	....	30	5
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for ....	....	....	....	....	74	9	....	....	74	9
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for ....	335	166	....	....	175	20	292	114	802	300
TOTAL*—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6 ....	458	210	....	....	516	60	292	114	1,266	384
7. Out-patient attendances:—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer ....	7,423	3,353	....	....	3,303	678	....	....	10,726	4,021
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc. ....	....	....	....	....	5,328	213	....	....	5,328	213
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	7,423	3,353	....	....	8,631	881	292	114	16,346	4,348
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Examinations of Pathological material:—										
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ....										
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory ....										
					For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.		
					Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.			
					33	1,167	C.S.F. W.R. 86 Sigma 86		W.R. 1,110 Sigma 1,110	

\* The total of Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) in the vertical columns headed Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhoea should agree with the corresponding total of Items 3, 4, 5, and 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	London.	Surrey.	Kent.	Herts.	Essex.	TOTAL.
A.* Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from.—						
Syphilis ....	330	....	2	....	1	333
Soft Chancre ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gonorrhœa ....	319	4	3	1	7	334
Conditions other than venereal	400	2	2	....	2	406
TOTAL ....	1,049	6	7	1	10	1,073
B.* Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ....	20,440	72	25	1	156	20,694
C.* Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
D. Number of doses of Arseno-benzene compounds given in the :—						
1. Out-patient Clinic ....	2,563	....	25	....	13	2,601
2. In-patient Dept. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
to patients residing in each area.						
E. Give the names of Arseno-benzene compounds used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses.	Neosalvarsan.      Novarsenobillon. Neokharsavan.      Stabilarsen. Silver Salvarsan.      Sulfarsenol.					
	MALE. Initial dose, .6 to .9. FEMALE.      ,,      .45 to .75.					
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre.	Usual course, 8 to 10 injections of Arsenical compounds, with 10 to 20 Mercurial or Bismuth injections. 3 to 4 courses in the 1st year, 2 to 3 courses in the 2nd year, according to Wassermann Reaction. Hydrarg Perchlor. ̄ Pot. Iod. between the courses. Mercury Cream, Mercurosal, or Bismuth, in conjunction with or without Arsenical compounds.					
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page.	MALE. Urethroscopy. Cessation of treatment. Alcohol. Films and cultures from urethral discharge, and from threads (if any) and from prostatic and vesicular secretions on three occasions at weekly intervals. FEMALE. Films and sometimes cultures from cervix, urethra and Bartholin's glands (if necessary) after at least three successive menstrual periods, after cessation of treatment.					

9/2/31.

(Signed) KENNETH M. WALKER,

*Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.*

\*The totals in Item A should agree with the corresponding totals in Item 2 (a) on the previous page, and the totals in Items B and C should agree with the respective totals in Items 7 and 8 on the previous page.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The above-mentioned Act has thrown upon the Department of the Medical Officer of Health two principal additional duties.

1. The execution of the functions lately performed by the Board of Guardians in respect of Vaccination, and

2. The extension of the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, to embrace relief formerly given under the ægis of the Poor Law.

In regard to 1, the Sanitary Committee, in varying the control, determined not to alter the practice which had been in successful operation for many years, and Dr. H. J. Sequeira was appointed to continue to act as Public Vaccinator, and Mr. J. G. Wall as Vaccination Officer. The problem of the provision of a suitable Vaccination Station offered no difficulty, as ready facilities were available in the Shelter building at Golden Lane, only just vacated by the Special Centre for the treatment of Venereal Diseases.

In regard to No. 2, under the Act, although the London County Council have responsibility in cases in which assistance is sought, it has power to make arrangements with the Corporation for the provision by them under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, of any assistance which would be provided either by way of Poor Relief or by the Maternity and Child Welfare Act.

From enquiry I was satisfied that there had been little or no demand for Poor Law assistance in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare of recent years. I formed the opinion that the majority of such claims as did arise could be dealt with as part of the existing organisation controlling the work, with the exception of possible demands for lying-in accommodation for expectant mothers. I accordingly approached the Authorities of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and an agreement has been entered into for the provision of :—

1. Lying-in accommodation for such persons residing in the City as may claim it, as Poor Law relief, at a fee of £2 2s. 0d. per week for in-patient treatment.

2. Consultation at the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic for such persons at 10s. 6d. for each case, irrespective of the number of attendances, and

3. Medical and nursing attention at confinements at the patient's home at £1 1s. 0d. for each case, irrespective of the number of attendances.

The Hospital Authorities were not able to provide such ambulance service as might in emergencies be required, and, although I do not anticipate that there will be any call for it, I have entered into an agreement with the London County Council whereby the Ambulance service of that Authority will be available at a fee of 10s. per case, plus 5s. if the services of a nurse are needed.

#### CONGRESS—ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE—MARGATE.

#### CONGRESS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE PUBLIC HEALTH—PORTSMOUTH.

The above-mentioned two Congresses were held at Margate and Portsmouth from the 21st to the 28th June, and from the 4th to the 9th June, respectively, and the Sanitary Committee of the City Corporation were represented on both occasions by their Chairman, Mr. Bertrand Johnson, now Mr. Deputy Johnson, the late Chairman, Mr. H. J. Gower, and your Medical Officer of Health.

Many papers were read on public health and kindred subjects, and both Congresses may be regarded as complete successes, affording, as they did, opportunity for discussion and the interchange of view of those interested in the health problems met with in every part of the world.

#### CONGRESS—SANITARY INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION—ILFRACOMBE.

The Sanitary Inspectors' Association Conference, held at Ilfracombe from the 1st to the 5th September last, was attended by one of the Officers of my Department, in accordance with permission granted by the Sanitary Committee.

## HYGIENE OF HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' SHOPS.

A system of voluntary registration of hairdressers' establishments with the Department of the Medical Officer of Health was instituted in 1904.

The following is a list of establishments at present on the register :—

Alfred Kingston, 8 and 10, Ludgate Arcade.  
 Charles Lehman, 8 and 9, Aldermanbury Postern.  
 Thos. W. Monk, 5, Angel Court.  
 Ed. Hy. Price, 69, Fore Street.  
 Samuel & Harry Cohen, trading as Cohen & Co., 120, Newgate Street.

## SMOKE AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Six complaints of smoke nuisance or annoyance from chimneys were dealt with during the year. Some of these were of a temporary character and did not recur. There has been no occasion to take further action.

A critical examination of the air in the City was commenced in the year 1914, in conjunction with the Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, appointed by the International Exhibition and Conference in London, 1912. A large rain gauge is mounted upon the roof of one of the Corporation's buildings in Golden Lane, and the rain-water from a known area of surface is collected monthly. This rain-water, containing the soot, grit, and dust washed from the air, has been submitted for examination to the Public Analyst and the results tabulated. For comparison the results obtained from similar observations made at the Meteorological Office, South Kensington, on the west, and Victoria Park, on the east of the rain gauge at Golden Lane, are shown in the attached table.

The table also shows the rainfall for the months of January to December of the year 1930, and the amounts found of insoluble matter, tar, soot, and dust, also the soluble matter, together with the sulphates, ammonia and chlorine in the volume collected.

The results as given by the Public Analyst have been re-calculated into metric tons per square kilometre during each month.

In addition to the foregoing, a daily observation has been made at mid-day at the Guild-hall of the purity of the air by a modern dry method, by which the suspended matter can be readily demonstrated.

From the 1st January until the 31st December the amount of the impurity at noon has varied from half-milligramme to ten milligrammes per cubic metre of air; this latter figure includes times when there has been a fog.

## SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OBSERVATIONS AND REPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Month of the Year 1930.	PLACE.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Rainfall mm.	Metric tons per square kilometre.									
			Insoluble matter.			Soluble matter.			Total solids.	Included in soluble matter.		
			Tar.	Carbonaceous other than tar.	Ash.	Loss on ignition.	Ash.	Sulphates (SO <sub>3</sub> ).		Chlorine (Cl).	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ).	
January ....	Meteorological Office	64	0.19	1.84	3.92	1.55	2.31	9.81	1.10	0.81	0.08	
	Golden Lane ....	48	0.25	7.30	4.65	2.25	6.46	20.92	3.38	1.26	0.19	
	Victoria Park ....	56	0.07	1.42	2.16	1.47	1.58	6.70	0.58	0.47	0.06	
February	Meteorological Office	13	0.04	0.30	0.43	0.31	0.99	2.07	0.40	0.24	0.03	
	Golden Lane ....	20	0.04	2.21	3.50	0.93	2.42	9.11	1.05	0.43	0.06	
	Victoria Park ....	24	0.17	1.13	2.33	0.47	1.14	5.24	0.57	0.19	0.03	
March ....	Meteorological Office	38	0.30	2.94	5.90	1.14	2.89	13.17	0.99	0.84	0.06	
	Golden Lane ....	35	0.14	2.64	4.47	1.89	2.60	11.74	0.91	0.79	0.18	
	Victoria Park ....	37	0.12	1.86	3.94	0.73	1.76	8.41	0.85	0.23	0.05	
April ....	Meteorological Office	33	0.20	1.89	3.40	0.98	2.56	9.03	0.94	0.62	0.07	
	Golden Lane ....	17	0.23	5.05	7.86	0.75	3.99	17.88	1.92	0.51	0.13	
	Victoria Park ....	43	0.23	1.22	3.31	0.78	2.08	7.62	0.77	0.43	0.08	
May ....	Meteorological Office	70	0.21	2.16	4.18	1.97	3.93	12.45	1.30	0.74	0.10	
	Golden Lane ....	75	0.39	4.74	7.48	3.62	5.60	21.84	2.56	0.74	0.38	
	Victoria Park ....	98	0.26	2.03	5.19	2.54	10.76	20.78	1.61	0.51	0.13	
June ....	Meteorological Office	59	0.10	1.35	2.30	0.70	1.99	6.44	0.88	0.23	0.03	
	Golden Lane ....	43	0.24	1.36	2.14	1.11	2.38	7.23	0.99	0.33	0.17	
	Victoria Park ....	66	0.05	1.09	2.16	0.53	1.45	5.28	0.74	0.20	0.06	
July ....	Meteorological Office	42	0.11	0.78	1.98	0.93	1.95	5.75	0.84	0.28	0.05	
	Golden Lane ....	40	0.19	2.43	4.65	1.66	3.08	12.02	1.06	0.34	0.20	
	Victoria Park ....	36	0.19	1.68	4.13	0.65	2.84	9.49	1.10	0.30	0.06	
August ....	Meteorological Office	63	0.10	0.88	2.04	1.38	2.63	7.03	1.16	0.31	0.05	
	Golden Lane ....	61	0.11	1.56	2.93	1.10	2.68	8.38	1.17	0.48	0.17	
	Victoria Park ....	88	0.06	1.23	2.20	0.70	1.58	5.77	0.93	0.23	0.11	
September	Meteorological Office	79	0.13	1.10	2.71	0.79	3.02	7.75	1.55	0.46	0.10	
	Golden Lane ....	82	0.17	1.97	4.09	2.45	3.10	11.79	1.68	0.75	0.24	
	Victoria Park ....	62	0.09	3.16	2.59	0.25	2.00	8.09	1.05	0.30	0.10	
October ....	Meteorological Office	24	0.14	0.91	2.17	0.83	1.42	5.47	0.72	0.29	0.05	
	Golden Lane ....	26	0.16	1.60	3.08	0.97	1.83	7.64	0.84	0.36	0.09	
	Victoria Park ....	24	0.09	1.12	2.13	0.49	1.12	4.95	0.59	0.18	0.06	
November	Meteorological Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Golden Lane ....	98	0.47	2.55	5.29	7.84	4.51	20.67	2.76	0.97	0.25	
	Victoria Park ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
December	Meteorological Office	40	0.19	1.84	3.75	0.95	2.29	9.02	1.00	0.35	0.08	
	Golden Lane ....	39	0.30	3.82	6.79	3.24	5.25	19.41	2.64	1.42	0.13	
	Victoria Park ....	44	0.09	2.15	3.13	0.62	1.76	7.75	1.02	0.33	0.06	

## SMOKE ABATEMENT BYE-LAWS.

The Greater London Joint Smoke Abatement Committee, in the early part of the year, recommended for adoption by Local Authorities, under Section 2 of the Public Health Smoke Abatement Act, 1926, a draft bye-law, of which the following is a copy :—

" Bye-law made in pursuance of Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, by the

.....(Name of Authority).....

" Whereas Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, provides that any Local Authority may make Bye-laws regulating the emission of smoke of such colour, density or content, as may be prescribed by the Bye-laws, and that where such Bye-laws are in force for such period as may be prescribed in the Bye-laws, either from buildings generally to which the enactments relating to smoke nuisance apply, or from such classes of those buildings as may be so prescribed, shall until the contrary is proved be presumed to be a nuisance :—

" The.....(Name of Authority)..... do by this Bye-law prescribe that the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any one chimney of a building other than a private dwelling house shall until the contrary is proved be presumed to be a nuisance."

This was the second occasion on which a similar bye-law has been considered by the Sanitary Committee of the City Corporation, who are of opinion that such a bye-law is undesirable in the City of London, inasmuch as it is clear that it would permit, without penalty, the continuous emission of smoke for one and three-quarter minutes in every half-hour, and that in a congested area this would create a very real nuisance. In view of the fact that every infringement of the requirements of the Act is to be dealt with on its merits, the setting up of any hard-and-fast rule as to the time during which the emission of smoke might be permitted, would appear to me to be very undesirable. In certain areas, doubtless, a time limit such as that suggested by the proposed bye-law might be of assistance, and perhaps be regarded as a compromise between the needs of the manufacturer and the requirements of Public Health, but if it were put into operation in the City of London, it would quickly become generally known that practically any kind of smoke could be emitted for nearly two minutes in any half-hour ; restaurateurs in the City might take that opportunity of burning rubbish, etc., with an effect that can well be imagined. The Act, as it stands, gives power to deal with cases of nuisance created by chimneys which come within its scope, and in this condition the matter might well be left.

## CREMATIONS.

The following table shows the number of cremations which have taken place in the several crematoria in Great Britain since the practice was permitted by law in 1885.

Although a steady rate of progress is maintained, one would prefer to see cremations adopted on the more general scale which exists in some of the Continental countries. In Germany, for instance, 53,979 cremations took place during 1930, and it will be seen that this figure is actually more than a thousand in excess of the number cremated in Great Britain in 45 years. This method of disposal is largely in use in Czecho-Slovakia, Scandinavia and Switzerland, and one feels that it is only a matter of time before education will overcome the sentiment, natural prejudice and tradition, which are responsible for the difficulties experienced in impressing upon the public the advantages of cremation.

## CREMATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

46 YEARS—1885-1930.

YEAR.	Woking.*	Manchester.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Hull.	Darlington	Leicester.	Goldier's Green.	Birmingham.	Leeds.	City of London.	Sheffield.	Bradford.	W. Newwood.	Hendon Park.	Pentneyfield.	Bristol.	Ipwich.	Edinburgh.	Brighton, (Opened 13/3/00).	Guernsey, (Opened 8/11/29).	No. of Cremations each year	
1885	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
1886	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
1887	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
1888	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
1889	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
1890	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54
1891	99	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99
1892	104	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	107
1893	101	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	131
1894	125	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	172
1895	150	58	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	209
1896	137	52	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	201
1897	173	51	16	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250
1898	240	62	12	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	341
1899	240	88	16	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	367
1900	301	83	20	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	444
1901	273	96	18	40	17	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	445
1902	275	81	20	54	13	2	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	451
1903	143	92	24	35	18	1	5	158	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	477
1904	138	98	19	40	20	7	8	220	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	569
1905	95	97	35	35	15	4	16	252	22	16	9	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	604
1906	140	90	44	46	17	13	12	298	25	15	23	6	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	743
1907	108	98	30	34	29	8	12	290	33	16	18	18	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	707
1908	119	116	28	32	37	6	14	364	18	24	19	12	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	795
1909	105	106	30	46	15	9	19	421	30	19	24	18	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	855
1910	106	114	28	37	21	9	16	415	38	12	22	8	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	840
1911	114	124	39	50	25	12	13	542	44	17	20	10	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,023
1912	125	149	44	52	27	15	14	591	40	24	32	12	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,134
1913	128	172	49	66	23	11	11	602	59	16	21	15	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,188
1914	124	184	57	48	16	11	7†	671	53	28	42	20	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,279
1915	153	165	63	54	34	16	22	730	45	20	45	21	12	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,410
1916	125	179	71	58	25	10	23	633	63	22	43	14	11	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,366
1917	129	178	67	62	24	15	34	719	49	17	68	25	10	118	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,515
1918	142	197	74	69	43	17	42	820	64	34	70	50	20	153	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,795
1919	181	235	84	89	46	26	36	919	76	30	68	41	31	169	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,031
1920	149	203	80	69	30	18	32	851	72	26	58	32	20	156	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,796
1921	159	228	87	75	43	20	36	893	78	31	57	29	24	162	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,922
1922	193	189	75	74	45	17	23	939	98	31	70	38	25	186	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,009
1923	170	227	90	62	45	21	36	920	75	27	69	37	23	178	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,986
1924	235	251	82	74	47	28	40	1,114	97	47	68	32	24	240	7	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,390
1925	271	287	116	75	41	32	57	1,214	126	48	66	48	32	266	7	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,700
1926	305	303	98	96	55	33	70	1,270	128	40	84	43	32	299	8	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,877
1927	320	357	129	101	70	38	68	1,459	150	59	95	57	50	279	11	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,265
1928	344	367	141	103	72	39	61	1,483	157	60	103	51	45	306	11	20	71	2	....	....	....	....	3,436
1929	426	443	185	103	97	55	124	1,797	205	66	99	81	47	410	14	28	116	37	20	....	....	....	4,353
1930	446	442	121	160	84	52	119	1,787	180	73	112	59	49	390	12	40	143	55	125	78	6	4,533	
Totals	7,565	6,342	2,088	2,041	1,095	549	968	22,377	2,045	818	1,406	784	569	3,432	84	141	330	94	145	78	6	52,937	

\* "Viscount Cross in the year 1879 forbade the practice of cremation there (Woking) under the threat of passing an Act to make it illegal . . . . But in 1884 appeared the well-known judgment of Mr. Justice Stephen, which, in the case of a child's body having been burned by its father contrary to the order of the coroner, determined cremation to be a legal act, provided no nuisance be caused thereby to others."—Extract from speech made by the late Sir Henry Thompson at the opening of Goldier's Green Crematorium, 22nd Nov. 1902. *Vide* "Transactions of Cremation Society of England, 1903," p. 31.

† Closed for reconstruction from August, 1913, to July, 1914.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

## SAMPLES COLLECTED AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

A further series of samples of milk arriving in the City of London from the country was collected at Liverpool Street Station in September and October last, and submitted to Sir Frederick Andrewes, K.B.E., the City Bacteriologist, for bacteriological examination and investigation as to the presence of dirt.

A duplicate of each sample was submitted to Mr. A. J. C. Lickorish, F.I.C., the Public Analyst for the City, for chemical examination.

Every precaution was taken in collection to ensure that the samples were not contaminated during the process.

Forty-eight samples were collected, and these were sent from different farms, situated in the following counties:—

Norfolk	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Suffolk	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Essex	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cambridgeshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

The following is a summary of Sir Frederick Andrewes' report on the result of bacteriological examination:—

*Summary and Remarks.*

Of 48 samples, 25 or 52% were microscopically clean.

.. .. 20 or 41% showed a small trace of blackish deposit, which I have charted as "a trace of dirt."

.. .. 3 or 6% had a more definite trace, and could not be regarded as perfectly clean milks.

This result, as regards cleanliness of the milk, is, I think, satisfactory, and is in marked contrast with what one used to see twelve or fifteen years ago.

One guinea-pig was missing at the close of the experiment, but this in no way vitiates the results in the remaining 47—on which the percentage of tubercle must be calculated. Two guinea-pigs were found suffering from tubercle as the result of injecting the milk (deposit and cream)—4.2%.

One other animal had a non-tuberculous abscess.

The details in connection with the samples from which the guinea-pigs, found to be affected with tubercle, were inoculated, were forwarded to the appropriate Medical Officers of Health, and the following are extracts from reports which have been received indicating the conditions subsequently ascertained at the farm from which the milk was despatched.

*Sample No. 9.*—I made an inspection of the herd, together with one of our Veterinary Surgeons. Five samples of milk were taken, and I have to-day received the results, which are as follows:—

*Samples marked Redwing, Snap and Spikehorn.*—The samples of milk have been examined by animal inoculation and tubercle bacilli have not been found.

*Samples marked Ella and Muriel.*—The samples of milk have been examined by animal inoculation and tubercle bacilli have been found. The post-mortem examination of both guinea-pigs inoculated with milk from the two above samples showed marked tubercular lesions of inguinal, popliteal and lumbar glands, with spleen infection.

This information has been transmitted to the Suffolk Diseases of Animals Act Committee.

I was subsequently notified that the two animals, Ella and Muriel, were slaughtered, and the following report of the veterinary inspector indicates the conditions found on post-mortem examination:—

*Red Cow "Ella."*—Good condition. Super-mammary glands. Inguinal glands and mesenteric affected—very slight on thorax wall. Cow in milk. Giving tuberculous milk and showing lesions of tuberculosis. Post-mortem examination showed that disease was advanced.

*Roan Cow "Muriel."*—Good condition. Glands as above affected, thoracic wall affected. Cow in milk. Giving tuberculous milk and showing lesions of tuberculosis. Post-mortem examination showed that disease was advanced.

*Sample No. 11.*—I have to-day inspected the herd of 46 cows.

Have sent a sample of milk from two cows slightly suspicious only to the Ipswich Laboratory for microscopical and biological examination. Am quite prepared to believe, however, that the cow giving tubercular milk on Sept. 29th is already dead. For, on October 8th, I inspected a cow on this farm, named "Honeysuckle," affected with pneumonia. As I had reasons to believe it was tubercular pneumonia, and as she had an indurated udder suspicious of same disease, I advised the immediate slaughter, and when post-mortemed the report was that she had generalised tuberculosis.

