

## **[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for London, City of ].**

### **Contributors**

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Willoughby, Mason.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

# CITY OF LONDON

FOR THE YEAR

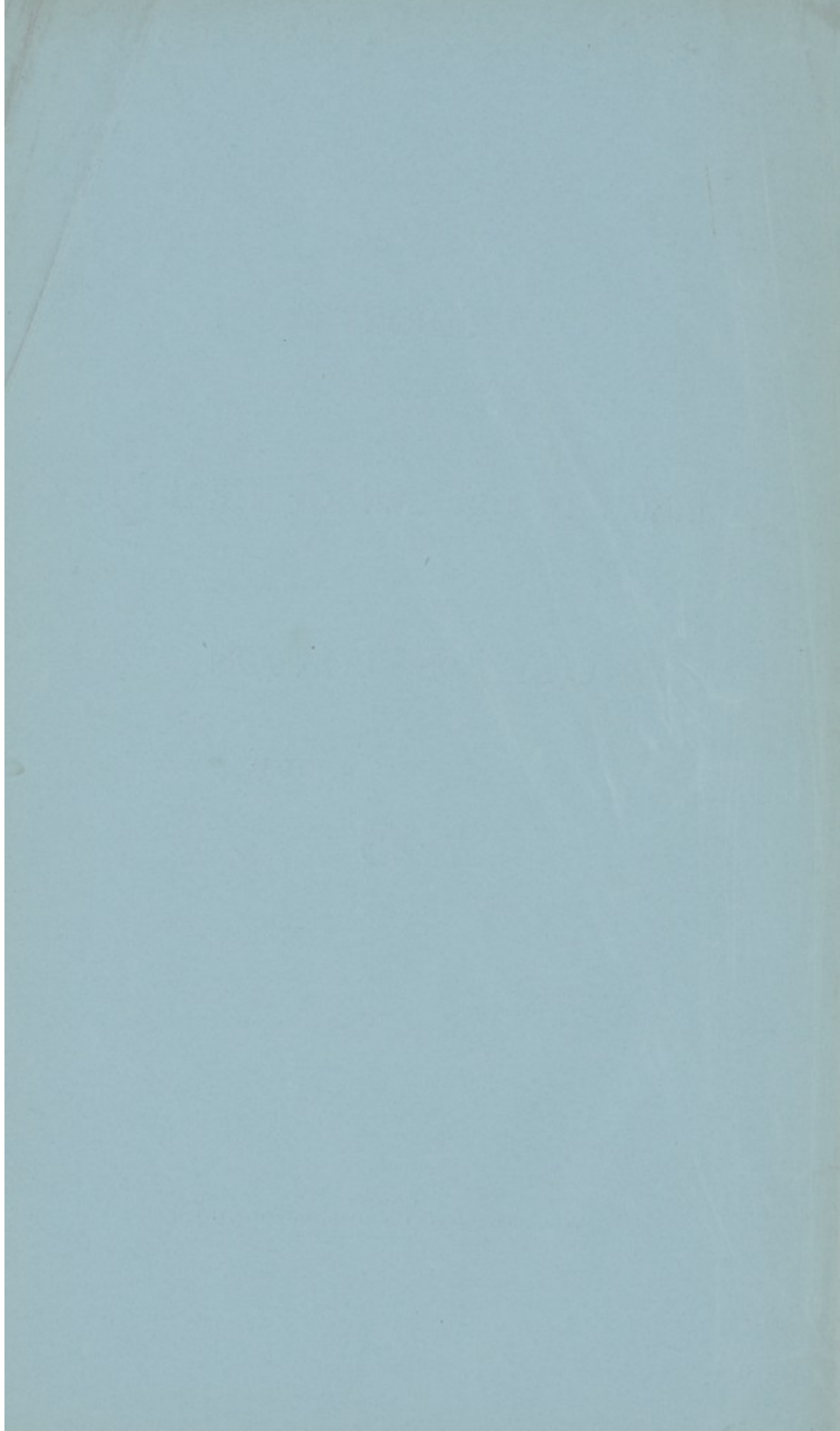
# 1932

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LONDON.