Also, on Oct. 10th, six cows were sold to a dealer, whilst on October 17th another cow was slaughtered owing to her being unthrifty. Consequently, as there is some doubt as to whether the diseased cow is still in the herd, I wonder if you would like me to send you (or have tested) another bulk sample, so if the two samples I have sent away prove negative, we shall know about the same time whether the herd is still giving tubercular milk or not.

The examination of the samples from the two suspected cows shows:—

No. 1. G.P. showed no lesions.

No. 2. The guinea-pig inoculated with this milk showed tubercular lesions of spleen, but not glandular involvement. This may be due to a pre-existing disease of the pig.

Further samples are to be taken from cow No. 2.

For purposes of comparison the following summary of results, obtained since the examination of milk on arriving in the City was first considered in 1904, is here inserted.

Year.	Percentage showing Tuberculous Infection.	Year.	Percentage showing Tuberculous Infection.	
1904	7.7 per cent.	1921	24.2 per cent.	1st Series.
1905	9.1 " "		26.3 " "	2nd Series.
1906	8.0 " "		12.5 " "	3rd Series.
1907	8.3 " "	1922	9.5 " "	
1909	12.5 " "	1923	2.6 " "	
	4.7 " "	1924	12.8 " "	
		1925	2.4 " "	1st Series.
1910	6.25 " "		2.4 " "	2nd Series.
1912	6.6 " "	1926	— " "	
1913	10.4 " "	1927	4.88 " "	
1914	10.2 " "	1928	8.3 " "	
1915	8.5 " "	1929	5.1 " "	
1917	4.2 " "	1930	4.2 " "	
1919	14.8 " "			

The chemical examination showed that, with two exceptions, the samples were samples of genuine milk. In one case the sample was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 17 per cent., and proceedings were instituted against the consignor. The case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, with three guineas costs against the defendant. The other case showed 2 per cent. of extraneous water. A further sample was taken, which proved to be of genuine milk.

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

The report under this heading has been prepared by your Veterinary Officer, Lt.-Colonel T. Dunlop Young.

According to the Board of Trade Returns, the imports of meat and bacon for the year ending 31st December, 1930, were as follows:—

	Beef. Cwts.	Mutton. Cwts.	Pork. Cwts.	Bacon. Cwts.
United States	52,892	—	108,454	478,342
Uruguay	1,142,601	422,668	—	—
Argentina	8,465,018	1,452,411	74,109	—
Australia	805,938	811,266	—	—
New Zealand	305,506	3,293,430	136,945	—
Sweden	—	—	—	550,692
Denmark	—	—	—	6,117,866
Netherlands	—	—	—	842,848
Irish Free State	—	—	289,315	330,679
Canada	—	—	—	99,122
Other Countries	844,948	426,073	32,384	770,208
Total, 1930	11,616,903	6,405,848	641,207	9,189,757
„ 1929	11,714,976	5,653,925	593,539	8,278,121

#### LIVE STOCK FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, 1930.

	Cattle. No.	Sheep. No.	Pigs. No.
Irish Free State	834,962	567,192	414,587
Canada	5,193	—	—
Other Countries	406	—	—

*Beef.*—The figures show a decrease of 98,073 cwts., compared with the previous twelve months; 78 per cent. of the total was chilled and 21 per cent. frozen. Argentina sent 72 per cent., Uruguay 10 per cent., Other Countries 7 per cent., Australia 7 per cent. and New Zealand 2 per cent. The U.S.A. a negligible quantity.

The imports of tinned and canned beef, extracts, etc., including tongues, weighed over 1,000,000 cwts.

*Mutton and Lamb.*—The imports of mutton and lamb were 751,923 cwts. heavier than in 1929. New Zealand sent over 50 per cent., Argentina 22 per cent., Australia 12 per cent. and Uruguay 6 per cent. Other countries made up the balance. Offals consisted of 95,000 cwts. Tinned or canned mutton (including tongues) 49,827 cwts.

*Frozen Pork.*—This class of food again increased. New Zealand sent 38 per cent. U.S.A. 30 per cent. and Other Countries the balance.

*Fresh Pork.*—Irish imports showed a decrease of 6,902 cwts.

*Bacon.*—There was an increase of 911,000 cwts. compared with 1930. Denmark sent 66 per cent., Holland took second place and "Other Countries" made up the balance.

*Hams.*—U.S.A. is still the chief source of our imported ham trade. Canada and "Other Countries" supplied the small balance of 18 per cent.

*Live Stock.*—Canada sent 5,193 animals and Africa 406. Ireland increased her supply of cattle by 85,392, her pigs by 103,485, but decreased her mutton supply by 17,439.

#### LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS.\*

Source and Volume of Supplies, 1930, and for Comparative Purposes, 1929.

	1930. Tons.	Ratio %.	1929. Tons.	Ratio %.
England and Wales	68,373	14.8	72,761	15.6
Scotland	33,156	7.2	32,946	7.1
Ireland	14,337	3.1	16,833	3.6
Australia	20,398	4.4	21,611	4.6
New Zealand	76,185	16.5	68,340	14.7
Canada and South Africa	582	0.2	437	0.1
United States of America	3,400	0.7	2,620	0.5
Argentina	200,735	43.5	206,608	44.8
Uruguay, Brazil, etc.	21,949	4.8	18,971	4.1
Netherlands	5,346	1.2	8,230	1.8
Denmark	1,637	0.4	1,400	0.3
France, Italy, Russia and Other Countries	14,993	3.2	13,094	2.8
Totals	461,091	100.0	465,851	100.0

\* I am indebted to the Clerk and Superintendent of Markets for these figures.

#### AMOUNTS OF HOME-KILLED MEAT SEIZED AT SMITHFIELD ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASE, AND THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

CAUSE OF SEIZURE.	Carcases of Beef.	Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton.	Quarters of Mutton.	Carcases of Pork.	Quarters of Pork.	Carcases of Veal.	Quarters of Veal.	Tongues.	Lungs.	Mesenteries.	Flanks.	Heads.	Goats.
Abscess	—	—	7	—	18	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Distomatosis	—	—	83	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	—	1	25	—	33	2	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Fevered	—	—	1	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhagic Musculature	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	20	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killed Inextremis	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukæmia (Pseudo)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minus Lymph Glands	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myositis	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis (Acute)	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteoporosis	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	1	—	8	4	54	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	—	—	1	—	117	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rachitis	—	—	3	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Bov.)	18	27	—	—	—	—	12	7	23	12	—	9	12	—
Tuberculosis (Porc.)	—	—	—	—	311	8	—	—	—	—	103	1,321	3,950	—
Urticaria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, 1930	21	34	129	4	761	38	42	9	28	12	103	1,335	3,965	4
Total, 1929	47	58	167	—	1,273	20	44	3	35	56	20	1,936	5,080	—

The Irish Free State Government has lately introduced an official system of examination and certification of all meat *intended for export*; this has resulted in a considerable improvement in the class of meat received, not only as to freedom from disease, but also as to handling in transport. The North of Ireland Government is, at the time of writing, preparing a similar system for adoption, which will come into operation on May 1st, 1931.

DISEASE.	Carcases of Beef.	Hind Qrs. Beef.	Fore Qrs. Beef.	Carcases of Mutton.	Carcases of Pork.	Pieces of Pork.	Carcases of Veal.	Pig's Heads.	Pig's Plucks.	Ox Tongues.
Abscess .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Actinomycosis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation .....	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
Fevered .....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhages .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Killed in Extremis .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Leukæmia (Pseudo) .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
Pleurisy .....	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis .....	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Rachitis .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis .....	2	10	10	—	56	3	1	245	212	5
Totals .....	2	10	10	4	113	3	4	245	212	6

*Argentina.*—Apart from food sent direct into Cold Stores from this Country, there were deposited in Smithfield Markets during the year 170,720 tons of beef and veal, 28,467 tons of mutton and lamb, 1,130 tons of pork, 109 tons of poultry and game, 296 tons of butter and cheese and 13 tons of eggs. The total weights of diseased and unsound food taken from the various foods will be found on pages 41 and 42.

The following table shows the causes for seizure of the diseased meat. There is a decrease compared with the previous year, owing to representations made with regard to Caseous Lymphadenitis :—

DISEASE.	Quarters of Beef.		Carcases of Mutton.		Quarters of Mutton.		Carcases of Pork.		Beef.	Pieces, 1930.	Pork.
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.		Mutton.	
Abscess .....	5	16	—	—	—	—	66	31	5	2	6
Caseous Lymphadenitis .....	—	—	7,097	918	243	24	—	—	—	2	—
Cysticercus Bovis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cysticercus Ovis .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation .....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatoma .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukæmia (Pseudo) .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis (Septic) .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteoporosis .....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Disease .....	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Hinds) .....	121	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Tuberculosis (Fores) .....	19	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	149	102	7,097	929	243	24	66	31	24	4	6

*Australia.*—The amount of food sent direct into the markets from this Dominion consisted of 5,472 tons of beef and veal, 10,079 tons of mutton and lamb, 574 tons of pork, 27 tons of poultry and game, 4,040 tons of rabbits, 170 tons of butter and cheese, 26 tons of eggs and 10 tons of sundries. For total weights of diseased and unsound food taken by the inspectors, on pages 41 and 42.

The following table shows the causes for seizure of diseased meat. There is a notable decrease in the quantities compared with the previous year, which is no doubt accounted for by more careful inspection at the places of origin :—

DISEASE.	Quarters of Beef.		Carcases of Mutton.		Carcases of Pork.		Quarters of Mutton.	Pieces of Beef.	Pieces of Mutton.
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1930.	1930.	1930.
Abscess .....	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis .....	—	—	2,543	222	—	—	20	—	10
Parasitic Disease .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis .....	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	9	5	2,543	223	—	4	20	1	10

*New Zealand.*—This Dominion deposited direct into the market 2,487 tons of beef and veal, 70,663 tons of mutton and lamb, 2,254 tons of pork, 10 tons of poultry and game, 302 tons of rabbits, 461 tons of butter and cheese, 3 tons of eggs, and 5 tons of sundries. The total weights of diseased and unsound foods are given on pages 41 and 42.

The causes for seizure of diseased meat are given in the following table and show improved inspection in the Dominion :—

DISEASE.	Beef, Quarters.		Carcases,		Mutton, Quarters.		Pork, Carcases.		Pieces, Mutton, Pork.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1930.	1930.
Abscess	—	1	2	3	—	—	93	76	1	4
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	763	311	16	33	—	—	10	—
Cysticercus Ovis	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhages	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Parasitic Disease	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—
Peritonitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	2	766	323	16	33	94	76	12	4

*Uruguay and Brazil.*—Consignments from those countries consisted of 18,415 tons of beef and veal, 3,520 tons of mutton and lamb and 14 tons of pork. The weights of diseased and unsound foods have been kept separate for each country and are given on pages 41 and 42.

The causes for seizure of diseased meat are given in the following table, viz. :—

*Uruguay.*

DISEASE.	Beef, Quarters.		Carcases,		Mutton, Sides.		Pork, Carcases, 1930.	Beef,	Pieces, Mutton, 1930.	Pork.
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.				
Abscess	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	339	152	183	6	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Disease	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	2	4	339	153	183	6	1	2	—	—

*Brazil.*

Abscess	2	5	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	7
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	11	—	26	—	—	6	3	—	7

*Other Countries.*—The weights of food deposited in the markets from the following countries are not available, but the weights of diseased and unsound food taken are given opposite the countries' names on pages 41 and 42.

The causes for seizures of the diseased meat are given below. It is satisfactory to note the marked improvement in the freedom from disease in consignments from Chile.

DISEASE.	Carcases,		Mutton, Sides.		Quarters, 1930.	Pork, Carcases, Pieces, 1930.		Bacon, Sides, Pieces, 1930.		
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.		1930.	1930.	1930.	1930.	
<i>Chile.</i>										
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	2,252	160	217	6	—	—	—	—
<i>South Africa.</i>										
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Denmark.</i>										
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tumour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Manchuria.</i>										
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Poland.</i>										
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
<i>U.S.A.</i>										
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—

## CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS.

For years this disease has caused a considerable amount of extra work for the meat inspectors, but the careful examination of all imported mutton and lamb in the City has resulted in more satisfactory inspection in the countries of origin. This is very obvious by the following interesting summary :—

Countries.	Carcases.		Mutton.		Quarters.		Pieces.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Argentina	7,079	918	116	—	243	24	490	2
Australia	2,543	222	—	—	91	20	121	10
New Zealand	763	311	2	33	16	—	4	10
Brazil	—	26	—	1	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	339	152	183	6	5	—	149	—
Chile	2,252	160	—	217	8	6	33	—
South Africa	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12,976	1,832	301	257	363	50	797	22

## LEADENHALL MARKET AND CITY SHOPS.

The Leadenhall Market and City Shops have been systematically inspected during the year, and the following table shows the amount and variety of unsound food dealt with :—

Beans (Tins)	2	Livers (Cases)	2
Bacon (lbs.)	221	„ (Pigs)	2
Beef (Tins)	180	„ (Rabbits)	6
„ (lbs.)	929	Lobster (Box)	12
Butter (lbs.)	81	Moorhens	4
Brawn (Cases)	68	Mutton (Carcases)	4
Capercaillies	41	„ (Pieces-lbs.)	88
Cheese (lbs.)	537	Offal (lbs.)	38
Chickens	401	Pork (lbs.)	31
Curlew	4	Plucks (Sheep)	6
Cream (Tins)	532	„ (Pigs)	2
Cheese (Cases)	10	Partridges	2,032
Ducks	307	Ptarmigan	56
Eggs	1,920	Plovers	215
Fowls	1,031	Pigeons	1,555
Fruit (Tins)	1,358	Pheasants	884
Game (Black)	25	Quail	106
„ (unclassified)	200	Rabbits	7,391
Geese	99	Salmon	2
Grouse	2,475	„ (Tins)	2,651
Guinea Fowls	561	Sausages (lbs.)	15
Hares	979	Spleens (Ox)	77
Ham (Tins)	1	„	69
Hazelhens	292	Snipe	718
Heads (Ox)	14	Teal	90
„ (Pigs)	20	Tongues (Ox)	5
Kidneys (Ox)	2	Turkeys	185
Lambs (Carcases)	4	Veal (lbs)	48
„ (Pieces-lbs.)	203	Venison (lbs.)	136
Lungs (Sheep)	22	Widgeon	72
„ (Stirk)	10	Woodcock	78
Livers (Ox)	184		

Total for 1930 — 35 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 20 lbs.

„ 1929 — 21 „ 14 „ 2 „ 18 „

Increase 13 „ 8 „ 0 „ 2 „

## UN SOUND MEAT, Etc., REMOVED FROM COLD STORES.

Article.	No.	How Packed.	Origin.	Cause for Destruction.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef (Pieces)			New Zealand	Mould	0	2	2	3
" "			Australia	"	0	0	0	10
" "			Argentina	"	0	13	3	12
" "	12		"	"	0	2	2	20
" "			Australia	Bone Taint	0	1	0	0
" "			"	Decomposed	0	1	0	13
" "			"	Brine Stained	0	0	2	24
" (Breads)	4	Boxes	Argentina	Mould	0	0	3	8
" (Cheeks)	1	Bag	"	"	0	0	1	2
" (Kidneys)			"	"	0	1	0	8
" (Livers)	8	Boxes	"	"	0	5	3	24
" "	11	Sacks	Australia	"	0	15	0	20
" (Shins)	282		Argentina	"	1	4	0	0
" "	1	Bag	Uruguay	"	0	0	2	0
" (Tails)			Argentina	Unsound	0	1	2	0
" (Tongue)	1		New Zealand	Decomposed	0	0	0	5
" (Tripe)			Argentina	Brine Stained	0	0	2	12
Calf (Livers)	2	Boxes	New Zealand	Mould	0	0	0	26
Caviare	1	Barrel	Russian	Unsound	0	1	3	8
Eggs	1	Tin	U.S.A.	"	0	1	2	3
Glands	1	Case	Argentina	Mould	0	0	1	22
Lambs (Breads)	12	Boxes	New Zealand	"	0	2	1	3
" (Carcases)	190		Argentina	Caseous	3	13	3	9
" "	3		Australia	Lymphadenitis	0	1	0	18
" "	17		New Zealand	"	0	6	3	22
" "	1		South Africa	"	0	0	1	10
" "	7		Argentina	Brine Stained	0	2	2	5
" "	6		Chile	"	0	1	2	1
" "	10		Argentina	Unwholesome	0	3	1	25
" "	2		New Zealand	"	0	1	0	0
" "	49		Australia	Mould	0	12	2	24
" "	79		New Zealand	"	1	1	0	6
" "	1		Uruguay	Unwholesome	0	0	1	0
" (Legs)	10		"	Caseous	0	0	1	7
" "			"	Lymphadenitis				
" (Pieces)			Argentina	Brine Stained	0	3	3	8
" "			Chile	Mould	0	0	2	27
" "			New Zealand	"	4	2	2	14
" "			"	Brine Stained	0	14	2	9
" (Quarters)	31		Argentina	Caseous	0	2	2	10
" "			"	Lymphadenitis				
" "	1		Brazil	"	0	0	0	8
" "	1		"	Pleurisy	0	0	0	8
" "	3		Argentina	Brine Stained	0	0	1	24
" "	2		New Zealand	Injury	0	0	0	18
" "	2		Australia	Decomposed	0	0	0	15
" (Shoulders)	11		Uruguay	Caseous	0	0	1	12
" "			"	Lymphadenitis				
" (Sides)	7		Argentina	"	0	1	1	6
" "	1		Brazil	"	0	0	0	16
" "	9		Chile	"	0	1	0	0
Mutton (Pieces)			Australia	Foreign Bodies	0	0	2	6
" (Kidneys)	36		"	Mould	0	0	0	6
" (Shoulders)	22		Argentina	Caseous	0	1	1	8
" "			"	Lymphadenitis				
" "	40		Chile	"	0	1	2	24
" (Livers)	1	Box	Argentina	Mould	0	0	1	16
Mutton (Carcases)	422		"	Caseous	9	15	0	23
" "			"	Lymphadenitis				
" "	102		Australia	"	2	0	3	26
" "	70		Brazil	"	1	9	0	1
" "	116		Chile	"	2	9	1	9
" "	112		New Zealand	"	2	13	2	12
			Carried forward		34	3	2	12

Unsound Meat, Etc., Removed from Cold Store.—*contd.*

Article.	No.	How Packed.	Origin.	Cause for Destruction.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Mutton (Carcases)	90	....	Brought forward	....	34	3	2	12
			Uruguay	Caseous	1	19	2	7
	2	....	Argentina	Lymphadenitis	0	1	0	0
	2	....	Australia	Unwholesome	0	1	0	0
	6	....	New Zealand	Foreign Bodies	0	1	2	27
	1	....	"	Unwholesome	0	0	1	13
	38	....	South Africa	Brine Stained	0	14	0	12
				Caseous	0	14	0	12
				Lymphadenitis	0	3	0	5
(Pieces)	....	....	New Zealand	"	0	0	0	11
	....	....	Uruguay	"	0	12	1	25
	....	....	Chile	"	0	9	3	10
	....	....	Australia	Brine Stained	0	0	1	11
	....	....	Argentina	"	0	19	0	11
(Sides)	86	....	"	Caseous	0	7	1	15
	29	....	Uruguay	"	0	0	2	18
	4	....	New Zealand	"	0	1	3	7
(Quarters)	20	....	Argentina	"	0	1	2	18
	2	....	New Zealand	"	0	0	1	18
	3	....	Chile	"	0	0	3	26
	8	....	Australia	"	0	0	0	25
	....	....	Argentina	Unwholesome	0	1	0	0
	7	....	"	Brine Stained	0	0	1	3
	3	....	New Zealand	Injury	0	0	0	25
(Legs)	4	....	"	Caseous	0	3	0	18
	58	....	Chile	"	0	2	1	25
	40	....	Uruguay	"	0	10	0	0
	170	....	Argentina	"	0	0	2	4
	....	....		Brine Stained	0	1	0	24
	24	....	New Zealand	Mould	0	0	1	2
Pork (Kidneys)	1	Box	"	"	0	0	0	27
(Pieces)	2	....	"	Decomposed	0	0	3	23
	....	....	Gt. Britain	Unsound	18	15	0	27
(Livers)	1,173	Boxes	U.S.A.	Mould	0	15	1	2
Partridges	57	Hampers	Austria	"	0	1	0	0
Poultry (Mixed)	1	Bag	Gt. Britain	"	0	0	2	13
	....	....	New Zealand	"	0	4	2	6
	....	....	Holland	"	0	5	0	16
Rabbits	12	Cases	Australia	Unsound	0	0	1	22
	1	"	New Zealand	"	0	0	0	24
Tripe	....	....	Australia	"	0	0	1	0
	....	....	New Zealand	Decomposed	61	2	2	0
Total for Year 1930	....	....	....	....	284	5	2	17
" " 1929	....	....	....	....	223	3	0	17
Decrease	....	....	....	....				

## SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF VARIOUS FOOD PRODUCTS SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN THE CITY OF LONDON FOR DISEASED CONDITIONS, 1930.

Countries.	Beef in lbs.	Mutton in lbs.	Pork in lbs.	Veal in lbs.	Bacon in lbs.	Offal in lbs.
Argentina	25,518	45,981	7,435	14	—	3,993
Australia	1,135	11,833	828	—	—	259
Brazil	3,730	310	—	—	—	—
Britain	18,629	19,628	139,941	4,374	25	87,176
Chile	—	5,579	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	691	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	256	—
Hungary	—	—	—	—	121	—
Ireland	2,609	1,288	35,381	512	—	13,660
New Zealand	1,034	19,147	9,335	670	—	92
Poland	—	—	—	—	403	—
South Africa	—	1,710	—	—	—	—
United States A.	—	—	201	—	—	—
Uruguay	358	3,403	—	—	—	—
Totals, 1930	53,013	108,879	193,121	5,570	1,496	105,180
Totals, 1929	78,056	749,976	224,340	6,449	1,098	139,516

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF VARIOUS FOOD PRODUCTS SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN THE CITY OF LONDON FOR UNSOUNDNESS, 1930.

Countries.	Beef in lbs.	Mutton in lbs.	Pork in lbs.	Veal in lbs.	Venison in lbs.	Goat in lbs.	Ham in lbs.	Bacon in lbs.	Offal in lbs.	Game.		Tinned.		Cheese in lbs.	Fish in lbs.
										Furred.	Feathered.	Milk.	Meat.		
Argentina	496,402	55,977	15,765	1,356	—	—	—	92	16,963	2,019	505	140	7,241	—	—
Australia	5,727	30,957	2,497	—	—	—	—	—	1,786	3,115	280	—	196	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,725	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,655	134	11	—	—	—
Brazil	13,740	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Britain	30,226	42,922	78,580	13,096	1,979	152	—	2,117	27,710	29,337	63,050	1,859	2,050	16,419	4
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	74	—	5,794
Chile	30	6,749	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,430	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,114	—	6	100	829	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,855	—	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	3,820	—	29,463	1,790	2,641	1,474	2,718	896
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	3,837	—	—	—	—
Ireland	417	2,944	24,911	1,362	—	—	—	1,139	16,013	142	3,511	26	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	19,664	117,334	11,390	1,515	—	—	—	—	3,362	251	249	—	9	—	—
Ostend	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	795	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	—	—	36	—	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,682	—	—	—	—
South America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281	—	43	—	—
Sweden	—	—	608	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	—	—	490	130	—	—	—	—	43,179	106	100	389	142	—	—
Uruguay	7,703	2,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, 1930	573,909	250,900	135,241	17,459	1,979	152	25	10,695	109,469	71,883	83,394	3,194	12,058	10,137	6,694
Totals, 1929	639,640	252,822	98,064	15,346	1,072	—	—	23,746	138,929	25,942	41,788	3,293	1,682	1,293	2,718

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Central Markets, Smithfield	695	18	0	12
Cold Stores	61	2	2	0
Leadenhall Market and City Shops	35	2	2	20
Total for the year 1930	792	3	1	4
Total for the year 1929	1,127	6	0	8
Total for the year 1930	792	3	1	4
Decrease	335	2	3	4

Thirty Naval Officers received training in meat inspection at the Central Markets, Smithfield, during the year.

EXPORT OF MEAT.

During the year 81 Certificates were issued at the request of various firms, in connection with the export of meat to other countries.

\*The sources of origin of the Central Markets Supplies during the past five years are here expressed in terms per cent. of the total annual deliveries.

	BRITISH.			AMERICAN.		Australian and New Zealand. Per cent.
	Country Killed. Per cent.	Town Killed. Per cent.	†Foreign Killed. Per cent.	Home Killed. Per cent.	American Killed.‡ Per cent.	
1926	16.1	5.4	8.4	0.9	49.1	20.1
1927	21.1	6.6	4.1	0.2	48.8	19.2
1928	22.1	5.7	4.9	—	48.6	18.7
1929	20.8	5.5	4.9	—	49.4	19.4
1930	20.5	4.6	4.8	—	49.2	20.9

The following figures supplied by the Superintendent of the Market are of interest :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Average daily delivery into the Markets	1,564	1,594	1,478	1,491	1,502
**Minimum delivery on any one day	144	286	256	288	208
Maximum delivery on any one day	5,259	4,278	3,699	3,179	3,694
The heaviest weight previously recorded on any one day (20th December, 1926) was—	—	—	—	—	5,259 tons.

\*I am indebted to the Clerk and Superintendent of the Central Markets for the figures relating to the market supplies, sources of origin, &c.

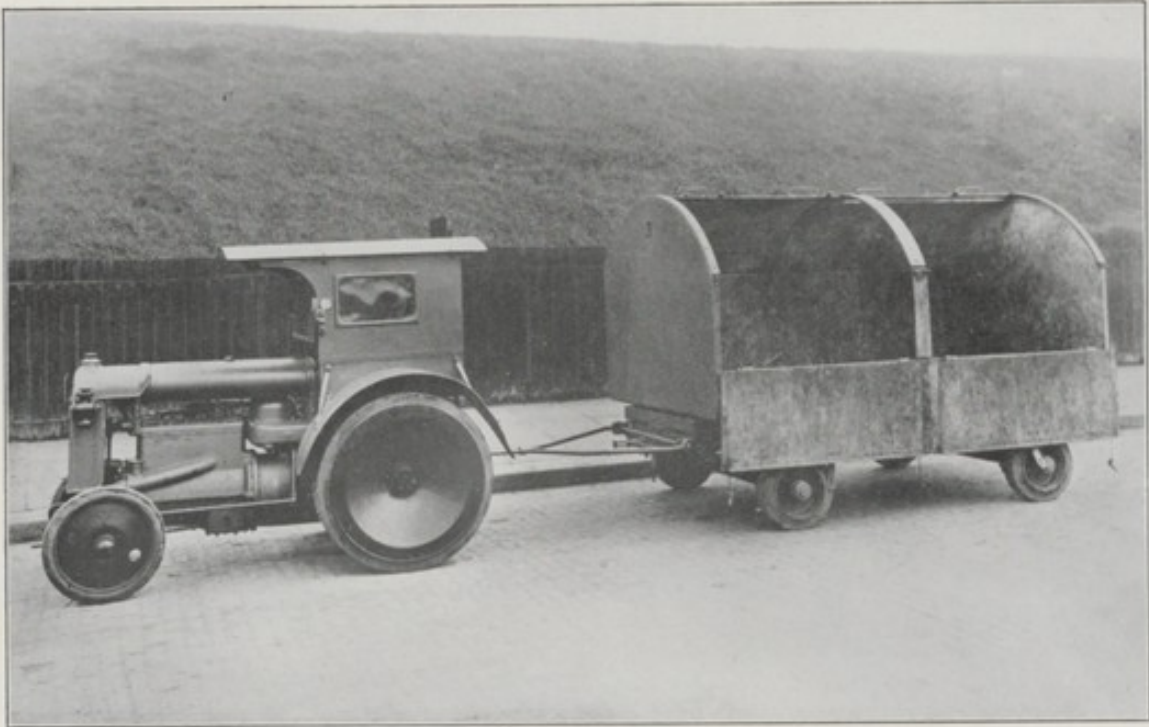
\*\* The minimum deliveries relate to Saturdays when practically no wholesale business at the Market is carried out.

† Includes "General Foreign Meat and Produce."

‡ Includes South American Imports.



OLD TYPE OF VEHICLE USED FOR TRANSPORT OF UNSOUND FOOD.



NEW TYPE OF VEHICLE USED FOR TRANSPORT OF UNSOUND FOOD.

Table showing Weight of Meat delivered, and Meat delivered to Contractors as unsound, during each Month of the Years 1929 and 1930.

Month	Meat delivered at the Market, 1929.			Unsound Meat delivered to Contractors, 1929.			Meat delivered at the Market, 1930.			Unsound Meat delivered to Contractors, 1930.		
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.
January	44,179	0	0	165	17	2	41,101	0	0	53	15	1
February	37,943	0	0	76	17	3	36,164	0	0	52	6	2
March	37,498	0	0	94	12	2	39,060	0	0	66	8	3
April	39,678	0	0	85	14	1	39,214	0	0	68	18	3
May	39,607	0	0	65	12	3	39,541	0	0	54	13	3
June	33,859	0	0	58	11	3	35,604	0	0	78	10	1
July	38,189	0	0	100	9	2	37,461	0	0	80	10	3
August	35,668	0	0	81	7	0	31,862	0	0	51	5	0
September	36,282	0	0	104	11	3	36,468	0	0	106	3	0
October	42,894	0	0	151	0	3	41,722	0	0	98	12	1
November	38,804	0	0	79	11	3	37,940	0	0	57	12	0
December	41,248	0	0	84	19	1	44,955	0	0	65	19	1
TOTALS	465,849	0	0	1,149	6	2	461,072	0	0	834	15	2

One ton in every 553 tons of meat paying toll in the Central Markets, Smithfield, was condemned last year, as compared with one ton in 405 in 1929.

For some years past, it has been recognised that the method of transport used in connection with unsound meat has not been in accord with modern public health ideas, and negotiations have been conducted with the object of effecting improvement in this department of food control in the City. These have resulted in the substitution of the old horse-drawn vehicles by modern steel tank vans drawn by a tractor, the advantages of which may be summarised as follows:—

1. Ease of loading and unloading.
2. Ease of cleansing.
3. Increased carrying capacity (5 tons in comparison with 1 or 2 tons).
4. Rapidity of transport.
5. Security in transit, as vans are provided with a lock.
6. No leakage of offensive liquid.

The illustrations inset will clearly indicate these advantages.

#### CENTRAL MARKETS, SMITHFIELD.

\*Table showing the average deliveries at the Central Meat Market, and other details for successive quinquennial periods during the past 57 years:—

Quinquennium.	Annual Average General Supply.			Seizures by Inspectors			% of Unsound Meat.
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	
1874-1878	178,373	10	0	192	18	2	·108
1879-1883	218,200	12	3	282	11	2	·129
1884-1888	249,580	19	2	248	1	2	·099
1889-1893	304,986	5	1	461	15	1	·151
1894-1898	372,440	12	2	749	3	3	·201
1899-1903	410,456	18	1	1,082	13	2	·263
1904-1908	414,906	11	1	1,584	19	3	·382
1909-1913	427,146	0	0	1,520	2	3	·356
1914-1918	324,715	0	0	1,370	11	2	·422
1919-1923	403,364	10	0	1,849	19	0	·459
1924-1928	477,405	0	0	1,210	2	0	·253
1929-1930	463,460	0	0	992	1	0	·214

\* I am indebted to the Clerk and Superintendent of the Central Markets for the figures relating to the market supplies, sources of origin, &c.

#### INSTRUCTION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN MEAT INSPECTION.

The Corporation is recognised to have valuable material and educational resources at its disposal at Smithfield Market, access to which is of great importance to students desiring to qualify for any of the public appointments requiring a knowledge of meat and its several affections.

A scheme has been prepared under which facilities are made available to the several teaching institutions in London and its vicinity.

## FISH SUPPLIES.

228,707 tons of fish, of which 207,121 were land-borne and 21,586 water-borne, were received at or near Billingsgate Market during the year.

This was an decrease of 9,815 tons in the land deliveries, and a decrease of 810 tons in the deliveries by water.

## MONTHLY FISH RETURNS.

\* Table showing Weight of Fish Delivered, Fish seized as Unsound, and Percentage of Fish Condemned to that delivered, at or near Billingsgate Market, and on board boats lying off that place, during each month of the year 1930.

Month.	Weight of Fish Delivered.						Total.	Weight of Fish Condemned.			Ratio of Fish Condemned to that Delivered.		
	By Land.			By Water.				Tons.	cwts.	qrs.			
January ...	18,953	4	0	1,774	18	0	20,728	2	0	73	0	0	1 ton in 283·946 tons, or 0·352%
February ...	17,888	5	1	1,478	4	2	19,366	9	3	82	1	0	.. 236·032 .. 0·423%
March ...	18,666	15	1	1,645	4	2	20,311	19	3	178	18	3	.. 113·513 .. 0·880%
April ...	18,245	19	3	1,355	18	2	19,601	18	1	170	12	3	.. 114·874 .. 0·870%
May ...	19,487	19	1	1,528	18	0	21,016	17	1	214	1	1	.. 98·180 .. 1·018%
June ...	16,063	10	3	1,687	18	2	17,751	9	1	293	13	1	.. 60·448 .. 1·654%
July ...	18,417	10	1	2,007	6	2	20,424	16	3	232	14	0	.. 87·773 .. 1·139%
August ...	14,803	10	1	1,988	13	0	16,792	3	1	286	4	0	.. 58·672 .. 1·704%
September ...	14,706	10	1	2,319	15	0	17,026	5	1	210	12	1	.. 80·841 .. 1·236%
October ...	16,702	19	1	2,419	7	0	19,122	6	1	175	6	2	.. 109·067 .. 0·916%
November ...	16,643	5	3	1,631	10	0	18,274	15	3	58	7	0	.. 313·192 .. 0·319%
December ...	16,541	18	0	1,748	16	2	18,290	14	2	136	4	1	.. 134·280 .. 0·744%
TOTALS	207,121	8	0	21,586	10	0	228,707	18	0	2,111	15	0	.. 140·902 .. 0·710%

\* Compiled from the Monthly Returns received from the Fishmongers' Company.

## WEIGHT OF FISH DELIVERED, FISH SEIZED AS UNSOUND, AND PERCENTAGE OF FISH CONDEMNED TO THAT DELIVERED, AT OR NEAR BILLINGSGATE MARKET DURING 1930 AND THE FIVE YEARS 1925—1929.

YEAR.	Weight of Fish Delivered.		TOTAL.	Weight of Fish Condemned.	Ratio of Fish Condemned to that Delivered.
	By Land.	By Water.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons. cwts. qrs.	
1925	193,782	25,702	219,484	1,822 0 3	1 ton in 113·601 tons or 0·832%
1926	199,540	23,959	223,499	1,938 9 0	1 .. 115·295 .. 0·867%
1927	207,056	22,904	229,960	2,070 1 0	1 .. 111·028 .. 0·900%
1928	214,426	24,598	239,024	2,241 12 1	1 .. 106·163 .. 0·903%
1929	216,936	22,396	239,332	1,587 6 1	1 .. 150·778 .. 0·663%
Average (5 years)	206,348	23,912	230,260	1,931 17 3	1 ton in 119·373 tons or 0·833%
1930	207,121	21,586	228,707	2,111 15 0	1 ton in 140·902 tons or 0·710%

## INSPECTION OF FOOD AT CITY WHARVES.

The following is a summary of the chief products coming under the observation of the Inspector charged with the supervision of food at the City Wharves:—

## SUMMARY OF FOOD DISCHARGED AT CITY WHARVES.

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from.	General Range of Weight of Packages.	Quantity.
Butter	.... Packages	.... Holland	.... 6 lbs.—1 cwt.	.... 237,225
Bacon	.... Bales and Cases	.... ..	.... 1 cwt. 2 qrs.—3 cwts.	.... 104,504
Cheese	.... Packages	.... ..	.... 24 lbs.—1 cwt.	.... 410,787
Eggs (Fresh)	.... Cases	.... Holland and Belgium	.... 84 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	.... 207,501
Dripping	.... Packages	.... Holland	.... 56 lbs.—1 cwt.	.... 100
Egg Yolk	.... Casks	.... Holland and China	.... 56 lbs.—4 cwts.	.... 547
Compound	.... Packages	.... Holland	.... 56 lbs.	.... 39,734
Lard	.... ..	.... Holland and U.S.A.	.... 28 lbs.—56 lbs.	.... 3,235
Margarine	.... ..	.... Holland	.... 12 lbs.—56 lbs.	.... 86,195
CEREALS—				
Barley	.... Bags	.... ..	.... 100 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	.... 2,322
Beans	.... ..	.... ..	.... 1 cwt.—2 cwts.	.... 1,278
Cornflour	.... ..	.... ..	.... 2 cwts.	.... 20
Peas	.... ..	.... ..	.... 1 cwt.—1 cwt. 3 qrs.	.... 15,561
Rice	.... ..	.... Italy, Holland and Spain.	.... 1 cwt.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	.... 7,882
Cocoa	.... Bags, Packages	.... E. Africa and Holland	.... 28 lbs.—2 cwts.	.... 15,404
Coffee	.... ..	.... E. Africa, Costa Rica and Santos.	.... 1 cwt. 2 qrs.	.... 101,120

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from.	General Range of Weight of Packages.	Quantity.
<b>FRUIT (Soft)—</b>				
Apples	Packages	Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Holland and U.S.A.	28 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	77,732
Apricots	"	S. Africa and U.S.A.	14 lbs.—56 lbs.	568
Cherries	"	Holland and Belgium	12 lbs.—40 lbs.	18,295
Cranberries	"	Holland	28 lbs.	11,549
Currants	"	"	6 lbs.—12 lbs.	2,625
Gooseberries	"	Holland and Belgium	40 lbs.—100 lbs.	1,051
Peaches	"	Holland	10 lbs.—14 lbs.	2,159
Pears	"	Holland and U.S.A.	6 lbs.—28 lbs.	2,790
Plums	"	Holland	7 lbs.—12 lbs.	1,179
Red Currants	"	"	6 lbs.—12 lbs.	342
Rhubarb	"	"	28 lbs.	627
Strawberries	"	"	7 lbs.—12 lbs.	40,921
<b>FRUIT (Dried)—</b>				
Apricots	"	S. Africa and U.S.A.	24 lbs.	24,962
Currants	"	Greece and Turkey	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	465,825
Dates	"	Persia	3 qrs.	19
Evaporated Apples	"	S. Africa, Russia and California.	56 lbs.	5,062
Figs	"	Greece, Spain and Turkey.	28 lbs.—4 cwts.	87,628
Peaches	"	S. Africa and California	24 lbs.	2,028
Pears	"	S. Africa and U.S.A.	24 lbs.	5,865
Plums	"	S. Africa, Russia and California.	24 lbs.	149,763
Preserved Fruit	"	Holland and Germany	10 lbs.—56 lbs.	1,010
Raisins	"	Greece, Turkey, Spain and California.	6 lbs.—56 lbs.	251,880
Sultanas	"	Greece, Smyrna, California and S. Africa.	24 lbs.—56 lbs.	131,684
<b>FRUIT (Green) :—</b>				
Grapes	"	Holland, Spain and Russia.	12 lbs.—40 lbs.	78,733
Lemons	"	Italy and Spain	1 cwt.	457,466
Mandarines	"	"	3 qrs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	2,273
Melons	"	Holland, Spain and Russia.	12 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	35,227
Oranges	"	S. Africa, Italy and Spain.	3 qrs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	606,253
Pomegranates	"	Spain	28 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	3,543
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>				
Beans	"	Holland	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	118
Beetroots	"	"	1 cwt.	498
Cabbages	"	"	1 cwt.	8,986
Carrots	"	"	40 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	25,914
Cauliflower	"	"	24 lbs.—40 lbs.	61,183
Celery	"	"	14 lbs.—28 lbs.	6
Cucumbers	"	"	12 lbs.—40 lbs.	16,355
Garlic	"	Italy	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	38
Lettuce	"	Holland	12 lbs.—28 lbs.	266,352
Olives	Casks	Spain	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	90
Onions	Packages	Holland, Spain and Egypt.	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	291,187
Parsnips	"	Holland	1 cwt.	5,664
Peas	"	"	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	1,250
Potatoes	"	Holland, Spain, St. Malo and Germany.	56 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	387,613
Radishes	"	Holland	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	9,039
Spinach	"	"	14 lbs.—56 lbs.	135
Sprouts	"	"	100 lbs.	34,060
Tomatoes	"	Holland and Spain	12 lbs.—56 lbs.	510,505
Turnips	"	Holland	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	10
Sugar	Bags, Cases	"	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	107,179
Tea	Packages, Chests	India, Ceylon and China	1 cwt.	73,479
<b>TINNED GOODS :—</b>				
Anchovies	Cases	Holland and Portugal	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	848
Apples	"	Russia and U.S.A.	50 lbs.—1 cwt.	1,440
Apricots	"	Australia and California.	48 lbs.	18,804

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from.	General Range of Weight of Packages.	Total Number of Packages
<b>Tinned Goods (continued) :—</b>				
Asparagus	Cases	California	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	1,066
Beans	"	Belgium	1 cwt.	720
Brawn	"	Holland	36 lbs.	13,310
Boiled Mutton	"	"	40 lbs.	286
Cherries	"	Italy	24 lbs.—48 lbs.	48,166
Chicken	"	Holland	36 lbs.	115
Condensed Milk	"	Holland, Italy and Belgium.	48 lbs.	1,574,133
Corned Beef	"	Holland	72 lbs.	26,774
Crab	"	Russia and California	56 lbs.	925
Crayfish	"	California	56 lbs.	300
Fruit Pulp	"	Australia, Spain and Holland.	72 lbs.—100 lbs.	13,420
Fruit Salad	"	Australia and California	56 lbs.—100 lbs.	10,070
Grapes	"	California	1 cwt.	50
Grapefruit	"	"	50 lbs.	1,283
Greengages	"	Russia	56 lbs.	883
Hams	"	Holland	20 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	3,167
Kidneys	"	"	50 lbs.	2
Lobster	"	California	50 lbs.	25
Loganberries	"	"	48 lbs.	29,969
Marmalade	"	Holland	1 cwt.	13
Meat Roll	"	"	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	5,729
Oysters	"	California	56 lbs.	50
Peaches	"	Australia, S. Africa and California.	48 lbs.	33,987
Peas	"	Spain, Italy, California and Belgium.	50 lbs.—72 lbs.	11,614
Pears	"	Australia and U.S.A.	48 lbs.	71,051
Pines	"	S. Africa, Singapore and Hawaii.	48 lbs.	52,912
Pilchards	"	California	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 3 qrs.	1,951
Plums	"	"	60 lbs.	1,175
Pork	"	Holland	28 lbs.	6
Pork and Beans	"	America	56 lbs.	6,426
Salmon	"	Canada, U.S.A. and Russia.	48 lbs.	29,044
Sardines	"	Portugal	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	16,943
Sausages	"	Holland	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	3,532
Soups	"	"	48 lbs.	130
Spinach	"	California	72 lbs.	150
Sterilized Cream	Drums	Holland	14 lbs.—56 lbs.	730
Strawberries	Packages	California	48 lbs.	59
Tomatoes	"	Italy and Spain	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 3 qrs.	52,148
Tongues	"	Holland	48 lbs.—1 cwt.	2,204
Veal	"	"	50 lbs.—100 lbs.	13,598
Vegetables	"	Holland, Belgium, Spain and Italy.	50 lbs.—100 lbs.	5,494
Macaroni	"	Italy and Russia	28 lbs.	82,162
Milk Powder	"	Holland	50 lbs.—1 cwt.	30,660
Nuts (Various)	Packages, Bags	Italy, Spain, Turkey and Russia.	50 lbs.—1 cwt.	73,051
Vegetables in Brine	Casks	Holland, Spain and Russia.	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	12,816
Vegetables (Dried)	Packages	Holland	56 lbs.	2,055
Ginger (Preserved)	Cases, Casks	China	30 lbs.—3 cwts.	4,783
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
Anchovies in Brine	Casks	Portugal	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	3
Biscuits	Packages	Holland and Russia	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	3,037
Candied Peel	"	Italy and Spain	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	40
Caraway Seeds	Bags	Holland	1 cwt. 1 qr.	1,788
Carrot Powder	"	"	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	366
Casings	Cases and Casks	Holland and America	56 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	83
Chocolate	Packages	Holland and E. Africa	50 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	8,258
Cherries in Brine	Casks	Holland and Italy	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	112
Citrons in Brine	"	Spain and Italy	4 cwts.	199
Cocoa Butter	Packages	Holland	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	4,229
Condensed Milk	Casks	"	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	16,737
Confectionery	Packages	Holland and Turkey	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	16,761
Crispbread	"	Sweden	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	56,741

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from.	General Range of weight of Packages.	Total number of Packages.
<i>Miscellaneous (continued) :—</i>				
Drained Cherries	Packages	Canada, Italy, Russia	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	3,363
Drained Citrons	"	Italy and Spain	56 lbs.—100 lbs.	80
Fresh Cream	Drums	Holland	56 lbs.—120 lbs.	5
Fresh Milk	Churns	"	170 lbs.	89
Fruit Pulp	Casks	Holland and Spain	4 cwts.	5,615
Honey	Casks, Cases	Bulgaria, Holland and U.S.A.	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	250
Lemon and Fruit Juice.	Casks	Spain and Italy	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	1,154
Liquorice	Packages	Italy	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	453
Liquorice Juice	Casks	"	2 cwts.	10
Meat Extract	Packages	Holland	50 lbs.	223
Milk Sugar	"	"	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	100
Olives in Brine	Casks	Spain	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	10
Onion Powder	Cases	Holland	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	828
Peel in Brine	Casks	Italy and Spain	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	2,648
Sugar Candy	Packages	Holland	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	2,104
Turnip Powder	"	"	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	10
Rabbits	Cases	Holland and Belgium	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	6,970
Tongues (Salted)	Casks	Holland	1 cwt. 2 qrs.—3 cwts.	23

#### UNSOOUND FOOD SURRENDERED AT RIVERSIDE WHARVES.

As a result of the daily inspection of City wharves, 78 loads of unsound food were removed from these places during the year by the Cleansing Department.