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

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REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

CITY OF LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1932

Printed and Published by the City of London Council, 1932

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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	
BERNHARDT, D. R.		May, 1931	
THREADGOLD, ARTHUR W.		Nov., 1923	
LEE, W. R.		June, 1930	
TUNBRIDGE, MRS.	} Unclassified	Jan., 1917	
HOLDRUP, F. A.	} .....	March, 1932	
SANITARY INSPECTORS.			
ROBINSON, ERNEST S.	} Grade I.	Feb., 1913	
FOWLER, GEORGE HENRY		Oct., 1920	
MCGRATH, WILLIAM RICHARD	} Grade II.	Mar., 1922	
HARRINGTON, GEORGE EDWIN		Dec., 1925	
SILLET, DAVID ERNEST		April, 1926	
FISHER, STANLEY G.		July, 1928	
NEALE, WILLIAM G. C.		July, 1928	
TYLER, ALBERT		July, 1928	
THORPE, ROBERT C.		March, 1930	
WEBBER, G. A.	July, 1932		
(1 Vacancy) (Rat Officer)			
JOHNSON, E. A., Inspector and Official Sampler under Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926; and Officer under Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, etc.	.....	March, 1931	
SANITARY INSPECTORS AND MEAT INSPECTORS.			
SHARP, J. OWEN, Senior Inspector	.....	May, 1892	
METTAM, HARRY (Retired Feb., 1932)	.....	Dec., 1903	
BINTCLIFFE, CHARLES E.	} Grade I.	March, 1907	
MATSON, WILLIAM S.		Dec., 1910	
MITCHENER, WILLIAM E.		Dec., 1910	
JONES, JOHN		April, 1914	
SLATTER, CHARLES		May, 1908	
MURRAY, SAMUEL B.		Sept., 1911	
MELLISH, CYRIL E.		} Grade II.	Jan., 1912
THOMPSON, FRANK E.			July, 1924
PERRIS, G. A.			Dec., 1923
CANN, S. W.			May, 1927
COLE, E.	} Grade III.	May, 1924	
PEYTON, H. R.		Sept., 1932	
WOMAN SANITARY INSPECTOR.			
WILKINSON, MISS ANNIE M.	.....	July, 1909	
KEEPER OF THE MORTUARY.			
OAKLEY, J. E.	.....	Feb., 1909	
DISINFECTOR.			
STEGGLES, T.	.....	Dec., 1918	
MESSENGERS.			
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.	.....	Oct., 1906	
STRONG, S. R.	.....	March, 1914	
MORRIS, W. F.	.....	March, 1925	
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 1932.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
GUILDHALL, E.C.

May, 1933.

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my sixth Annual Report on the work of the Department of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London.

I deeply regret to have to record the death of Sir Frederick William Andrewes, who has been the Bacteriologist for the City Corporation since 1912, when he succeeded the late Professor Klein.

Sir Frederick's outstanding ability, together with his peculiar personal charm, raised him to a high level in his profession, and his passing will be felt by all who knew him.

The City has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Ronald Canti, the senior Bacteriologist and Pathologist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as Sir Frederick's successor.

I have also to record the retirement of Mr. H. Mettam, on age limit, after nearly thirty years' service. Mr. Mettam was an efficient officer and his services will be missed.

## 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.

The area of "Registration London" is 74,817 acres (excluding tidal water and foreshore), or 116·9 square miles.

*Density (1928).*—City of London Registration District, at night, 17·3 persons to an acre; City of London Registration District, during the day, \*664·1 person 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 £59,742,654, on April 6th, 1932, whilst on the same date the corresponding rateable value of property in the City of London was £8,767,460, or about one-seventh of the whole County.

The annual sum receivable from a penny rate is £34,500.

*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
1931	10,808	— (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 1932, is 9,990.

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 1932, 397 live births were registered in the City, 363 of which, however, did not belong thereto. To the remaining 34 must be added the births of 31 children born to citizens temporarily residing outside the City boundary.

The number of births, therefore, on which the rate should be calculated is 65. There were four still births. The annual birth-rate was 6·5 per 1,000 persons of all ages, compared with a quinquennial mean rate of 7·4 per 1,000. In the Metropolis the birth-rate in 1932 was 14·3 per 1,000.

*Mortality.*—During the year under review, 650 deaths were registered in the District, including 593 persons dying in the City, but not belonging thereto. Deducting these latter, 57 deaths remain, to which must be added those of 71 persons who died in *outside districts*, where they were registered; the total, therefore, on which the City death-rate is calculated is 128. See table, p. 9 for details. The death-rate for 1932 was 12·8 per 1,000 per annum of the population (the previous year being 12·5), whilst that for the whole of the Metropolis was 12·3.

*Deaths from Violence.*—Of the City deaths, 10·2 per cent. were caused by injuries or violence, as compared with 8·5 in 1930 and 5·9 in 1931. This is 5·7 above the average for the previous five years.

PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Year.	City of London.			Metropolis.		
	<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>		
1927	....	....	2·7	....	....	5·1
1928	....	....	2·8	....	....	5·5
1929	....	....	2·7	....	....	5·6
1930	....	....	8·5	....	....	5·5
1931	....	....	5·9	....	....	5·7
—						
Average previous five years	....	....	4·5	....	....	5·5
—						
1932	....	....	10·2	....	....	4·6

DEATH RATES, PER 1,000 PER ANNUM.

Year.	City of London.		118 Great Towns of England and Wales.		Metropolis.	
1927	....	11·5	....	12·2	....	11·9
1928	....	12·2	....	11·6	....	11·6
1929	....	14·0	....	13·7	....	13·8
1930	....	12·0	....	11·5	....	11·4
1931	....	12·5	....	12·3	....	12·4
—						
Average previous five years	....	12·4	....	12·3	....	12·2
—						
1932	....	12·8	....	12·2	....	12·3

The death rate from zymotic disease per 1,000 of the population was 0·3.

The deaths from Phthisis correspond to a rate of 0·7 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·8 in the Metropolis.

*Infantile Mortality.*—The deaths of children under one year of age were at the rate of 46 per 1,000 births, as against 67 for the whole of London.

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1932.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SURJOINED 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 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 and up- wards.	
1. All Causes.	128	3	1	....	3	4	6	10	25	25	26	25	550
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Measles	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Whooping Cough	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Diphtheria	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
6. Influenza	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	3	1	....	....	15
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	8
11. Syphilis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	7	1	108
14. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	9
16. Heart Disease	30	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	3	2	7	13	31
17. Aneurysm	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	4	14
19. Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	3	....	....	37
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	14
22. Peptic Ulcer	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	32
23. Diarrhœa, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
24. Appendicitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
26. Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
27. Other Digestive Diseases	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	4
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	26
29. Puerperal Sepsis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30. Other Puerperal Causes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	16
32. Senility	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....
33. Suicide	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	4
34. Other Violence	8	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	1	29
35. Other Defined Causes	13	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	146
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
TOTALS	128	3	1	....	3	4	6	10	25	25	26	25	550

## VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1932 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
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
1930	10,700	436	89	8·3	667	62·33	598	64	4	89	133	12·0
1931	10,808	413	61	5·6	680	62·91	620	60	5	81	135	12·5
Average previous 5 years	11,329	423	85	7·4	713	63·09	646	71	6	79	142	12·4
1932	9,990	397	65	6·5	650	65·06	593	71	3	46	128	12·8

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

Total population at all ages .... 13,709  
Number of inhabited houses .... 2,922  
Average number of persons per house 4·6

} At Census  
1921.

*Vaccination.*—Of the 413 births notified to the Vaccination Officer during 1932, 170 had been successfully vaccinated by the end of the year, 14 had died before the age for vaccination and 3 were reported as insusceptible. Vaccination was postponed by medical certificate in 1 case, 137 had removed into other districts, or the vaccinations were pending at the end of the year. There were 88 instances of conscientious objection. The Public Vaccinator performed 310 re-vaccinations during the year, and in addition to the 170 successful vaccinations referred to above, 95 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>
1927	421	25·9	Nil.	Nil.	4·7	Nil.	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
1930	436	22·1	..	..	2·3	0·5	48·9	26·2
1931	413	24·7	..	..	2·6	0·2	53·1	19·4
Average previous 5 years.	426	25·8	..	..	3·4	0·3	45·1	25·4
1932	413	41·2	0·7	..	3·4	0·3	33·1	21·3

## INFANT WELFARE WORK.

Although no new work has been undertaken in connection with infant welfare during 1932, a scheme has been approved by the Corporation, resulting in a very much improved procedure and control at the Infant Welfare Centre, which is held weekly at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This scheme, which came into operation on 1st January, 1933, provides for the attendance of a medical officer and a qualified health visitor, who is also a trained and State registered nurse and certified midwife. This latter officer is also responsible to me for the whole of the infant welfare work in the City. There is ample evidence already that the improved facilities are much appreciated by City mothers.

Supplies of milk and dried milk at cost price, or 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 desirable.

In no case was home help necessary during 1932.

420 notifications of birth, including 22 still births, made in accordance with the requirements of the Notification of Births Act, were received. Of these, 52 referred to City mothers, and the balance were transferred to the appropriate authorities.

289 visits were made as a consequence of notifications received, and 490 special visits were made in connection with infant welfare. Two visits were also made in respect of cases coming within the scope of the Children Act, 1908, all in relation to nurse children. Two verminous school children were notified under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

This does not, however, represent the number of births to 64 mothers, some of whom were confined outside the City area. The actual number of births for which this Department has to accept the responsibility of control will be found to be 65, and is referred to on page 8.