The material so disposed of comprised :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Tinned Fruit, Vegetables and Fish	46	7	2
Condensed Milk (removed at request of owners)	1	18	1
Fruit Pulp	15	16	3
Fruit (various)	13	2	2
Vegetables (various)	11	0	0
Dried Fruit	3	8	0
Miscellaneous	6	19	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>

#### THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The supervision of the meat markets and other premises within the scope of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, has continued on lines similar to past years.

**SMITHFIELD MARKET.**—The general conditions at Smithfield Market in respect of the transport and handling of meat continues to show steady improvement.

**Carriers.**—In this class of transport considerable advancement has been made, and this is evidenced by the number of specially designed new vehicles which have been placed in commission during the past year.

In general the cleanliness of these vehicles is of a high standard.

It should be pointed out that this improvement has been obtained owing to the direct supervision it is possible to maintain with these vehicles, which are seen daily at the market.

**Butchers' Own Vehicles.**—The majority of the vehicles in this class leave much to be desired with regard to cleanliness, the general attitude being to observe scrupulous cleanliness with regard to the outside of the vehicle at the expense of the inside, it often being considered sufficient to cleanse the inside of the vehicle once a week, and in some cases once in 14 days, and then sometimes with a hose pipe only.

Difficulty is experienced in keeping an efficient supervision over these vehicles, owing to their number and the varying hours at which each individual vehicle appears at Smithfield Market, some vehicles not being observed for nearly two years. In this respect considerable help could be given if all Local Authorities instituted periodical inspections of butchers' vehicles when carrying out their routine inspection of the shops. It has been noticed that often the butcher with the dirty vehicle vends his commodities in a satisfactory shop.

Sufficient thought is not given to the question of contamination by butchers; the general observation that is made by the butcher when confronted with evidence of contamination in his vehicle and on his meat is to the effect that it is only road dust.

*Private Cars.*—This class of transport is showing a gradual increase despite the efforts that are made to eliminate the use of such vehicles, which vary from the "baby car" to the high-priced limousine. In each case it has been observed that uncovered meat has been thrown carelessly on the upholstered seats and on to the floor mat, no thought being given to the contamination that must arise from such methods.

It is difficult to accost the butchers who transport their meat in this manner owing to the quickness with which the operation is carried out.

*Railway Vehicles.*—The conditions under which meat is conveyed by the Railway Companies has not given much need for action, although occasionally observations have been made which point to lack of supervision on the part of responsible persons. These, however, have not been numerous and have been rectified immediately they have been reported.

**HANDLING.**—(a) *Licensed Porters.*—The improvement reported last year has been maintained.

(b) *Retail Butchers and their Employees.*—These continue to be responsible for the majority of the contraventions in respect of the requirements in regard to the wearing of clean and washable overalls and head coverings, and supervision is being kept in this regard.

**ALDGATE MARKET.**—The general condition of this market shows considerable improvement. Occasionally minor contraventions occur which are pointed out and remedied immediately.

With regard to the transport, it has been observed that the use of the zinc-lined handbarrows is diminishing and that more butchers are employing the meat carriers to transport their meat from the market to their shops.

Handling of meat by persons not wearing clean and washable overalls is still prevalent, in spite of the exhibition of an extract of the Regulations in Hebrew, which appears in each shop.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS' SHOPS.**—Further improvements have been made in several of the above premises, and the high standard of cleanliness reported last year has been maintained.

It has been reported that certain butchers lend meat to City Restaurants for show purposes. This matter is being dealt with on the special merits of each case, but it is generally found that the meat is conveyed and stored under such conditions that comply with the Regulations.

**DISTRIBUTION CENTRES FOR RESTAURANTS.**—These premises continue to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. Although in practically each case the premises are not sufficiently extensive to cope with the amount of business carried on, no serious contravention has been reported.

**PREMISES USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES AND MEAT PRODUCTS.**—These premises continue to improve, and it can be said that the Food Factories in the City are clean and hygienic. In the case of one factory, improvements are now in course of completion which will bring it as nearly to the standard of a model factory as possible.

The type of employee is improving, and the question of personal cleanliness is found to be satisfactory, every endeavour being made by the employers to ensure that this is maintained.

**PREMISES USED FOR THE CURING OF HAMS AND TONGUES.**—These premises are in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and periodical inspections help to maintain this standard.

**BACON SHOPS.** In respect of this class of shop there is still room for improvement, sufficient care not being taken to protect the bacon from exposure and contamination by other commodities.

**BACON STORES AND CURING STOVES.**—These businesses continue to be carried on in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations, and in the case of one firm, new vehicles have been put into commission, which compare favourably with the best type in use at Smithfield Market.

**TRANSPORT AND HANDLING OF IRISH MEAT.**—This trade has not shown any appreciable improvement since last year's report.

**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The method of transport and handling of meat at the City Markets shows a steady improvement, but conditions are still a long way from the standard aimed at when the Regulations were first instituted.

**PROSECUTIONS AND OFFICIAL CAUTIONS.**

	1928.	1929.	1930.
Number of cautionary letters	843	685	925
Number of summonses issued	50	104	120
Total fines	£90 14 0	£122 10 0	£131 17 6
Total costs	£2 18 6	£8 9 0	£17 0 0

SUMMARY OF SUMMONSES AND OFFENCES.

Section of Regulations.	OFFENCE.	Market Carriers.			Market Porters.			Multiple Butchers.			Small Butchers.			Street Butchers.			Private Cars.			Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors.		
		1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (a).	Dirty Vehicle	1	—	8	—	—	—	1	4	11	16	19	3	2	3	—	6	4	—	—	2	
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (b).	Meat in contact with other commodities (furred rabbits, poultry, spare tyres, etc.).	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (b).	Meat being conveyed uncovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (c).	Live animal carried in the vehicle with meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (a).	Meat in contact with ground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	No front sheet	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Meat in contact with the floor mat in a Private Car.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	2	
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Meat contaminated with visible dirt	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	9	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Dirty and stinking cloths used for protecting the meat.	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	1	8	3	1	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (3).	Head covering Offence	—	1	8	—	1	1	—	1	3	4	13	14	1	5	—	1	—	—	11	1	
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (3).	Overall Offence	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Part I, Section 5 ...	Obstruction of an Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

## SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year under review, 1,012 samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Of this number, 749 were taken as informal or test samples, without the formalities of the Act being observed. Seventeen of these informal samples were reported against, as follows:—

- 4 of Cakes (containing cream), out of 13 samples.
- 4 of Sausages, out of 55.
- 2 of Vinegar, out of 21.
- 2 of Medicated Tablets, out of 5.
- 1 of Butter (on bread), out of 19.
- 1 of Crushed Linseed, out of 5.
- 1 of Sulphur Ointment, out of 5.
- 1 of Tincture of Iodine, out of 2.
- 1 of Crystallised Fruit, out of 10.

Of the formal samples, 23 out of 263 were reported against, as follows:—

- 13 of Milk, out of 206 samples.
- 2 of Butter (on bread), out of 2.
- 2 of Sausages, out of 3.
- 1 of Rum, out of 10.
- 1 of Whisky, out of 13.
- 1 of Crushed Linseed, out of 1.
- 1 of Medicated Tablets, out of 1.
- 1 of Cakes (containing cream), out of 2.
- 1 of Vinegar, out of 2.

The above-mentioned samples, with the exception of Milk, Rum and Whisky, were taken as the result of informal samples having been reported against.

*General Observations.*—The percentage rate of adulteration of all foods and drugs sampled in the City was 3·9, as compared with 3·8 in 1929.

*Butter.*—All of the 23 samples of butter taken were certified to be genuine. The butter factories were visited at various times and samples taken from the packing tables and from bulk awaiting dispatch.

Twenty-one samples of butter spread on bread or scone, or served with rolls, were purchased for analysis, of which three samples were reported against, one being an informal sample and two formal samples. There were two prosecutions relating to such purchases, one sample containing 25 per cent. of fat not derived from milk, whilst the other was certified to be 100 per cent. margarine. In each case the vendor was fined £2 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.

*Drugs.*—Of the 132 samples procured, seven were reported against. With reference to two informal samples, where the deficiencies of the essential ingredients were found to be small in amount, the formal samples taken in connection with them proved to be genuine. One vendor was prosecuted where the article sold was found not to comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, and legal proceedings were also successfully taken against the vendor and the manufacturers of an article sold which was deficient in the amounts of ingredients stated on the container.

*Spirits.*—Twenty-nine samples of spirits were taken. Two of these were certified to be below the minimum strength of 35 degrees under proof, and legal proceedings were taken against the vendors. One case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of costs, and in the other instance a penalty was imposed with costs.

*Cream.*—None of the 11 samples of cream sold in tins or cartons was reported against. The following details show the percentage fat content found in each sample:—

Description of Article.	Percentage of Fat Content.	
Tinned Cream	24·68	Average Fat Content, 24·28%.
" "	23·18	
" "	26·05	
" "	23·24	
Fresh Cream sold in carton	56·04	Average Fat Content, 46·96%.
" "	48·19	
" "	36·66	
Devonshire Cream	59·54	Average Fat Content, 62·32%.
" "	64·39	
" "	62·71	
" "	62·64	

This analysis shows in average fat content of cream—this fat, of course, being the delectable, nutritionally important and desirable ingredient—that the cream labelled “Devonshire” is about three times the worth of tinned cream, and the fresh (in cartons) about twice, the ratios of intrinsic value bulk for bulk being something like 25 : 45 : 60. This disparity in intrinsic values in the substance labelled cream is startling, although, of course, the fewness of the samples does not permit a stressing of the fat content in the classes named. The methods of manufacture of the finished product are, however, such as would lead to an enhanced value, as suggested by the samples.

Eight informal samples of articles, such as cream pastries, declared to contain cream, were purchased, and four were certified to be genuine. A formal sample which was taken in connection with an informal purchase previously reported against, was found to be genuine; whilst in two instances it was not possible to obtain formal samples, as the sale of the article had been discontinued. One formal sample, taken in respect of an informal sample which had been reported against, was the subject of legal proceedings. The case was part heard and adjourned pending the result of a High Court appeal in a similar case. The proceedings were still outstanding at the close of the year.

*Ice Cream.*—Five samples were submitted for analysis and none were reported against. The samples were found to contain butter fat in amounts varying from 11·02 to 15·05 per cent.

*Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.*—All samples of food taken were examined for the detection of food preservatives, and only in two classes of food, sausages and crystallised fruit, were the Regulations contravened. Fifty-eight samples of sausages were procured, and six of these were reported against as containing the permitted preservative without declaration, but in no case was the maximum amount allowed by the Regulations, viz., 450 parts per million, exceeded. The attention of the vendor was drawn to the breach in each case. In three instances, the printing of the statutory declaration on the label on the sausages did not conform to the requirements of the Regulations, and the attention of the vendors was drawn to the matter.

In the case of the sample of crystallised fruit, which was certified as containing 40 parts per million excess of Sulphur Dioxide, a formal sample had not been taken at the close of the year and could not, therefore, be included in this Report.

*Self-raising Flour.*—It is well known that a considerable amount of lead sometimes exists to the extent of several hundred parts per million in imported calcium phosphate, which is used for various purposes. Such low-grade calcium phosphate, if converted into acid calcium phosphate, and sold for the purpose of being used as an acidium constituent of self-raising flour, would contribute an undesirable amount of lead to the finished product. It was felt to be necessary that enquiries should be made and samples of various baking materials procured for analysis within the City of London area, with a view to ascertaining the nature and purity of the articles employed. Accordingly, eight samples of self-raising flour and four samples of baking powder were purchased informally from different retail tradesmen. In addition, all the City bakers were visited, and they readily gave every assistance in these enquiries as to the aerating powders, baking powders and bread improvers used in their businesses. Ten samples of baking powder, six of aerating powder, four of bread improvers and three of cream of tartar were taken, a total of 35 samples. In only one case was calcium acid phosphate found to have been used in the preparation of the article, and it is satisfactory to report that all of the samples were certified as genuine and with a lead content only ranging from none to 12·5 parts per million.

#### EXAMINATION OF MILK.

*Chemical.*—Of the 206 samples of milk, all of which were procured formally, 13 were certified as adulterated, giving a percentage of milk adulteration of 6·3, as compared with 4·1 for 1929.

There were seven prosecutions and penalties were imposed in five cases. One summons was dismissed and another was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of costs. In those instances where samples were reported against and the circumstances did not warrant legal proceedings being instituted, the vendors were either cautioned or further samples taken which proved genuine.

The following table shows the percentage of fat content in each of the 206 samples of milk examined. Nine of this number contained fat in amounts below the point which presumes adulteration, *i.e.*, 3 per cent. The highest amount of fat contained in any sample was 4·7 per cent. The average percentage of fat was 3·5 :—

Percentage of Fat.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of Fat.	No. of Samples.
2·3	2	3·7	25
2·5	1	3·8	11
2·6	3	3·9	6
2·8	2	4·0	9
2·9	1	4·1	5
3·0	6	4·2	4
3·1	9	4·3	3
3·2	14	4·4	1
3·3	23	4·5	1
3·4	31	4·7	1
3·5	28		—
3·6	20	Total	206

Thirteen purveyors of milk from whom samples had been taken served notices upon this Authority requesting samples of milk to be procured from their suppliers in course of delivery to them. On two occasions it was necessary to ask another Authority to comply with the request, the place of delivery being outside the area of the City of London. In one of these cases legal proceedings were successfully taken against the retailer, whilst the other case was dismissed. The samples procured of the wholesalers were certified to be genuine.

#### THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926, AND

#### THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Thirteen new applications for registration as retail purveyors of milk were received during the year, all of which were approved. Seven of these were from persons who have no premises within the City of London, but purvey milk within the area.

#### REGISTRATION STATISTICS.

Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register at end of 1929	273
New Applications for Registration received	13
Applications granted	13
Applications refused	—
Names of Retailers removed from Register	13
Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register at end of 1930	273
Number of Milk sellers (other than Retail Purveyors of Milk) on the Register at end of 1930	20
Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	10

*Inspections of Premises where Milk is Retailed.*—During the year 223 inspections were made in connection with the sale of milk. Advice was given and suggestions made where necessary for the improvement of conditions in the distribution and storage of milk, and in all cases such suggestions were complied with. It was necessary, however, on one occasion to take legal proceedings against both a registered purveyor and his roundsman for failing to cause all milk delivered in bottles to be bottled and closed on registered premises. The summons against the employer was dismissed, but the employée was fined £1.

#### THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

Five samples of different brands of Condensed Machine-skimmed Milk were taken and submitted for analysis. All were certified to be genuine as regards equivalent contents and composition. The attention of the importers of one brand was called to a minor contravention of the Regulations regarding the printing on the label, which was remedied.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

Apart from the usual proprietary brands of dried milk, which have been sampled from time to time, no dried milk was found to be on sale.

REGISTERED PREMISES.

*Butter Factories.*—No new application for registration was received during the year, the number of premises on the register being two.

*Wholesale Dealers in Margarine and Margarine Cheese.*—One new application for registration was received during the year.

*Artificial Cream Act, 1929.*—Two premises are registered under this Act.

## ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING

Serial No.	Article.	Whether Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.
94	Sulphur Ointment	Informal	10% deficient in Sulphur.
123	Butter (on bread)	Formal	The fat of the "Butter" contained 25% of fat not derived from milk.
127	Rum	Formal	40.1 degrees under proof.
179	Milk	Formal	22% fat abstracted.
226	Vinegar	Informal	10% deficient in Acetic Acid.
289	Condensed Machine-skimmed Milk—Sweetened.	Informal	Printing of label not in conformity with the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.
326	Tincture of Iodine	Informal	16.5% deficient in Iodine.
339	Milk	Formal	8% deficient in fat.
371	Milk	Formal	13% deficient in fat.
372	Milk	Formal	4% extraneous water, 20.8% deficient in fat.
373	Milk	Formal	8% deficient in fat.
387	Milk	Formal	3.5% extraneous water.
408	Cream Soufflé	Informal	90% fat other than butter fat.
420	Milk	Formal	12% deficient in fat.
423	Milk	Formal	4% deficient in fat.
432	Cream Filled Sandwich	Informal	95% fat other than butter fat.
433	Cream Buns	Informal	100% fat other than butter fat.
457	Cakes—Cream Drops	Informal	100% fat other than butter fat.
467	Butter (on bread)	Informal	100% Margarine.
505	Beef Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 280 parts per million without declaration.
506	Beef Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 400 parts per million without declaration.
535	Milk	Formal	5% extraneous water.
537	Milk	Formal	15% deficient in fat.
569	Pork Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 165 parts per million without declaration.
576	Butter (on bread)	Formal	100% Margarine.
601	Pork Sausages	Formal	Sulphur Dioxide, 165 parts per million without declaration.
610	Milk	Formal	4% extraneous water.

## ADULTERATION OR OTHER IRREGULARITY.

Observations.	Results of Proceedings or other Action taken.
Re-sampled formally—No. 171—genuine	.....
Taken in connection with sample No. 948 (1929).	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £2 and £2 2s. Costs.
.....	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £2 and £2 2s. Costs.
.....	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £2 and £2 2s. Costs.
Re-sampled formally—No. 292—genuine	.....
.....	Importer cautioned.
Re-sampled formally—No. 352—genuine	.....
.....	Vendor cautioned.
.....	Consignor prosecuted. Fined £2 and £2 2s. Costs.
.....	Consignor prosecuted. Fined £2.
.....	Consignor prosecuted. Fined £2.
Vendor sold business	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 577—genuine	.....
.....	Consignor cautioned.
.....	Consignor cautioned.
Formal sample not procured—sale discontinued.	.....
Formal sample not procured—sale discontinued.	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 703....	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 576....	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 704....	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 705....	.....
.....	Vendor prosecuted. Summons dismissed.
.....	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £1 and £12 9s. 6d. Costs.
Re-sampled formally—No. 601....	.....
Taken in connection with informal sample No. 467.	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £2 and £2 2s. Costs.
Taken in connection with informal sample No. 569.	Vendor cautioned.
Re-sampled—genuine	.....

## ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING

Serial No.	Article.	Whether Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.
622	Pork Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 217 parts per million without declaration.
636	Whisky	Formal	38 degrees under proof.
703	Cakes—Cream Drops	Formal	" Cream " contained no butter fat.
704	Pork Sausages	Formal	Sulphur Dioxide, 285 parts per million without declaration.
705	Beef Sausages (Preserved).	Formal	Printing of label not in conformity with requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.
713	Milk	Formal	17% deficient in fat.
776	Milk	Formal	2% extraneous water.
794	Crushed Linseed	Informal	85.2% deficient in Linseed Oil.
795	Pork Sausages (Preserved).	Informal	Printing of label not in conformity with the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.
818	Crushed Linseed	Formal	84.4% deficient in Linseed Oil
823	Bismuth Dyspepsia Tablets.	Informal	Deficient in Bismuth Oxycarbonate to the extent of 38% of the amount stated on the container.
874	Bismuth Dyspepsia Tablets.	Formal	Deficient in Bismuth Oxycarbonate to the extent of 43%, and in Sodium Bicarbonate 12% of the amounts stated on the container.
875	Bismuth Dyspepsia Tablets.	Informal	Deficient in Bismuth Oxycarbonate to the extent of 49% of the amount stated on the container.
926	Pork Sausages (Preserved).	Informal	Printing of label not in conformity with the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.
970	Malt Vinegar	Informal	38.5% deficient in Acetic Acid.
980	Malt Vinegar	Formal	43% deficient in Acetic Acid.
991	Crystallised Fruit	Informal	40 parts per million excess Sulphur Dioxide.

## ADULTERATION OR OTHER IRREGULARITY—continued.

Observations.	Results of Proceedings or other Action taken.
Re-sampled formally—No. 704...	.....
.....	Vendor prosecuted. Summons dismissed on payment of £3 3s. Costs.
Taken in connection with informal sample No. 457.	Vendor prosecuted—case adjourned.
Taken in connection with informal samples Nos. 505 and 622.	Vendor cautioned.
Taken in connection with informal sample No. 506.	Vendor cautioned.
.....	Consignor prosecuted. Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3 3s. Costs.
Re-sampled. Samples genuine	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 818	.....
.....	Vendor cautioned.
Taken in connection with informal sample No. 794.	Vendor prosecuted. Fined 10s. and 30s. Costs.
Re-sampled formally—No. 874...	.....
Taken in connection with informal sample No. 823.	Vendor prosecuted. Summons against retailer dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 1s. Costs. Manufacturers prosecuted. Fined 40s. and £5 5s. Costs.
Supplementary sample to Nos. 823 and 874	.....
.....	Vendor cautioned.
Re-sampled formally—No. 980...	.....
Taken in connection with informal sample No. 970.	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £1 and £1 1s. Costs.
To be re-sampled formally	.....

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928,  
 THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,  
 THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927,  
 THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927, AND  
 THE ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS.

Article.	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, etc.			Percentage of Adulteration.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
Bread	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	13	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter (on bread)	2	19	21	2	1	3	100·0	5·2	14·2
Cheese	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (Self-raising)	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jam and Marmalade	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	1	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	206	—	206	13	—	13	6·3	—	6·3
Milk, Condensed	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	2	21	23	1	2	3	50·0	9·5	13·0
Wine	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits*	29	—	29	2	—	2	6·8	—	6·8
Drugs*	5	127	132	2	5	7	40·0	3·9	5·3
Other Articles*	5	401	406	3	9	12	60·0	2·2	2·9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8·7</b>	<b>2·2</b>	<b>3·9</b>
<b>SPIRITS—</b>									
Gin	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rum	10	—	10	1	—	1	10·0	—	10·0
Whisky	13	—	13	1	—	1	7·6	—	7·6
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6·8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6·8</b>
<b>DRUGS—</b>									
Acid, Boric	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acid, Tartaric	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borax	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cough Mixtures	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embrocation, Canadian	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germinol	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger, Stem	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine Pastilles	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine and Borax	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gregory's Powder	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liniment of Turpentine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linseed, Crushed	1	5	6	1	1	2	100·0	20·0	33·3
Oil, Almond	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Castor	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	1	74	75	1	1	2	—	—	—

\* See details under appropriate heading.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928,  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927,  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927, AND  
THE ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.—Continued.

FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS.

Article.	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, etc.			Percentage of Adulteration.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
<b>DRUGS (continued)—</b>									
Brought forward	1	74	75	1	1	2	—	—	—
Oil, Linseed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Boric	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Calomel	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Mercury	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Sulphur	1	5	6	—	1	1	—	20·0	16·6
Ointment, White Precipitate	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Zinc	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraffin, Liquid	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paregoric	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, Compound Liquorice	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda, Bi-carbonate	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphur, Flowers of	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tablets, Various	1	5	6	1	2	3	100·0	40·0	50·0
Tincture, Iodine	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	50·0	33·3
Tincture, Ammoniated Quinine	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tincture, Rhubarb	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>40·0</b>	<b>3·9</b>	<b>5·3</b>
<b>OTHER ARTICLES—</b>									
Arrowroot	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Mixture	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barley, Pearl	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverages, Juices, etc.	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cakes	2	13	15	1	4	5	50·0	30·7	33·3
Chicory	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee Mixture	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fat, Cooking	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Canned	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Potted, Bottled	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Canned	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Dried	—	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Trifle	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Crystallised	—	10	10	—	1	1	—	10·0	10·0
Honey	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jellies	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard Cakes	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meats	—	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Extract	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Pies	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paté de Foie Gras	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peanut Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	2	252	254	1	5	6	—	—	—

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928,  
 THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,  
 THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927,  
 THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927, AND  
 THE ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.—Continued.

FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS.

Article.	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, etc.			Percentage of Adulteration.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
OTHER ARTICLES (continued)—									
Brought forward	2	252	254	1	5	6	—	—	—
Pickles and Sauces	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, Custard	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preservatives	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Vegetables	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pudding, Sultana	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages	3	55	58	2	4	6	66·6	7·2	10·3
Semolina	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sherbet	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soup	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soup Colourings	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spices, etc.	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suet	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato Paste	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treacle	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waters, Aërated	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines (Non-alcoholic)	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5	401	406	3	9	12	60·0	2·2	2·9

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC.,  
 IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND  
 1927, PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927, AND ARTIFICIAL  
 CREAM ACT, 1929. RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS.

Sample.	Nature and extent of Adulteration.	Result.
123 Butter (on bread)	25% Margarine	£2 and £2 2s. Costs.
127 Rum	40·1 degrees under proof	£2 and £2 2s. Costs.
179 Milk	22% deficient in fat	£2 and £2 2s. Costs.
371 Milk	13% deficient in fat	£2 and £2 2s. Costs.
372 Milk	4% extraneous water and 20·8% deficient in fat.	£2.
373 Milk	8% deficient in fat	£2.
535 Milk	5% extraneous water	Dismissed.
537 Milk	15% deficient in fat	£1 and £12 9s. 6d. Costs.
576 Butter (on bread)	100% Margarine	£2 and £2 2s. Costs.
636 Whisky	38 degrees under proof	Dismissed on payment of £3 3s. Costs.
713 Milk	17% deficient in fat	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. £3 3s. Costs.
818 Crushed Linseed	84·4% deficient in Linseed Oil	10s. and £1 10s. Costs.
874 Bismuth Dyspepsia Tablets.	43% deficient in Bismuth Oxycarbonate and 12% deficient in Sodium Bicarbonate of the amount stated in formula on the container.	Summons against Vendor dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 1s. Costs. Summons against Manufacturers.† £2 and £5 5s. Costs.
980 Malt Vinegar	43% deficient in Acetic Acid	£1 and £1 1s. Costs.

SUMMARY.

Total Fines	£18 10s. 0d.	Total Costs	£38 2s. 6d.
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## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

When the above-mentioned Acts came into force, it was hoped that the work arising under them would not entail the appointment of additional Officers in the City, and the responsibilities were accordingly divided between the members of the existing staff. Experience, however, showed that the careful and systematic following-up of the duties imposed by these Acts took up too much of the time of these Officers, and a special Officer, Mr. E. A. Johnson, has, therefore, been appointed. This Officer did not commence his duties until 1931, and the effects of his work are not therefore referred to in this Report.

Each of the three Acts has been dealt with during the year so far as I was able to spare the staff. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act required most attention. As a result of correspondence, received from time to time from outside Authorities, and of correspondence which passed between the Corporation and parties interested, visits have been made to certain firms who were not complying with the requirements of this Act. In practically every case, non-compliance was due to ignorance of the somewhat intricate clauses of the Act, and such visits were a means of not only indicating to the offenders the particular infringement, but also of advising on and securing prompt rectification and abatement of the offence.

The Quarterly returns required under this latter Act by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have been made.

## GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

*Artizans' Dwellings, Stoney Lane, Houndsditch.*—These Buildings, erected by the late Commissioners of Sewers and opened in January, 1885, stand upon ground formerly the site of several courts and alleys in the Ward of Portsoken.

There are five " blocks " of Dwellings, severally named King's, Queen's, Prince's, North, and South, designed for occupation by persons of the artizan class, some of the ground floors being let as shops. The Buildings contain 501 rooms, arranged in 241 tenements, and are occupied by 709 persons, compared with 738 in 1929. 83 per cent. are adults and 17 per cent. children (under 14 years).

In addition to these Artizans' Dwellings, the Corporation, in connection with a slum clearance scheme, erected :—

(1) In December, 1927, a block of buildings, Bearsted House, in Hutchison Street, which contains 88 rooms, arranged in 24 tenements, and housing at the end of 1930 103 persons (91 per cent. adults and 9 per cent. children).

(2) In January, 1929, a similar block of buildings, Dutton House, in New Street, containing 52 rooms, arranged in 16 tenements, and housing at the end of 1930 68 persons (51 per cent. adults and 49 per cent. children).

There are 7 shops, each with a large and well lighted basement, in Bearsted House, and 8 shops, similarly provided with a basement, in Dutton House.

The total population of these dwellings is 880.

The number of births was 2, viz. : 1 male and 1 female. The birth-rate was 2·3 per 1,000, which is 4·0 per 1,000 below the average for the previous five years. The birth-rate in these Dwellings reached a maximum of 46·9 per 1,000 in 1896, and has since been falling irregularly, but almost progressively.

The death rate for 1930 was 11·4 per 1,000 per annum.

TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS OCCURRING AT THE ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS, STONEY LANE, HOUNDSDITCH, BEARSTED HOUSE, HUTCHISON STREET, AND DUTTON HOUSE, NEW STREET, DURING THE YEAR 1930.

NAME OF BLOCK.	BIRTHS.		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	Males.	Females.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
NORTH BLOCK	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
SOUTH	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	2
KING'S	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
QUEEN'S	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1
PRINCE'S	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
BEARSTED HOUSE	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
DUTTON	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTALS	1	1	10	....	....	1	....	5	4

The baths, provided for the use of tenants of these Buildings, which were opened in May, 1904, continue to be extensively used, the number of persons bathing during 1930 being 12,746, of whom 5,501 were males and 7,245 were females.

The accompanying table is compiled from the monthly records of attendances at the baths:—

RECORD OF ATTENDANCES AT THE BATHS, ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS.

MONTH.	SEX.				TOTAL.
	Males.		Females.		
	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	
January	91	368	119	548	1,126
February	61	276	81	435	853
March	84	303	126	523	1,036
April	100	357	113	508	1,078
May	125	390	160	630	1,305
June	136	619	101	377	1,233
July	140	487	152	638	1,417
August	110	486	140	621	1,357
September	60	257	82	395	794
October	67	172	82	328	649
November	95	328	79	499	1,001
December	99	290	63	445	897
TOTALS	1,168	4,333	1,298	5,947	12,746

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

The following is a statement of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors in their several Districts during each month of the year:—

WEST DISTRICT—Inspector F. J. ROBBINS.

Month.	Premises Inspected.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
January	200	1	3	30
February	137	3	4	9
March	214	10	6	25
April	261	10	53	21
May	284	5	7	35
June	275	7	26	47
July	52	7	8	20
August	200	5	10	20
September	200	7	18	14
October	276	5	6	28
November	83	2	2	10
December	175	11	12	14
TOTALS	2,357	73	155	273

## MIDDLE DISTRICT—Inspector G. H. FOWLER.

Month.	Premises Inspected.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
January	264	4	7	10
February	248	3	5	17
March	232	6	6	15
April	257	5	8	12
May	271	4	11	22
June	179	5	10	27
July	41	2	3	9
August	281	6	7	18
September	241	3	10	12
October	279	4	10	36
November	191	5	8	20
December	189	3	13	32
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>230</b>

## EAST DISTRICT—Inspector G. E. HARRINGTON.

Month.	Premises Inspected.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
January	246	3	9	15
February	242	2	4	19
March	184	3	25	11
April	247	1	8	10
May	225	—	6	13
June	152	2	7	25
July	182	1	4	22
August	157	2	6	19
September	192	3	5	24
October	191	3	3	16
November	172	1	2	23
December	187	2	6	21
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>218</b>

## THE FOREGOING ARE SUMMARISED AS UNDER:—

District.	Number of Inspections made.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
West	2,357	73	155	273
Middle	2,673	50	98	230
East	2,377	23	85	218
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>7,407</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>721</b>

## REGISTERED LODGING HOUSES.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, SEC. 94 ;  
and HOUSING ACT, 1925, SEC. 6.

The Corporation, as the Sanitary Authority in the City, are required, under the provisions of Sec. 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1925, to make and enforce Bye-laws with respect to houses intended or used for occupation by the working classes and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family for the following purposes:—

- For regulating the number of persons and separation of the sexes.
- For the registration and inspection of such houses.
- For enforcing drainage and promoting cleanliness and ventilation.
- For requiring adequate and accessible and, where necessary, separate provision of closet accommodation, washing accommodation, and accommodation for the storage, preparation and cooking of food.
- For the keeping in repair and adequate lighting of any common staircase.
- For the cleansing and redecorating of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and courtyards.
- For the provision of handrails for staircases.
- For securing adequate lighting.
- For the taking of precautions in any case of infectious disease.

Particulars relating to the registered Lodging-houses in the City now on the Register are given in the accompanying table :—

District.	Number of Houses on Register.	Number of Lodgers.	Number of Tenements.	Average Number of persons per Tenement.	Cleansing Notices Served.
West ....	38	307	124	2.4	54
Middle ....	—	—	—	—	—
East ....	17	114	67	1.7	21
<b>TOTAL</b> ....	<b>55</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>75</b>

These houses are periodically inspected, and in April of each year the owners or tenants are called upon to carry out a thorough cleansing of them, in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-laws. This necessitated the service of 75 notices during 1930.

In addition to the foregoing, there are twelve blocks of Dwellings let out in tenements, but not placed on the Register for the reason that each holding is "self-contained," it having been decided in a Court of Law that in these circumstances they are not subject to the Bye-laws for houses let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family :—

Name and situation of Artizans' Block Dwellings.	No. of Tenements.					No. of Inhabitants.
	One Room.	Two Rooms.	Three Rooms.	Four Rooms.	Five Rooms or over.	
<b>WEST DISTRICT.</b>						
Albion Buildings, No. 21, Bartholomew Close	....	10	....	....	....	21
Albion Buildings, No. 22, Bartholomew Close	....	10	....	....	....	15
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Close	....	16	2	....	....	38
Dean Street Blocks, Fetter Lane—						
Block A	....	6	....	....	....	14
" B	....	2	4	....	....	11
" C	....	3	3	....	....	11
" D	....	6	1	1	....	21
" E	....	7	1	1	....	15
" F	....	4	4	....	....	16
St. Ann's Chambers, Ludgate Hill	....	5	14	1	....	27
Bloomfield House, Snow Hill	....	....	17	2	....	44
<b>TOTAL (SIX "BLOCKS")</b>	....	<b>43</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>MIDDLE DISTRICT.</b>						
Bridgewater House, Fann Street	....	9	....	....	1	14
City Buildings, Moor Lane	....	1	21	11	....	78
<b>TOTAL (TWO "BLOCKS")</b>	....	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>EAST DISTRICT.</b>						
Harrow Place and Stoney Lane—						
North Block	....	52	8	....	....	174
South "	....	5	22	13	....	121
Prince's "	....	5	50	....	....	138
Queen's "	....	5	40	5	....	129
King's "	....	8	18	16	....	112
Barker's Buildings, Catherine Wheel Alley, Bishopsgate	....	5	4	3	....	30
Bearsted House, Hutchison Street	....	....	8	16	....	103
Dutton House, New Street	....	....	13	2	1	68
<b>TOTAL (FOUR "BLOCKS")</b>	....	<b>28</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>875</b>

These twelve blocks contain 462 tenements, and are inhabited by 1,200 persons—an average of 2.5 persons to each tenement.

The following table is included in this Report in accordance with the request contained in the letter from the Ministry of Health, dated 18th June, 1930, and relating to contents of annual reports of Medical Officers of Health :—

Number of New Houses erected during the Year—		
(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) )	....	Nil.
(i.) By the Local Authority	....	Nil.
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	....	Nil.
(iii.) By other bodies and persons	....	Nil.
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	....	Nil.
(i.) By the Local Authority	....	Nil.
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	....	Nil.
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	....	Nil.
(c) For other purposes	....	Nil.
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	....	Nil.
<b>1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—</b>		
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made	....	405 591
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	....	55 165
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	37
<b>2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—</b>		
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	....	107
<b>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</b>		
A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	....	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	....	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close....		Nil.
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	115
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	....	115
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	....	Nil.
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :		
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders		Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made....		Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	....	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	....	Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		Nil.
<b>4. Number of houses owned by the Local Authority, distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under (1) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925, (2) Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, and (3) other powers</b>		

5 Blocks (239 Tenements), built under Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1875.  
3 Blocks (240 Flats) erected under Housing Acts, 1890-1924. (None built during the last 2 years).

*Common Lodging-House, 116, Middlesex Street.*—The above premises, which are known as the "Salvation Army Working Men's Hotel and Shelter," and is the only common lodging-house in the City, was opened on the 7th February, 1906. It was utilised during the War as a Soldiers' Hostel, but is now again in use as a common lodging-house. The premises are periodically inspected, and always found to be well kept and in a generally satisfactory condition.

*Neglect to comply with Water-closet Bye-laws.*—No instance of neglect in this respect has occurred during the year under review.

*Drainage Plans.*—In the course of the year 240 plans were submitted with regard to proposed reconstruction of water-closets or drains in the City.

Of these, 209 were approved ; 26 revised and approved ; and 5 not approved.

*Street Gullies.*—The gradual substitution of properly trapped gullies for those formerly existing has greatly reduced the number of complaints received of offensive smells arising from those appliances, especially in warm weather. In some cases this nuisance was doubtless due to want of flushing, but in the majority faulty construction was the cause of the trouble.

The City Engineer has given special attention to this matter for several years past, and his action in replacing the old pattern gullies with those of a more up-to-date design will, I hope, eventually lead to a complete abatement of the evil.

*Overcrowding.*—Overcrowding is a nuisance to be dealt with summarily under Section 2, Sub-section 1 (e) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and during the year one case was reported by your officers.

*Sanitary Defects and Infectious Disease.*—In every case of notification of infectious disease, the premises involved were inspected with regard to the drainage system, water supply, ventilation, &c. ; and of the 158 cases so investigated in 1930, it was found necessary to make amendments to soil and waste pipes, water-closets, &c., in 33 instances.

*House, Trade and other Refuse Removal.*—The City Engineer informs me that the refuse removed from the City in 1930 consisted of 19,839 cartloads of street sweepings and slops, and 44,354 loads of house and trade refuse, a total of 64,193 loads. The total for the year 1929 was 71,070. The use of the Destructor was discontinued in September, 1905, since which date all refuse has been removed by barge from Lett's Wharf to the Corporation land on Hornchurch Marshes, where it is dealt with. The horse manure collected from the street orderly bins is not included in the above, but is dealt with by a contractor, who sells it to market gardeners and others.

*Legal Proceedings.*—During the year, 338 notices have been served by the District Inspectors at the order of the Sanitary Committee, and in no case was it found necessary, in consequence of non-compliance therewith, to refer the matter to the City Solicitor.

*Summer Flushing of Courts.*—There are 161 courts and narrow passages throughout the City, which were regularly flushed during the summer months, under the direction of the City Engineer, who informs me that in this service, and the flushing of the main streets, no less than 23,166,104 gallons of water were used. Of these courts and alleys, seven were flushed four times a week, six three times a week, three twice a week, 21 once a week, five once a month, and 119 every two months.

Disinfectants are also freely applied where desirable.

The condition of the approaches to Billingsgate Market and the Customs House, as heretofore, required special attention. There has always been a difficulty in keeping the thoroughfares in the immediate vicinity of these places free from nuisance caused by the drippings from the fish carts, especially during hot weather.

*Limewashing of Courts.*—There are 60 courts and narrow passages situated in various parts of the City, the walls of which, unless cleansed frequently become dirty and unsightly through the constant traffic of passengers or vehicles, together with the action of the smoke-laden atmosphere. These are cleansed or limewashed twice a year under the direction of the City Engineer. Of the places so dealt with during 1930, 19 were situated in the East District, 24 in the Middle District, and 17 in the West District.

*Defective Connections to Sewer.*—During the year, 30 reports were received from the City Engineer respecting the condition of connections between the drains of certain City houses and the public sewer.

Investigations showed that it was necessary to reconstruct 28 of the connections referred to. As a result of the inspection of the internal drainage system of these premises, reconstruction or alteration was found necessary in 24 instances.

In the majority of cases these external drains were brick-barrel drains, in which rats had their breeding-places, and were, undoubtedly, a source of much annoyance to the occupiers of the houses to which they were connected.

#### BASEMENT ROOMS USED FOR SLEEPING PURPOSES.

Some consideration was given during the year to a suggestion, made by one of the Metropolitan Borough Councils, that legislation should be promoted requiring architects and others proposing to construct basement rooms for sleeping purposes, to obtain the approval of the appropriate local authority before the construction of such rooms. The legal position, as I understand it, in regard to this matter, is that underground rooms used for sleeping purposes are required to comply with certain conditions, but there does not appear to be any power to prevent their construction. In other words, action can only be taken after an offence has been committed, and it is the intention of the suggested legislation to enable control to be obtained before construction.

Very little difficulty is experienced in the City in this matter and, so far as I am aware, there is only one underground sleeping place therein. The difficulty is, in all probability, however, one of considerable moment in thickly-populated areas, and the suggested legislation would greatly aid those responsible for the local administration of public health law.

In these circumstances, the Corporation were pleased to make a representation to the Ministry of Health advocating the desirability of legislation on the lines suggested.

#### PIGEONS.

I have continued to receive numerous complaints of damage and nuisance caused by the congregation of pigeons within the City Area. In these circumstances, a campaign on similar lines to that adopted in 1928 was put into operation, and a total number of 1,404 birds was caught by the Contractors, engaged by the City Corporation under the powers conferred by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927. Of these birds, six were ringed birds, and in accordance with the arrangement entered into with the Homing Union, who are naturally desirous that private and perhaps valuable homing pigeons should not be destroyed, these were despatched to the Secretary for return to their owners. The balance of the birds were destroyed by dislocation of the vertebræ, under supervision of my officers. The elaborate trapping methods which the contractors had originally intended to use were found by experience to be not so successful as had been anticipated, mainly, I am informed, on account of interference by misguided, though possibly well-intentioned, persons. Hand-catching had to be resorted to, and this has, of course, resulted in a slowing down in the rate of capture. It might be well again to emphasize the fact that it is not the intention of the City Corporation to entirely clear the City of these birds, but rather that a balance shall be struck between the aesthetically beautiful and the hygienically sound.

These birds were captured principally in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's Cathedral, Guildhall, Mansion House, Royal Exchange, Carpenters' Hall, Fishmongers' Hall, and Finsbury Circus.

#### THE FLY NUISANCE.

Although very few complaints were received during the year, possibly because of the climatic conditions, attention was again directed to the Fly Nuisance as it affects workers and residents, and especially restaurant premises in the City. Leaflets were distributed, indicating certain precautionary measures which should be taken in order to minimise the danger and nuisance as far as practicable, and drawing the attention of residents and others to the necessity for the strict observance of cleanliness, frequent removal of dust, other refuse, and particularly of waste foodstuffs. In all, some three thousand leaflets were distributed. Special attention was also given to conditions existing in the several stables

situated in the City. It was satisfactory to note that those in charge of these stables appeared to appreciate the necessity for maintaining these premises in such a condition as to prevent, as far as possible, the breeding of flies in the accumulated material associated with this class of building. Assistance in this matter was afforded, as in the past, by the several Ward Beadles, whose knowledge of their areas enabled the circulation of information in regard to precautionary measures to be carried out at the minimum of expense and delay.

#### BROKEN GLASS IN THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

At the suggestion of one of the Metropolitan Borough Councils, the possibility of danger to pedestrians and others from the presence of broken milk bottles on the Public Highway has been the subject of enquiry, and it was suggested that one means of meeting this danger was the provision of receptacles on all milk barrows in which the broken glass might be placed.

In the City, no reports have been received indicating that there exists such a danger as is suggested, although, in some of the more thickly-populated residential areas, it may be a difficulty which necessitates some kind of action being taken.

The Sanitary Committee, however, were of opinion that now that special care is being paid to the cleanly handling of milk, it would certainly be retrograde to suggest that milk barrows should be made receptacles of glass debris picked up from the Public Highways, and expressed the view that the best method of dealing with the matter would be by an extension of police regulations.

So far as I am aware, the matter has not advanced any further.

#### EXHUMATION AND RE-INTERMENT OF BODIES.

*City of London Cemetery.*—During the year the bodies of 12 persons buried at the City of London Cemetery at Ilford have been exhumed and subsequently re-interred in the same Cemetery. In accordance with the terms of the licences issued by the Home Secretary in respect of these cases, the work of removal and re-interment was carried out in the early morning under the supervision of your Medical Officer of Health.

#### HUMAN REMAINS.

##### 41 AND 42, CLOTH FAIR.

There has only been one case during the year of the discovery of human remains within the City Area. This occurred during building operations at 41 and 42, Cloth Fair, when a small quantity of human remains was disinterred. The site was in the neighbourhood of the old burial ground of St. Bartholomew's Church, and the bones, which bore evidence of orderly interment, were of great age and probably the remains of some person originally buried in the churchyard. The circumstances were reported to the City Coroner in the usual way.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, &c.

*Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*—The premises upon the Register number 3,644, in which are included 8,219 workrooms, &c.

There were served 1,785 notices during the year for various purposes under the Acts.

The number of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces at present Registered is as follows :—

	Registered Places.	Workrooms, &c., in Registered Places.
FACTORIES	1,283	3,813
WORKSHOPS	1,276	1,979
WORKPLACES :—		
Kitchens of Restaurants and Tea Rooms	636	1,338
Kitchens of Licensed Premises	231	678
Stables	6	6
Other places	212	405
	<u>3,644</u>	<u>8,219</u>

The following is a Summary of Inspections of separate workrooms, &c., during the year :—

	Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
FACTORIES	1,649	—	1,649
WORKSHOPS	855	—	855
WORKPLACES	704	48	752

The following is a Summary of Inspections of separate workrooms, since 1920 :—

#### FACTORIES.

	Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
1921	1,956	2	1,958
1922	1,763	—	1,763
1923	1,517	—	1,517
1924	1,050	—	1,050
1925	1,119	—	1,119
1926	1,419	—	1,419
1927	1,298	—	1,298
1928	1,383	—	1,383
1929	1,902	—	1,902
1930	1,649	—	1,649

#### WORKSHOPS.

	Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
1921	1,958	—	1,958
1922	1,598	—	1,598
1923	1,387	—	1,387
1924	1,159	—	1,159
1925	1,219	—	1,219
1926	1,242	7	1,249
1927	1,259	—	1,259
1928	1,093	1	1,094
1929	1,247	—	1,247
1930	855	—	855

#### WORKPLACES.

	Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
1921	979	38	1,017
1922	957	1	958
1923	675	33	708
1924	730	2	732
1925	613	—	613
1926	821	42	863
1927	1,041	1	1,042
1928	845	1	846
1929	1,178	11	1,189
1930	704	48	752

*Bakehouses.*—Bakehouses are scheduled as Workshops (Part 2, Sixth Schedule), and are required to be registered by the Local Authority (Section 131).

The following is a list of Bakehouses registered in the City :—

#### ABOVEGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

† 15/19, Artillery Lane.	†*85, Middlesex Street.
† 280, Bishopsgate.	† 12 and 13, Widegate Street.
† Great Eastern Railway Hotel.	

#### UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

† 188, Aldersgate Street.	†*37, Middlesex Street.
262, Bishopsgate.	†*122, Middlesex Street.
8, Copthall Avenue.	† 3, Pancras Lane.
†*67, Farringdon Street.	† 21, Stoney Lane.
†*93, Fetter Lane.	68, St. Mary Axe.
48, Knighttrider Street.	194, Upper Thames Street.

#### SUMMARY.

Aboveground Bakehouses	5
Underground Bakehouses	12
	17

\* These have been established at least 43 years.

† Factory Bakehouses (power is used).

*Outworkers and Homeworkers.*—The provisions of the Act relating to " Outworkers " were carried out as heretofore, and the lists of the names and addresses of workers receiving work from the City firms were duly received without the necessity for legal proceedings.

In eight cases employers neglected to keep lists at their premises and to send copies of the same to the Corporation as required by the Act. Notice in each case was served upon the offender and in all cases complied with.

No cases of infectious disease were reported in connection with outworkers' premises in the City.

The following figures show the number of Outworkers notified since 1902 :—

Year.	Number of Lists received.	Outworkers Employed in City.	Outworkers Employed outside City.	Total number of Outworkers.
1902	....	17	3,752	3,769
(Note.—First Notice issued to all employers at the end of 1904.)				
1905	576	236	7,891	8,127
1908	1,506	624	16,909	17,533
1911	1,515	656	16,405	17,061
1912	1,481	709	15,777	16,486
1913	1,523	718	16,025	16,743
1914	1,581	739	15,941	16,680
1915	1,589	807	15,444	16,251
1916	1,481	661	14,766	15,427
1917	1,366	602	13,319	13,921
1918	1,395	607	12,802	13,409
1919	1,379	688	12,581	13,269
1920	1,359	802	13,102	13,904
1921	1,411	717	11,035	11,752
1922	1,493	783	11,956	12,739
1923	1,406	701	12,114	12,815
1924	1,426	848	12,234	13,082
1925	1,391	874	12,061	12,935
1926	1,352	889	11,514	12,403
1927	1,338	846	11,230	12,076
1928	1,307	879	10,897	11,776
1929	1,263	861	10,478	11,339
1930	1,229	1,019	9,603	11,851

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AND  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, &c.

INSPECTIONS.		East District.	Middle District.	West District.	Totals.
Factories,	Initial Inspections (Tenancies) ....	31	97	60	188
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms) ....	51	171	153	375
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	118	151	209	478
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	303	322	649	1,274
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	198	119	113	430
Workshops,	Initial Inspections (Tenancies) ....	30	45	45	120
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms) ....	36	49	56	141
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	177	140	166	483
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	249	212	253	714
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	287	92	105	484
Workplaces,	Initial Inspections (Tenancies) ....	2	3	11	16
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms) ....	4	3	15	22
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	24	5	55	84
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	35	7	96	138
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	32	2	46	80
Bakehouses,	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	11	5	6	22
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	15	9	6	30
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	12	3	4	19
Kitchens of Restaurants, &c.—					
	Initial Inspections (Tenancies) ....	4	9	22	35
	Initial Inspections (Workrooms) ....	9	15	33	57
	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	42	24	57	123
	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	114	58	136	308
	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	53	63	96	212
Kitchens of Licensed Premises—					
	Initial Inspections (Tenancies) ....	—	—	—	—
	Initial Inspections (Workrooms) ....	—	—	—	—
	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	13	10	34	57
	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	32	35	82	149
	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	15	12	25	52
<hr/>					
Workshops notified by H.M. Inspector	....	15	19	16	50
<hr/>					
General complaints received	....	5	11	8	24
<hr/>					
Miscellaneous visits	....	662	822	866	2,350

DEFECTS FOUND.	FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES.			KITCHENS OF RESTAURANTS, &c.			KITCHENS OF LICENSED PREMISES.			Totals.
	East District.	Middle District.	West District.	East District.	Middle District.	West District.	East District.	Middle District.	West District.	
Want of Cleanliness	163	76	15	23	3	15	7	3	5	310
Want of Ventilation....	4	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	13
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Want of Lavatory Accommodation	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Food improperly stored	1	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	8
Storage Cistern defective	4	—	4	1	—	5	—	—	2	16
Accommodation for Refuse	5	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	15
Accumulation of Refuse	12	5	4	—	2	1	—	—	1	25
Insufficient (Tenancies)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sanitary Accommodation. (Unsuitable (Do.)	16	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	25
Defective (Do.)	81	40	44	6	2	2	2	1	2	180
Do. (No. of Conveniences)*	81	40	49	6	2	2	2	1	2	189
Not separate for Sexes (Tenancies)	4	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Other Nuisances	78	37	29	8	7	12	—	6	1	178
Total Defects found	370	175	115	43	21	41	9	11	13	798

\* Figures not included in total defects found or remedied.

DEFECTS REMEDIED.	FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES.			KITCHENS OF RESTAURANTS, &c.			KITCHENS OF LICENSED PREMISES.			Totals.
	East District.	Middle District.	West District.	East District.	Middle District.	West District.	East District.	Middle District.	West District.	
Want of Cleanliness	175	61	21	22	15	13	3	3	5	318
Want of Ventilation	3	5	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	16
Overcrowding	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Want of Drainage of Floors	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Want of Lavatory Accommodation	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Food improperly stored	1	—	—	2	4	1	—	1	—	9
Storage Cistern defective	5	—	4	1	—	4	—	—	4	18
Accommodation for Refuse	4	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	13
Accumulation of Refuse	9	4	5	—	2	—	—	—	2	22
Insufficient (Tenancies)	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Sanitary Accommodation. { Unsuitable (Do.)	8	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	17
{ Defective (Do.)	82	49	44	3	5	1	2	1	4	191
{ Do. (No. of Conveniences)*	82	49	47	3	5	1	2	1	4	194
{ Not separate for Sexes (Tenancies)	1	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other Nuisances	61	27	21	6	12	8	—	5	4	144
Total Defects remedied	357	152	115	37	45	31	5	10	21	773

ACTION TAKEN.				East District.	Middle District.	West District.	Totals.
Matters referred to H.M. Inspector—							
Nuisances remediable by H.M. Inspector	—	—	—	—	12	3	15
Failure to affix Abstract	24	23	19				66
Matters referred by H.M. Inspector—							
Notified by H.M. Inspector	17	8	8				33
Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	16	7	10				33
Notices served—							
Factories—Intimation	37	11	24				72
Statutory	28	1	3				32
Workshops—Intimation	57	4	10				71
Statutory	4	—	—				4
Workplaces, &c.—Intimation	3	—	3				6
Statutory	—	—	—				—
Kitchens of Restaurants—							
Intimation	1	1	4				6
Statutory	—	—	—				—
Kitchens of Licensed Premises—							
Intimation	—	1	2				3
Statutory	—	—	—				—
Orders required from Sanitary Committee	24	2	3				29
Certificates for Cleansing issued by Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—				—
Matters referred to District Inspectors	—	6	3				9
Matters referred to Woman Inspector	—	—	1				1
Matters referred to Workshop Inspectors	—	—	—				—
Cases reported for Legal Proceedings	1	—	—				1
Legal Proceedings taken	—	—	—				—

#### OUTWORK AND THE INSPECTION OF OUTWORKERS' PREMISES, &c.

Lists received from City Firms	—	—	—	1,293
Names and Addresses, &c., received from other Authorities	—	—	—	334
Names and Addresses transmitted to other Authorities	—	—	—	9,638
Notices served on Employers	—	—	—	1,591
Letters written, &c.	—	—	—	16
Firms visited	29	62	46	137
Outworkers' Lists not kept	—	11	1	12
Do. not sent	—	7	1	8
Infectious Disease occurring in Outworkers' Premises	—	—	—	—
Registered Factories and Workshops at which Outwork is received—				
Inspections	81	98	35	214
Defects found	116	29	1	146
Defects remedied	91	15	1	107
"Places from which work is given out"—				
Inspections	—	3	24	27
Defects found	—	—	1	1
Defects remedied	—	—	1	1

\* Figures not included in total defects found or remedied.

## WOMAN INSPECTOR.

		Total
Domestic Workshops at which Outwork is received	Inspections	—
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken....	—
Domestic Workshops which do not receive Outwork	Inspections	—
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken....	—
Domestic Premises receiving Outwork (not registerable as Workshops).	Inspections	—
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken....	—
Underground Conveniences for Women. ....	Inspections	38
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	16
Railway Stations (Ladies' Rooms). ....	Inspections	35
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	8
Kitchens ....	Inspections....	44
	Defects reported and attended to or referred to appropriate Inspector	20
L.C.C. (G.P.) Act, 1904. Inspection of premises after cleansing of children ....	Notifications received	—
	Visits	—
Children Act, 1908 (Nurse Children) ....	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	—
	Notifications received	6
	Visits	6
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	—
Notification of Births Act, 1907. ....	Births notified	68
	Home visits to infants	322
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age. ....	Home visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age	154
	Visits <i>re</i> Still Births	1
Distribution of Milk (Free)	Number Notified	3
	Visits	2
	Expectant Mothers	34
	Nursing Mothers	63
Distribution of Dried Milk	Children under 6 months	17
	Children over 6 months	50
	Number of children in receipt of :—	
	Free	—
Number of Mothers attending Infant Welfare Centre	Reduced or Cost Price	36
		105
Total Attendances of Mothers at Infant Welfare Centre....		912
Expectant Mothers visited at home....		91
Special Visits		57

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—*Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ....	677	104	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	609	75	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ....	407	15	—
Total ....	1,693	194	—

2.—*Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspectors. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ....	325	333	12	—
Want of ventilation ....	13	16	2	—
Overcrowding ....	4	2	1	—
Want of drainage of floors ....	1	7	—	—
Other nuisances ....	246	207	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ....	2	4	—
	unsuitable or defective ....	210	213	—
	not separate for sexes ....	17	11	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ....	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ....	—	—	—	—
Total ....	818	793	15	—

\*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

No instance of outwork in unwholesome premises under Section 108 of the Factory and Workshop Act was reported.

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.					
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on employers as to compliance with sending lists. (8)	Prosecutions.		Instances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecutions. (13)	Instances. (14)	Orders made (S. 110). (15)	Prosecutions (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.† (3) (4)		Lists. (5)	Outworkers. (6) (7)										
(1)															
Wearing Apparel—							1,591								
making, &c. ....	1,056	3,480	5,701	28	115	111									
cleaning and washing .....															
Household Linen.....															
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets .....															
Curtains and Furniture Hangings .....															
Furniture and Upholstery .....															
Electro Plate .....															
File making .....															
Brass and brass articles .....															
Fur pulling (Furriers) .....	90	211	262	3	5	1									
Cables and Chains .....															
Anchors and Grapnels .....															
Cart Gear .....															
Locks, Latches and Keys .....															
Umbrellas, &c. ....	44	13	296	3	—	5									
Artificial Flowers .....	4	—	21	1	—	4									
Nets, other than Wire Nets .....															
Tents .....															
Sacks .....															
Racquet and Tennis Balls .....															
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags.....	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Brush making .....															
Pea picking .....															
Feather sorting .....															
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. ....															
Stuffed Toys .....															
Basket making .....															
Chocolates and sweetmeats .....															
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c. ....															
Textile Weaving .....															
TOTAL .....	1,194	3,704	6,280	35	120	121	1,591	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

\* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending two lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be even numbers as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

## 4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
(1)		(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	General Workshops .....	1,259
	Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses) .....	17
	Total number of Workshops on Register .....	*1,276

\* These were found to be 1,979 Workrooms, &c., in places Registered.

## 5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133, 1901) .....	66
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5, 1901).	33
Notified by H.M. Inspector .....	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .....	33
Other .....	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	Nil.
In use at the end of the year .....	12

Date, 31st December, 1930.

(Signature) W. M. WILLOUGHBY,  
Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (S. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office, the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces, or homework. The duties of Local Authorities, and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.

## INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF SHOP ASSISTANTS.

An investigation was conducted into the conditions under which shop assistants work in the City of London. Simultaneously a similar investigation was conducted by others of my colleagues in the Metropolis.

In the City, 190 shops, in 19 different categories as to trade, were dealt with, and an extensive classification of the conditions found was made and tabulated.

The several Medical Officers of Health concerned arrived at practical unanimity on all the main points, and the results were incorporated in a joint report to a Committee of the House of Commons, before whom, at a later date, your Medical Officer of Health had the privilege of giving evidence.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of the courtesy which was extended to me by the proprietors of the various businesses affected, without whose co-operation the enquiry would have been almost impossible.

## SUPERVISION OF THE ICE CREAM TRADE.

Inspections in connection with the manufacture or sale of Ice Cream within the City have been carried out.

The barrows or stalls of itinerant vendors were visited from time to time during the summer season, and in any instance where lack of cleanliness or other defect was observed, the issue of a caution resulted in appropriate steps being taken to remedy the defect.

No additional premises were registered during the year in accordance with the requirements of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928.

## CITY MORTUARY.

*Bodies Received—Post-Mortems and Inquests :—*

Bodies received at the Mortuary to await burial	145
Post-Mortem examinations made....	73
Inquests held on bodies	135
Inquests held on fires	1

The following tabulation shows the work carried out at the Mortuary and Coroner's Court during the past five years :—

Year.	Articles disinfected.	Bodies received at the Mortuary.	Inquests held on bodies.	Inquests held on Fires.
1925	493,813	150	145	0
1926	305,970	155	139	4
1927	227,037	178	169	1
1928	180,530	159	147	2
1929	515,375	176	165	2
Average for previous 5 years	344,545	163	153	2
1930	203,909	145	135	1

*Disinfection.—Trade.*—In accordance with the requirements of the South African Government, the disinfection of second-hand clothing, prior to export to that country, has been carried on as usual.

The following table gives the details of the work of disinfection carried out at the Disinfecting Station during the year in connection with the export trade :—

Number of Certificates issued.	Number of articles disinfected.	Fees received by the Corporation.
572	195,473	£469

*Disinfection—Infectious Disease :—*

Articles disinfected after cases of infectious disease	8,163
Library Books disinfected	172
Public Vehicles—Electric Ambulance	—
Police Litter	—
Motor Van	1
Railway Van	1
Premises disinfected (including offices)	1,355
Lockers disinfected at request of General Post Office Authorities	83
Toys and Games....	101

*Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897 :—*

Number of verminous persons bathed....	130
--	-----

*Cleansing of School Children :—*

Total number of children cleansed	1,103
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305 Articles were destroyed at request of owners.

In addition to the foregoing, some assistance was rendered to the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury during a period when the disinfection apparatus operated by that authority was out of use.

*Preservation of Bodies of Unknown Dead.*—The De Rechter apparatus for the preservation of the dead, installed at the City Mortuary, in March, 1909, was fully described in the Annual Report of that year. It has proved of considerable assistance in connection with the identification of persons found drowned in the River Thames. During 1930 four bodies were placed in the apparatus. One was subsequently identified.

*Fire Inquests.*—Dr. F. J. Waldo, J.P., Coroner for the City of London and Southwark, has kindly furnished me with the following list of places in the City which were the subject of Fire Inquests held by him during 1930 :—

## INQUESTS HELD UNDER THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INQUESTS ACT, 1888.

Date of Inquest.	Premises Burnt.
29th December, 1930	7, Love Lane.

In addition to the above, the City Coroner personally inquired into 197 " non-fatal " City fires reported to him during the year.

## DISINFECTANTS.

The disinfectants and other chemicals in use in the Public Health Department and in other branches of the Corporation's service, have, as in the past, been supplied under a contract prepared by your Medical Officer of Health.

They are used for deodorising and denaturising unsound meat, disinfecting public conveniences, streets and roadways, premises after infectious diseases, etc.

Special attention was given to the thoroughfares in the vicinity of the Billingsgate and Smithfield Markets, the former of which presents certain difficulties in the matter of deodorisation in the summer months.

Very few complaints were, however, received of offensive odours necessarily associated with the fish trade.

## RAT REPRESSION.

The tables set out on page 79 indicate investigations and advisory work which has been undertaken under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. From this summary, it will be seen that 983 buildings occupied by 2,134 firms were inspected, and that 348 were found to be rat infested. One or other of the rat catchers working in the City was engaged by 155 business firms. Poisons were laid down in 397 cases, varnish traps were used in 212 cases, breakback, wire and other traps in 368 premises, Cats or dogs were kept by 151 firms. Complaints or applications for advice have been received in 140 instances. The work done in addition to the use of poisons, traps, and animals, included rat proofing in 303 instances, and the repair of drainage defects in 1,076 instances. Ready compliance with the suggestion to rat proof has been a feature, and when this is properly carried out, combined with the elimination of hiding places, it has proved a valuable factor in combating the rat trouble. It cannot, however, be relied upon absolutely to exclude rodents from buildings. The receipt of crates and cases from the docks is a frequent source of rat infestation, and ingress through open doors and windows, especially roof doors provided for exit in case of fire, is readily obtained.

The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, lays the duty of disinfesting premises upon the occupiers; this is one of the difficulties experienced in regard to rat proofing, which so often involves structural alterations, and is logically the work of the owner.

It is not possible to report even approximately the total number of rats killed. Messrs. William Dalton & Sons, one of the firms principally engaged in this work in the City, inform me that they killed 19,215 rats in the City during 1930.

The substitution of old buildings by modern structures, and the constant attention to drainage and sewage work, have probably resulted in a decrease in the rat population. So far as palliative measures are concerned, we have continued to obtain very satisfactory results from the Varnish Trap.

The following figures have been supplied to me by the City Engineer :—

Brick sewers reconstructed	8
Brick sewers constructed	10
Brick sewers in course of reconstruction (1st Jan., 1931)	2
Disused sewers filled in and abolished	11
Brick sewers reinverted, pointed and repaired	21
Pipe sewers reconstructed	4
Miscellaneous repairs to sewers, drains, etc.	25
House drains constructed in connection with new buildings	27
Drains of existing buildings reconstructed	29
House drains partly reconstructed in connection with sewer works	20
House drains reconstructed in connection with the reconstruction and reinverting of certain sewers	83
Gulley drains constructed and reconstructed in connection with the reconstruction and reinverting of certain sewers	27
New gullies and drains constructed	11
Gulley drains reconstructed	63
House and gulley drains repaired	180
Disused drains bricked up	315
Rats killed by sewer foreman and his men	909

No poison was used in the sewers during the year.

The number of drainage reconstructions carried out under the supervision of inspectors of this Department is set out on page 79.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

SUMMARY SHOWING INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS MADE AND DETAILS OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE ABOVE ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1930.

Months.	No. of Buildings Inspected.	Average No. of Firms in building.	No. of premises Rat Infested.	Total No. of Firms interested.	Steps taken to destroy Rats.								Rat Proofing done, Rat-holes stopped, &c.	Drainage and Sewerage Work carried out during the year.		Special Observations. Complaints or Applications for Advice.
					Rat-Catcher Employed.	Poison Used.	Wire Traps.	Break-backs.	Varnish Traps.	Other Traps.	Cats or Dogs kept.	By City Engineer's Department.		By M.O.H. Department.		
January ....	124	2.0	34	250	18	29	12	34	29	—	19	29	836	240	12	
February ....	93	2.2	35	213	16	31	6	35	26	3	25	32			17	
March ....	104	3.1	43	328	23	27	7	31	32	—	17	40			13	
April ....	107	3.8	33	413	21	28	10	25	15	—	9	29			15	
May ....	95	1.7	36	167	21	28	13	25	20	1	14	27			16	
June ....	48	1.5	16	72	6	15	1	9	13	—	8	15			11	
July ....	108	1.8	31	200	5	22	11	22	16	1	11	29			7	
August ....	99	1.6	29	155	14	20	7	22	20	1	17	24			10	
September ....	92	1.1	30	157	14	21	15	22	20	—	9	26			13	
October ....	85	1.7	35	146	17	25	5	24	17	1	16	29			13	
November ....	28	1.6	26	33	—	151	13	12	4	—	6	23			13	
December ....																
TOTALS .... *	983	2.0	348	2,134	155	397	100	261	212	7	151	303	1,076	140		

\*Buildings systematically inspected ..... 843  
 „ inspected in consequence of complaints ..... 140  
 TOTALS ..... 983

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the Standing Order of the Court that no person shall enter the employ of the Corporation or of any of its Committees without previously passing a medical examination to the satisfaction of the Committee having cognizance of the appointment, 61 persons were examined by the Medical Officer of Health during 1930. Three of these persons were reported as physically unfit for office, and the decision in regard to one is pending. Twenty-two officers were also medically examined with a view to their retirement. With six exceptions, all were reported to be unfit for duty.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. WILLOUGHBY,

*Medical Officer of Health for the  
City of London.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
GUILDHALL, E.C.



## APPENDIX A.—STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Albion Buildings	21	F	71	7th April	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Carcinoma of Stomach c. Operation for Gastrostomy	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
"	21	F	80	30th July	1a. Cerebral Thrombosis b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Aldersgate Street	93	F	56	25th July	1a. Asphyxia b. Chronic Bronchitis	
"	133	M	63	2nd Oct.	1a. Saproemia b. Carcinoma of Mediastinum	Died at Bognor.
"	185½	M	56	17th Nov.	1a. Morbus Cordis	
Aldgate, Three Nuns Hotel.	—	M	58	13th Mar.	1a. Phthisis b. Diabetes 2. Morbus Cordis	Died in Stroud Rura District.
Aldgate High Street	9	F	53	3rd Mar.	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Chronic Nephritis 2. Amputation of both breasts	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
"	24	F	50	5th Aug.	Syncope. Disease of the Coronary Arteries and Occlusion	P.M. Natural.
Amen Court	3	M	86	12th Sept.	1a. Carcinoma of Liver	
Artillery Lane	7	F	58	5th May	1a. Cardiac Asthma b. Hyperpiesis c. Chronic Interstitial Nephritis 2. Chronic Bronchitis	
"	21	M	71	4th Mar.	Syncope due to Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver, with Carcinoma of Stomach and Liver	
Austin Friars	18	F	57	4th Oct.	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
Bakehouse Court	2	M	56	22nd Jan.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Broncho-pneumonia	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Bartlett's Buildings	18	M	84	15th Dec.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage b. Senile debility	
Basinghall Street	65	M	57	11th Jan.	1a. Hæmatemesis b. Cirrhosis of Liver	Died in Guy's Hospital.
Bearsted House, Middlesex Street.	21	F	71	14th Sept.	1a. Carcinoma of Pancreas b. Diabetes Mellitus 2. Secondary Carcinoma of Liver	
Bishopsgate	5a	M	58	21st April	1a. Carcinoma of Larynx	Died in Hackney.
"	24	M	57	2nd Feb.	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2. Laparotomy, Nov. 20th, 1929. Chr. Pancreatitis. Drainage of Gall Bladder. Phthisis, probably made active by Anæsthetic	
Bloomfield House, Snow Hill.	23	F	78	22nd May	1a. Senile decay	Died in City of London Mental Hospital, Stone.
"	23	M	64	15th June	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Hypostatic Congestion of Lungs 2. Ulcer of Leg (L.)	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Bouverie Street	12	F	83	31st May	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Chronic Nephritis c. Chronic Bronchitis	" "
Bow Lane	12	M	61	16th Jan.	1a. Lobar Pneumonia b. Erysipelas of Face c. Chronic Nephritis 2. Asthma	" "
Brickhill Lane	5	F	11	13th Oct.	1a. Tuberculosis, Meningitis b. Miliary Tuberculosis	
Bridewell Place, St. Bride's Vicarage.	—	F	60	8th Oct.	1a. Peritonitis b. Intestinal obstruction	Died in St. Marylebone.
Brushfield Street	6	F	57	7th Sept.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Op. Oesophigscopy	Died in London Hospital.
"	10	M	73	31st Dec.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Chronic Bronchitis	
"	14	F	83	14th July	1a. Myocardial degeneration Heart failure b. Arterio-sclerosis c. Old age	
Cannon Street Hotel	—	M	80	10th Sept.	1a. Pneumonia b. Diabetes. Chronic Nephritis c. Old age	
"	—	M	64	4th Dec.	Syncope due to Valvular Disease of Heart, with Fatty Degeneration and Thrombosis of Left Coronary Artery	Resided at Watford.
Cannon Street	66	F	3 days	29th Aug.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage b. Protracted labour	Died in Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street
Carey Lane, Goldsmiths' Hall.	—	F	74	16th Jan.	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Chronic Bronchitis	
Carter Lane, "G.P.O."	—	M	53	19th Nov.	Syncope due to Valvular Heart Disease Mitral incompetence	Resided at New Cross.
Central Markets	503/4	M	39	27th Aug.	Syncope. Myocarditis. Endocarditis. Enlarged Spleen	Resided at Palmers Green
Circus, Minorities	3	M	55	23rd Dec.	Syncope due to Toxæmia, consequent upon Acute Suppurative Tenosynovitis caused by wound of rt. thumb	P.M. Inquest. Accidental.

STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—*continued.*

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Circus, Minorities	5	M	77	28th Feb.	1a. Hypostatic Pneumonia b. Morbus Cordis	
Clothier Street	2	M	67	9th June	Chronic Endocarditis	P.M. No Inquest. Coroner "Natural." Died in Charing Cross Hospital.
Cock Lane	33	M	21	9th May	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis b. Bronchitis	
Dean Street, Fetter Lane	7a E	F	77	21st Jan.	1a. Bronchitis 2. Albuminuria	Died at 18, Thavies Inn.
" "	17	F	80	5th Sept.	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Devonshire Square	16/ 17	F	41	10th Dec.	1a. Cancer of Cervix	Died in St. Luke's Hospital, Paddington.
"	4	F	65	13th Nov.	1a. Secondary Carcinomate of Lungs, Skin, etc., 10 months b. Carcinoma of Breast, 1 year	Died in E. Sussex County Mental Hospital.
East Street, Finsbury Circus.	—	M	50	26th Feb.	1a. Heart Failure b. Angina Pectoris c. Asthma 2. Myocarditis	Resided at Finsbury Park.
East India Street	3	F	39	16th Mar.	1a. Cardiac Failure b. Auricular Fib. c. Mitral Stenosis	Died in City of London Maternity Hospital.
Exchange Buildings, Cutler Street.	3	M	65	5th Dec.	Syncope due to dilatation and fatty degeneration of Heart Muscle	
Fetter Lane	33	F	36	8th Feb.	1a. Toxæmia and Cardiac Failure b. Pelvic Peritonitis c. Suppurative Salpingitis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
"	93	M	65	9th May	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Chronic Bronchitis	" "
Finch Lane, Cornhill	22	F	30	25th Sept.	1a. Carcinoma Colon	Died in Nursing Home at Hendon.
Fleet Street	22	M	46	16th April	1a. Lobar Pneumonia b. Pyo Pneumo Thorax	Died in St. Pancras.
"	29	M	44	29th June	1a. Heart Failure b. Aortic Stenosis and Regurgitation c. Syphilis	P.M. Died in Royal Berks Hospital.
Frederick's Place	5	F	73	22nd May	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage (R.) b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Garden Place	—	M	42	19th Dec.	1a. Myocardial degeneration	Died in City of London Mental Hospital, Stone.
Great New Street	13	F	82	16th Oct.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Arterio-sclerosis	
"	23	M	64	25th April	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage & Hemiplegia b. Arterio-sclerosis c. Chronic Albuminuria	
Goodman's Yard	2	F	64	21st Sept.	1a. Syncope b. Acute Bronchitis Myocardial degeneration and Acute Dilatation of Heart	
Harcourt Buildings, Temple.	2	M	72	3rd Mar.	1a. Influenzal Pneumonia	
Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus.	—	M	43	26th Sept.	Shock and Syncope. Hæmorrhage due to gunshot wound in heart. Suicide, unsound mind.	Resided in Southwark.
King's Bench Walk	8	M	70	19th Nov.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Cirrhosis of Liver	
"	12	M	37	3rd July	Heart failure due to shock and Hæmorrhage, consequent upon gunshot wound of the Abdomen	P.M. Inquest. Accidental.
King's Block, Stoney Lane.	7	M	6	11th Feb.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Measles c. Diphtheritic Laryngitis	Died in North-Western Hospital.
Knighttrider Street	17	F	76	12th Feb.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage b. Endocarditis	
Lime Street	24	F	70	26th Dec.	1a. Acute Bronchitis	
Lime Street Square	3/4	M	66	23rd May	1a. Lobar Pneumonia	
Liverpool Street, Gt. Eastern Hotel.	—	M	58	13th April	Syncope due to Occlusion of both Diseased Coronary Arteries of Heart, and Fibrosis of Heart Muscle and Atheroma of Aorta	P.M. Inquest. "Natural."
Liverpool St. Station	—	M	53	3 Mar.	Syncope due to Hæmorrhage. Fracture of Skull. Accidental	Resided at Romford, Essex.
"	—	M	Newly born.	30th Aug.	Strangled by piece of linen material	Unknown. P.M. Inquest. Murder.
Lloyd's Avenue	5	M	57	7th May	Fibrosis of Liver. Fracture of Femur, Ribs and Sternum. Fell into lift well	Accidental. Inquest. P.M. Died in London Hospital.
London Wall	43	F	77	15th Nov.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	
"	72	M	50	10th Sept.	Syncope. Disease of Coronary Arteries	
Long Lane	78	F	64	2nd April	1a. Broncho-pneumonia	Died at Dartford.

## STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—continued.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Lothbury ....	5	F	2 days	21 Feb.	1a. Debility from birth	Died in Battersea.
" .....	5	F	25	22nd Feb.	1a. Puerperal Septicæmia General Peritonitis b. Septic Endometritis	Died in North-Western Hospital.
Mansell Street ....	30	M	42	6th Nov.	1a. Cirrhosis of Liver b. Ascites (non-alcoholic)	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Mansion House Street .....	—	M	67	2nd May	1a. Cardio-vascular degeneration	Died in City of London Asylum, Stone.
Mark Lane ....	75	M	57	28th Oct.	1a. Cachexia b. Cancer of Pylorus	Died in Homœopathic Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street.
Middlesex Street .....	116	M	35	22nd Jan.	1a. Chronic Endocarditis b. Chronic Bronchitis c. Chronic Nephritis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
" .....	116	M	48	12th Feb.	Cerebral Apoplexy. Nephritis	
" .....	116	M	82	18th April	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
" .....	116	M	55	9th June	1a. Saproemia b. Empyema (L.)	" "
" .....	116	M	52	7th June	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis b. Epithelioma of mouth c. Syphilis	" "
" .....	116	M	55	3rd July	Syncope due to Hæmorrhage from Lungs consequent upon advanced pulmonary tuberculosis	Inq. P.M. "Natural."
" .....	116	M	71	26th July	1a. Chronic Myocarditis c. Chronic Nephritis 2. Uremia	
" .....	116	M	54	10th Aug.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Chronic Nephritis	
" .....	116	M	56	27th Aug.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Carbuncle of Back	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
" .....	116	M	45	30th Aug.	1a. Cerebral Thrombosis b. Chronic Gastritis c. Chronic Nephritis	" "
" .....	116	M	56	23rd Oct.	1a. Chronic Bronchitis b. Chronic Endocarditis c. Chronic Nephritis	" "
" .....	116	M	76	4th Nov.	Syncope due to Double Lobar Pneumonia, with Serous Pleurisy and Chronic Aortic and Valvular Disease of Heart	
" .....	116	M	56	13th Dec.	Syncope due to Septic Pneumonia consequent upon Compound Fracture of Right Tibia, with Laceration of Leg, accompanied by gas gangrene caused by fall from window to ground below. Deceased killed himself, but insufficient evidence as to state of his mind	P.M. Inquest. Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
" .....	116	M	79	25th Dec.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in Shoreditch.
" .....	116	M	48	22nd Dec.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Tuberculosis of Lungs c. Tuberculosis of Larynx	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
" .....	116	M	74	27th Dec.	1a. Chronic Bronchitis b. Chronic Endocarditis c. Chronic Nephritis	" "
Minories, Vestry Hall .....	—	F	86	3rd Dec.	Syncope due to Atheroma of Coronary Arteries accelerated by hurrying to office for pension money, by accident to bus in which deceased was travelling	Resided at Dulwich.
" .....	83/4	M	43	27th Nov.	Lobar Pneumonia. Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Montague Court .....	6	M	53	26th Nov.	Syncope and Coma due to Diabetes Mellitus	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Monument Street .....	17	F	69	12th Feb.	1a. Cerebral Thrombosis b. Paralysis Agitans	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Moor Lane .....	22	M	53	6th Mar.	1a. Meningitis, Nephritis	Died in National Hospital, Queen Square.
Moorgate .....	85	M	8 hours	14th Nov.	1a. Heart Failure b. Post maturity	Died in City of London Maternity Hospital.
" .....	91	M	47	8th Oct.	Asphyxia due to acute poisoning by carbon monoxide from gas inhaled with head in gas oven.	Suicide. Unsound mind.
" .....	120	M	58	18th Feb.	Shock and multiple injuries. Fall from roof. Suicide. Unsound mind	P.M. Inquest. Resided in St. Marylebone.
Moorgate Buildings .....	2	F	69	8th May	1a. Myocardial degeneration	Died in Hackney.
Moorgate Station .....	—	M	30	3rd Oct.	Instantaneous death. Multiple injuries from moving train	Deceased unknown.
Neville's Court .....	8	M	62	21st May	1a. Cardiac Failure b. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	

## STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—continued.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of Houses	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
New Street	1/2	F	56	6th Dec.	1a. Chronic Endocarditis b. Chronic Nephritis c. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
"	30	F	69	1st Nov.	1a. Carcinoma of Liver 2. Chronic Endocarditis Paralysis Agitans and Myocardial degeneration.	Died in Jewish Home for Incurables at Tottenham.
New Street Square	11	M	51	3rd June	Syncope due to Myocardial degeneration of Heart Muscle consequent upon unresolved Pneumonia of Lung	Inquest. P.M.
North Block, Stoney Lane.	32	M	49	23rd Feb.	1a. Chronic Endocarditis b. Chronic Nephritis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Old Broad Street....	119	M	64	29th Aug.	1a. Cardio-vascular degeneration	Died in City of London Mental Hospital, Dartford.
Old Jewry	35	F	58	29th Nov.	1a. Myocardial Failure b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Paternoster Square, "Red Cross."	19	M	56	26th Nov.	1a. Carcinoma Lingui c. Secondary deposits, Liver and Pancreas	
Police Buildings, New Street.	10	F	50	3rd July	Carcinoma of Ovary.	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Prince's Block	38	F	60	14th Dec.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia	Died in City of London Mental Hospital, Stone.
Queen's Block, Stoney Lane.	16	M	54	28th Aug.	1a. Hæmatemesis c. Aortic Aneurysm 2. Obstructive Jaundice	Died in Chest Hospital at Bethnal Green.
"	36	F	85	18th Sept.	1a. Gangrene of Lower Limbs b. Senile Atheroma	Died in London Hospital.
Queen Victoria Street	79	F	65	23rd Nov.	1a. Secondary Carcinoma of Liver and Pleural (3 months.) b. Primary Carcinoma of Breast (1 year 3 months.)	Died in Mental Hospital Brookwood.
River Thames	—	M	60	20th Jan.	Asphyxia from drowning. No evidence. Open verdict	Name unknown.
Rose Alley, Bishopsgate....	—	F	76	1st Jan.	1a. Senile decay (duration indefinite)	Died in City of London Mental Hospital.
St. Bartholomew's Hos- pital, Nurses' Home.	—	F	45	4th April	1a. Asthma b. Carcinoma of Breasts	
St. Helen's Place	17	M	60	17th Dec.	1a. Secondary deposits in Liver b. Carcinoma of Stomach	
St. James' Place, Duke Street.	4	M	49	18th June	1a. Uræmia b. Renal Tuberculosis	
St. Swithin's Lane	10	M	71	7th Mar.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Chronic Bronchitis	Resided at Tottenham.
Sherborne Lane, Abchurch House.	—	F	59	29th Nov.	1a. Septic Endocarditis b. Rheumatic Fever 2. Chronic Nephritis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
South Block, Stoney Lane.	2	M	72	14th Nov.	1a. Cardiac Failure b. Valvular disease	Died in St. Peter's Hos- pital, Stepney.
"	19	F	58	13th Feb.	1a. Acute Myocardial Failure b. Fatty degeneration of the Heart	
"	21	M	79	9th Oct.	1a. Pulmonary Congestion (Hydro- stated) b. Senile decay. Chronic Bronchitis c. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	
"	36	M	64	31st July	1a. Syncope Mitral Regurgitation and Cardiac Dila- tation	
Stock Exchange	—	M	59	25th Aug.	1a. Advanced Myocardial disease Cardiac Hypertrophy	Resided at Harrow.
Suffolk Lane	2	M	69	14th Nov.	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis b. Myocardial degeneration c. Asertes	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Swan Lane	11	F	70	31st Jan.	1a. Myocardial disease 2. Influenza	
Swan Street	1	F	44	7th Jan.	1a. Pul. Embolism b. Typhoid	Died in London Hospital.
Temple Chambers	248	M	55	26th May	1a. Enlarged Prostate b. Hæmorrhage requiring immediate operation. 2. Emphysema Fibrosis of Lung	Died in St. Pancras.
Tenter Street, Moorfields House.	—	M	57	14th Sept.	1a. Pneumonia b. Myelitis	
Thavies Inn	18	F	77	21st Jan.	1a. Bronchitis 2. Albuminuria	Resided at Dean Street, Fetter Lane.
Tokenhouse Yard	9/10	M	71	7th Oct.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	
Victoria Embankment, Sion College.	—	F	70	20th Oct.	1a. Cancer of Rectum b. Intestinal obstruction	

STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—*continued.*

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Vine Street ....	3	M	75	18th Dec.	1a. Chronic Endocarditis b. Chronic Nephritis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road. Resided at Norwood.
Wardrobe Court ....	2	M	55	18th Feb.	1a. Angina Pectoris Thrombosis of Coronary Arteries	
Water Lane, Gt. Tower Street.	19/ 20	F	76	25th Dec.	1a. Acute Intestinal obstruction supervening on b. Chronic Intestinal obstruction c. Large Fibroid Tumour of Uterus 2. Bronchitis and Myocardial Weakness.	
Warwick Lane ....	22	M	76	6th March	1a. Hæmatemesis b. Cirrhosis of Liver c. Myocarditis	
West Smithfield ....	62	M	59	5th Feb.	Disease of Muscle of Heart and Valves and Liver, and Osteritis	
Wine Office Court ....	16	M	54	8th Nov.	1a. Myocarditis, with Auricular Fibrillation 2. Bronchitis	

APPENDIX B.—LIST OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER THAN  
TUBERCULOSIS, 1930.

STREET LISTS.—COMPILED FROM NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED.

Street or Place.	No. of House.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Notification.
Aldersgate Street	27	M	5	Measles	1st April.
Arthur Street	59	F	59	Ac. Prim. Pneu.	18th June.
Artillery Lane	7	F	4	Measles	26th March.
Austin Friars	15	F	19	Ditto	3rd March.
Barker's Buildings	9	M	50	Erysipelas	11th August.
Basinghall Street	69	M	5	Measles	11th February.
Bishopsgate	24	F	13	Scarlet Fever	17th July.
Ditto	154	F	35	Ditto	12th February.
Ditto	184	F	9	Diphtheria	20th December.
Bow Lane	12	M	60	Erysipelas	16th January.
Cannon Street	143	F	7	Chickenpox	31st October.
Cloth Fair	45	F	23	Scarlet Fever	10th June.
Coleman Street	65	M	5	Measles	16th April.
Cornhill	—	M	65	Ac. Prim. Pneu.	4th December.
Cross Lane	8	M	8	Measles	17th April.
Crutched Friars	39	M	42	Erysipelas	17th April.
Curriers Row	6	M	6	Diphtheria	21st January.
Ditto	6	M	6	Measles	21st January.
Dean Street	4f	F	5	Ditto	22nd April.
Ditto	4f	F	1½	Ditto	29th April.
Ditto	4f	F	5	Chickenpox	7th May.
Ditto	5f	F	10	Measles	5th May.
Dutton House	1	M	24	Scarlet Fever	10th August.
Exchange Buildings	10	M	6	Measles	14th April.
Fetter Lane	93	M	5	Chickenpox	6th May.
Fleet Street	72	F	6	Diphtheria	17th March.
Ditto	92	M	6	Ditto	21st November.
Ditto	184a	M	6	Chickenpox	14th March.
Fleur-de-Lis Court	5	M	5	Measles	9th April.
Fore Street	53	F	21	Scarlet Fever	9th January.
Gracechurch Street	19	M	36	Erysipelas	15th January.
Ditto	19	M	8	Measles	29th May.
Ditto	19	M	6	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	19	F	4	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	79	M	6	Ditto	22nd April.
Ditto	79	M	5	Ditto	Ditto.
Great New Street	25	M	2½	Diphtheria	30th January.
Ditto	25	F	3	Ditto	31st March.
Ditto	25	M	1½	Chickenpox	19th August.
Green Dragon Court	6	M	6½	Diphtheria	18th April.
Ditto	6	F	2	Ditto	3rd May.
Gunpowder Alley	8	M	6	Chickenpox	19th June.
Harrow Alley	35	F	7	Ditto	1st January.
Ditto	35	F	6	Ditto	16th January.
Houndsditch	91	F	6	Scarlet Fever	17th November.
King William Street	33	M	7½	Measles	16th April.
Ditto	33	M	6	Diphtheria	22nd November.
King's Block	7	M	7½	Measles	8th February.
Laurence Pountney Lane	5	F	1½	Measles	14th June.
Liverpool Street	—	F	40	Measles	23rd October.
Lime Street Square	3/4	M	65	Ac. Prim. Pneu.	9th May.
Ditto	3/4	F	49	Enteric Fever	22nd August.
London Wall	46	M	36	Erysipelas	8th May.
Lothbury	5	F	25	Puerperal Fever	24th February.
Lower Thames Street	56	F	6	Scarlet Fever	17th January.

## LIST OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS, 1930.

STREET LISTS.—COMPILED FROM NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED—*continued.*

Street or Place.	No. of House.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Notification.
Middlesex Street (Salvation Army Hostel)	116	M	26	Scarlet Fever	17th February.
Ditto	—	M	56	Ac. Prim. Pneu.	30th August.
Ditto	—	—	—	Smallpox (10 cases)	Various dates.
Middlesex Street	73	F	15	Diphtheria	4th April.
Ditto	77	F	7	Measles	27th May.
Ditto	125	M	6	Ditto	27th May.
Ditto	125	M	6	Chickenpox	10th December.
Minories	83	M	43	Ac. Prim. Pneu.	25th November.
Ditto	140	M	3	Diphtheria	2nd October.
Ditto	141a	F	4	Chickenpox	23rd December.
Montague Court	2	M	6	Measles	1st April.
Ditto	2	M	4	Ditto	1st April.
Moor Lane Chambers	25	F	3	Ditto	22nd February.
Moorgate	81	M	3	Ditto	20th March.
Ditto	83	F	3	Ditto	21st March.
Neville's Court	11	F	6	Diphtheria	15th December.
New Bridge Street	16	F	4	Measles	25th March.
Ditto	16	F	5	Chickenpox	14th July.
New Broad Street	53	F	9	Ditto	29th December.
Newbury Street	14	F	13	Diphtheria	21st May.
North Block	43	M	3	Chickenpox	22nd March.
Norwich Street	4	F	5½	Diphtheria	15th December.
Ditto	4	F	5½	Scarlet Fever	20th December.
Old Bailey	10	M	19	Chickenpox	5th December.
Old Broad Street	33	F	50	Erysipelas	31st October.
Ditto	42	F	5	Measles	20th February.
Ditto	70	F	7	Ditto	21st February.
Prince's Block	25	F	6	Ditto	1st April.
Ditto	53	F	4	Chickenpox	10th February.
Printing House Square	5	F	6	Measles	6th January.
Queen's Block	8	F	4	Ditto	28th February.
Ditto	28	F	5	Ditto	26th March.
Ditto	29	M	7	Ditto	5th April.
Rose Alley	6	F	25	Chickenpox	7th March.
Ditto	43	F	4	Measles	7th May.
Ditto	43	M	3	Ditto	7th May.
Ditto	45	M	1½	Ditto	6th May.
Ditto	45	M	2½	Ditto	6th May.
Ditto	56	F	6	Ditto	27th May.
St. Bart.'s Hospital (Staff quarters)	—	F	19	Chickenpox	31st July.
Ditto	—	—	—	Diphtheria (3 cases)	Various dates.
Ditto	—	—	—	Scarlet Fever (4 cases)	Ditto.
Shoe Lane	35	F	9	Diphtheria	22nd January.
Ditto	97a	F	6	Scarlet Fever	2nd May.
Ditto	97a	F	12	Ditto	2nd May.
Ditto	97a	M	8	Chickenpox	20th June.
Ditto	100	F	19	Ditto	14th April.
South Block	22	F	19	Diphtheria	6th December.
Swan Street	1	F	47	Enteric Fever	8th January.
Telegraph Street	—	M	7	Measles	20th February.
Throgmorton Street	23	M	12	Chickenpox	30th May.
Upper Thames Street	19	F	11	Scarlet Fever	5th January.
Ditto	98	F	26	Ditto	12th December.
Ditto	98	M	25	Ditto	25th October.
Warwick Lane	—	M	25	Ditto	7th May.
Water Lane	14	M	10½	Chickenpox	29th December.
West Smithfield	66	M	5	Scarlet Fever	24th January.
Widegate Street	21	F	64	Ac. Prim. Pneu.	12th March.
Wood Street	47	M	17	Chickenpox	11th April.

APPENDIX C.—REGISTER OF HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS OR OCCUPIED BY  
MEMBERS OF MORE THAN ONE FAMILY.

## WEST DISTRICT.

Situation of Premises.	Name and Address of Owner or Tenant.	Tenements.	Lodgers.
5, Britton's Court	Mr. Hurrel, 26, Triscon Road, Peckham Rye (T)	2	7
43, Cloth Fair	Mr. C. Taylor, 6, Finsbury Square, E.C. (2 o)	2	5
45, do.	W. F. Masters, 45, Cloth Fair (o)	3	10
12, Currier's Row	W. G. Gallomel, 13, Currier's Row (T)	2	5
10, East Harding Street	Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street (o)	2	8
11, do.	Do. do. (o)	3	8
12, do.	Do. do. (o)	4	9
93, Fetter Lane	Friern Manor Dairy Co., 93, Fetter Lane (o)	3	10
29, Fleet Lane	Messrs. Watney, Combe & Reid, Stag Brewery, Pimlico (o)	4	12
30, do.	Do. do. do. (o)	2	7
31, do.	Do. do. do. (o)	3	8
10, Great New Street	Mr. Lee, 10, Great New Street (T)	2	6
11, do.	M. Quilty, 11, Great New Street (T)	2	6
13, do.	F. Wilson, 51, Frankfort Road, Herne Hill (T)	8	19
14, do.	Mrs. A. E. Jackson, 14, Great New Street (T)	4	9
16, do.	J. Day, 16, Great New Street (T)	3	6
21, do.	Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall (o)	3	8
23, do.	Mrs. J. Barnsley, 1, Great New Street (T)	5	9
25, do.	Do. do. (T)	6	10
27, do.	Do. do. (T)	3	9
7½, Gunpowder Alley	T. Townsend, 259, Essex Road, N. (o)	2	6
8, do.	Do. do. (o)	4	8
4 & 5, Middle Street	J. Hull & Sons, Bartholomew Close (o)	5	10
1, Montague Court	H. Tenant, 1, Montague Court (T)	2	9
2, do.	R. Hutchins, 2, do. (T)	2	7
3, do.	Mrs. Vincent, 3, do. (T)	3	5
4, do.	Mrs. F. Smith, 4, do. (T)	3	3
5, do.	Miss Saunders, 5, do. (T)	2	4
6, do.	E. Jones, 6, do. (T)	2	6
8, Nevill's Court	Moravian Mission, 32, Fetter Lane (o)	3	6
9, do.	Do. do. (o)	3	8
10, do.	Do. do. (o)	7	12
11, do.	Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall (o)	4	12
12, do.	Do. do. (o)	6	14
14, Newbury Street	J. W. Neighbour, 2, Ironmonger Row (o)	4	13
14, Wine Office Court	Messrs. Reynolds & Eason, 192, Bishopsgate (o)	2	4
16, do.	Do. do. (o)	2	4
17, do.	Do. do. (o)	2	2
2, Pemberton Row	Mrs. C. Child, 2, Pemberton Row (o)	3	7
TOTAL		127	311

Average number of lodgers to each occupied tenement :	2.4
Houses demolished or closed as dwelling-houses	—
Tenement houses on Register	38
Cleansing Notices served	54

## MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Nil.

(O) Owner. (T) Tenant.

## EAST DISTRICT.

Situation of Premises.	Name and Address of Owner or Tenant.	Tenements.	Lodgers.
7, Artillery Lane	.... Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	3	9
9, do.	.... I. J. & S. Menwes, Ltd., 16/18, Middlesex St. (o)	3	6
21 do.	.... Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	3	7
10, Brushfield Street	.... Reynolds & Eason, 192, Bishopsgate (o)	6	7
12, do.	.... Luke Cohen, 12, Brushfield Street (T)	2	3
14, do.	.... Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	7	9
1, Circus, Minories	.... S. Moses, 65, Mansell Street (o)	3	9
3, do.	.... W. Lewis, 3, Circus, Minories (T)	3	7
4, do.	.... W. Wisdom, 4, do. (T)	4	8
5, do.	.... T. Groves, 5, do. (T)	4	4
3, Three Crown Court, Jewry Place.	.... Mr. Martin, 14, Seething Lane (o)	3	5
18, Widegate Street	.... S. Franks, 18, Widegate Street (T)	2	5
21, do.	.... A. & A. Field, 95, Whitechapel Road (o)	6	6
24, do.	.... W. I. Crane, 25, Widegate Street (T)	3	6
25, do.	.... Do. do. (T)	3	4
2, Goodman's Yard	.... Charrington, Brewers, Mile End Road (o)	3	3
5, Artillery Lane	.... Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	6	9
TOTAL		64	107

Average number of persons to each occupied tenement :	1.6
Houses demolished or closed as dwelling-houses	Nil.
Tenement houses on Register	17
Cleansing Notices served	19

(O) Owner. (T) Tenant.

APPENDIX D.—LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, LOCAL BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS, RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH, IN FORCE IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.—Nil.

ADOPTIVE ORDERS.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Date adopted.</i>
Sanitary Accommodation ....	Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1903 .... Sept., 1904.

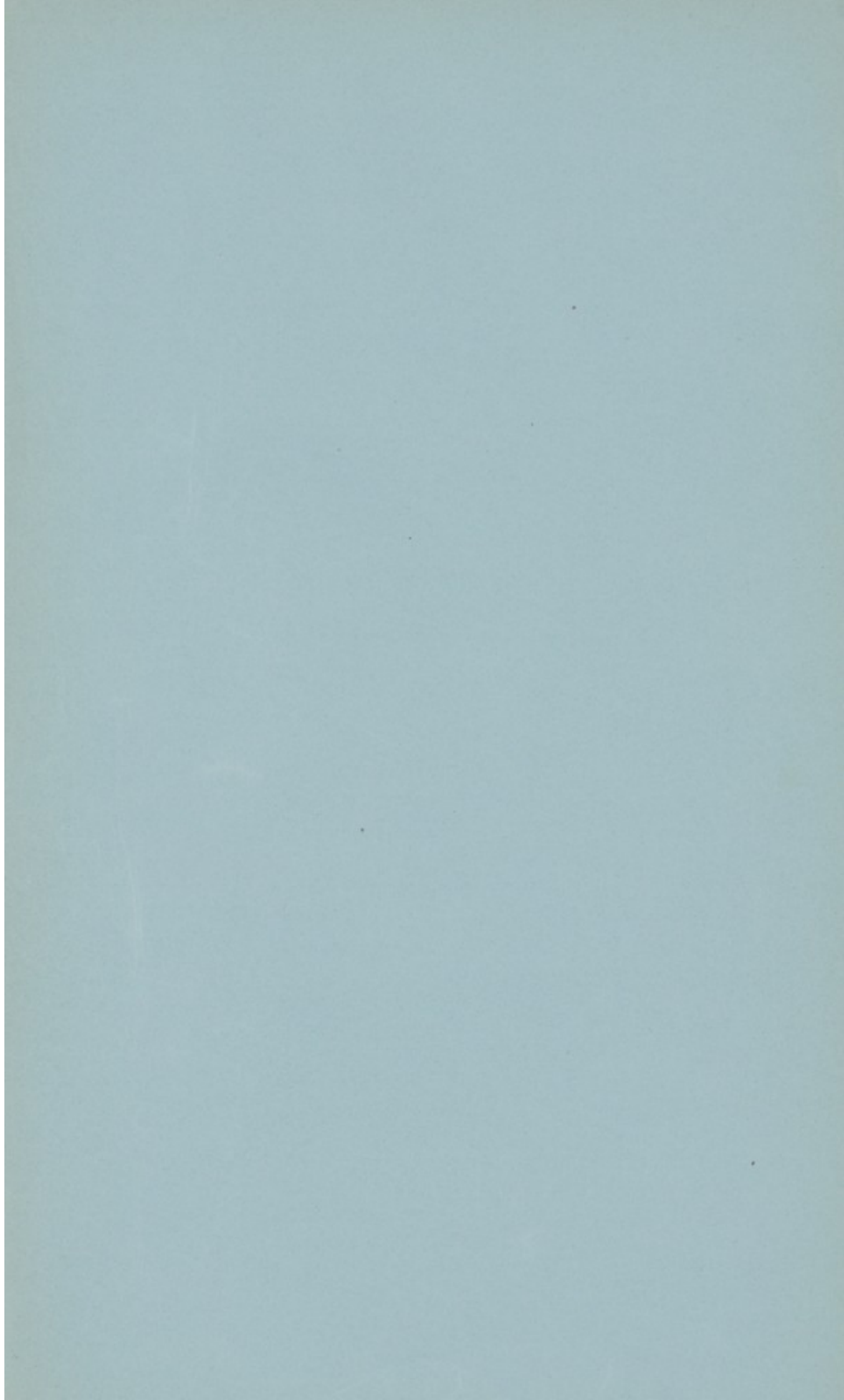
BYE-LAWS.

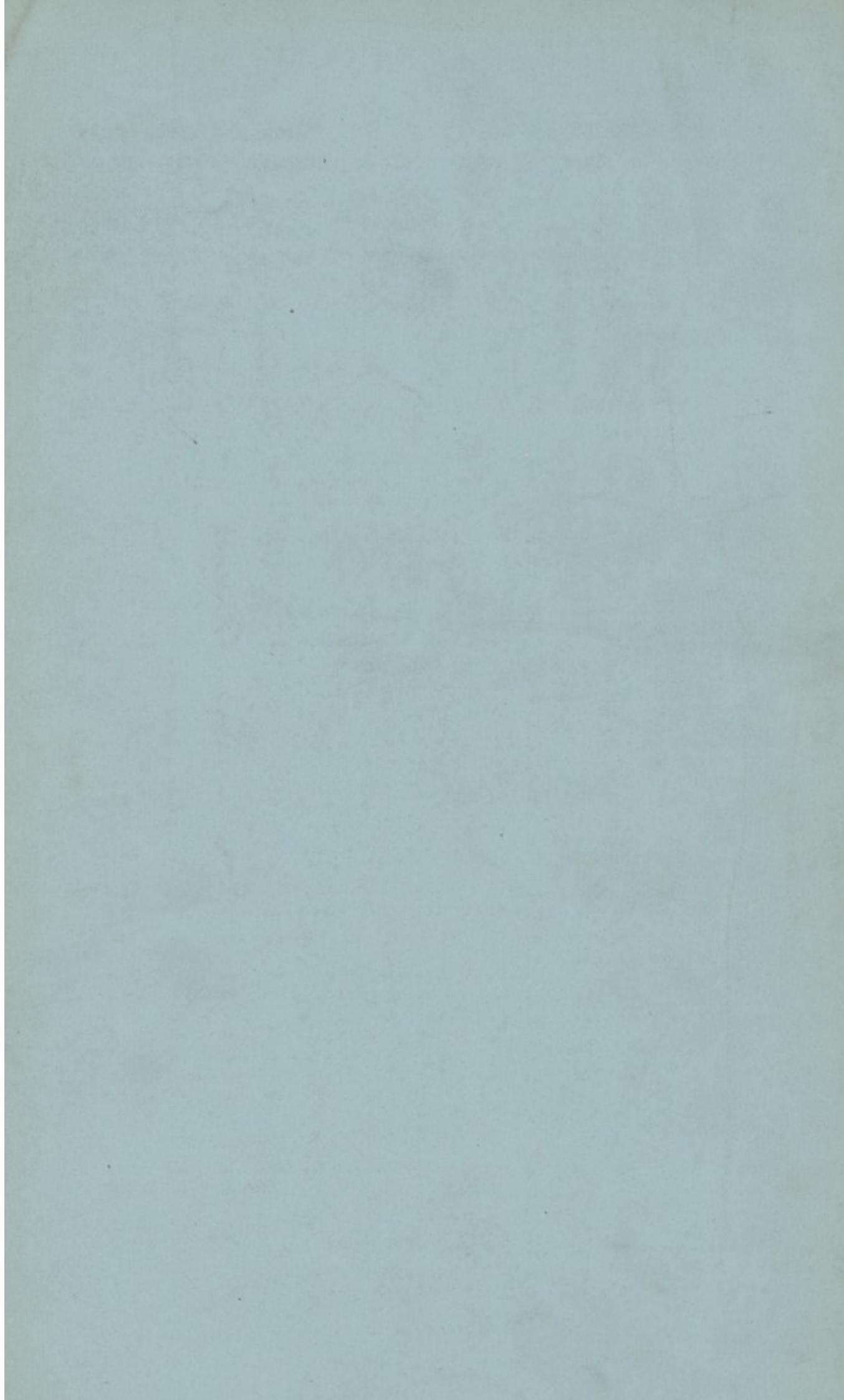
Vendors of Fried Fish ....	London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Sec. 9 ....	Jan., 1914.
Fish Curers ....	ditto ditto	ditto.
Slaughtering of Cattle ....	Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Sec. 19 ....	May, 1911.
Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, Ice, Salt, Dust, Ashes, Rubbish, Offal, Carrion, Fish or Filth, or other matter or thing in any street....	City of London Sewers Act, 1897 ; Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Sec. 16 ....	Feb., 1894.
Prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matters running out of any manufactories, breweries, slaughterhouses, knackers' yard, butchers' or fishmongers' shop, or dunghill ....	ditto ditto	ditto.
Prevention of keeping of animals on any premises in such a manner as to be a nuisance ....	ditto ditto	ditto.
As to the paving of yards or open spaces in connection with dwelling houses ....	ditto ditto	ditto.
Keeping W.C.'s supplied with a sufficient supply of water ....	ditto ditto Sec. 37 ....	Feb., 1894.
Cleansing of Cisterns ....	ditto ditto Sec. 50 ....	ditto.
Water Closet, Earth Closet, &c. ....	City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1900 ....	Sept., 1909.
Houses Let in Lodgings ....	Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Sec. 94 and Housing Act, 1925, Sec. 6 ....	Sept., 1926.
Demolition of Buildings ....	City of London (Public Health) Act, 1902, Sec. 5	July, 1904.
Ash Pits ....	City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1900, Sec. 54....	June, 1925.
Business of Slaughterer of Poultry ....	Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ....	July, 1925.
Rag and Bone Dealer....	London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Sec. 9 ....	Jan., 1927.

REGULATIONS.

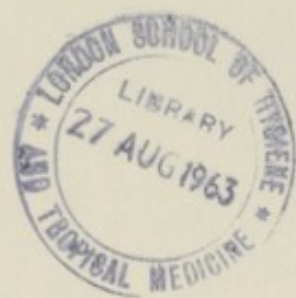
Soda Water ....	Agreed regulations to control trade ....	1908.
Hairdressers ....	ditto ditto ditto ....	Nov., 1904.
Kitchens of Restaurants and above-ground Bakehouses....	ditto ditto ditto ....	Jan., 1904.
Milk Stores and Milk Shops ....	Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Order, 1885 ....	July, 1903.
Common Lodging Houses ....	City of London Sewers Act, 1851 & 1897 ....	Oct., 1902.
House Drainage ....	Regulations adopted by the Corporation ....	Sept., 1898.











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