## 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. With the small City resident population, few deaths in this category are reported. When such do occur, the investigations are conducted by me. No cases were reported during 1932.

It may be of interest to note that, from 1900 to 1932 inclusive, only 15 maternal deaths have occurred among City residents.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One hundred and four cases of notifiable infectious diseases were notified or reported during the year 1932.

*Notification of Chicken-pox.*—In consequence of the presence of the mild type of small-pox which has been more or less prevalent in London for the past few years, chicken-pox was made notifiable in the City of London on the 17th March, 1930. The obligation has since been extended and is still in operation, the latest extension carrying it to 17th day of March, 1933. Appropriate notice to interested parties was given, a copy of which is reproduced in Appendix E of this Report.

Twenty-two of the cases reported were Diphtheria, compared with 14 in 1931. The number of Scarlet Fever cases was 29, compared with 17 in 1931. There were 7 cases of Erysipelas. Measles and German Measles are not notifiable diseases, but 14 cases of the former illness were brought to my notice by medical practitioners and through the medium of the school medical service. Twenty-five cases of Chicken-pox were notified, 3 of Acute Primary Pneumonia, 2 of Typhoid Fever and 2 cases of suspected food poisoning. No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was reported.

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 67.

In the following tables will be found particulars relating to cases of infectious disease, and information as to the removal of patients to hospitals.

## 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	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria	22	1	20	1	....	....	1	21
Scarlet Fever	29	1	27	....	1	....	2	27
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erysipelas	7	3	....	....	4	....	....	7
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acute Polio-myelitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malaria contracted abroad	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	3
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Food poisoning or suspected food poisoning	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Amœbic Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicken-pox	25	23	2	....	....	....	....	25
Totals	90	30	49	1	10	....	3	87
Measles	14	10	3	1	....	....	....	14
German Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	104	40	52	2	10	....	3	101

The following is a return of infectious diseases which have occurred in the City of London, exclusive of Tuberculosis, Measles, Pneumonia, Chicken-pox, and Food Poisoning, with the percentages of such cases removed to hospitals for treatment or nursed at home during 1932 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.
1927	61	90·2	9·8
1928	51	96·0	4·0
1929	60	90·0	10·0
1930	58	93·1	6·9
1931	38	94·7	5·3
Average for the five years	53·6	92·8	7·2
1932	57	91·2	8·8

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

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 25 years.	25 years and under 45 years.	45 years and under 65 years.	65 years and over.		
Small-pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cholera	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Plague	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Diphtheria	21	....	1	1	1	....	5	2	2	5	3	1	....	20	
Erysipelas	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	1	4	
Scarlet Fever	27	1	1	1	3	5	5	....	1	10	....	....	....	26	
Typhus	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Enteric (including Para-typhoid)	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	
Relapsing	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Continued	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Puerperal	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Polio-myelitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	10	5	5	1	20	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Measles	14	2	1	1	2	1	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	
Rubella	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Chicken-pox	25	....	....	1	2	1	13	4	1	3	....	....	....	2	
Malaria (contracted abroad)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	3	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Amœbic Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Food Poisoning	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	
TOTALS	125	3	3	4	8	7	29	8	6	35	9	11	2	83	

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

## SMALL-POX AND PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The repeal of the Vaccination Acts and the introduction of a voluntary system was advocated by one of the large provincial towns during the year, and representations with this end in view were made to the Ministry of Health. The advocacy was based upon a thesis which, put briefly, was as follows:—

Endemicity of small-pox remained to the date of compulsory vaccination of infants, and has since been abolished by that measure. In 1898 and 1907, conscientious objection and further ease in obtaining exemption were provided for, leading to a fall to 40 per cent. of vaccinations in infants in 1929.

The fear of sleepy sickness has produced modified technique conferring immunity which is less in duration and intensity than before. Thus, with an infant vaccination rate which has dropped to about one-third of the birth-rate, the protection of those vaccinated is diminished.

The present administration through the Vaccination Officer is costly and cumbrous, and requires reconsideration. The work is done on voluntary lines, but follows the almost obsolete "compulsory" routine, which is needlessly complicated.

The replacement of the various notices required and the disabilities the Public Vaccinator suffers under the present conditions of home vaccinations, by a scheme worked through the Health Visitors and Welfare Centres (touching three-quarters of the new births) and through pamphlet (touching the remainder) is suggested. The vaccination would take place at an infant welfare clinic.

The foreseen advantages are:—

1. As great or even greater efficiency.
2. A saving in cost, estimated at £100,000 for England and Wales.

Legislation would be necessary to repeal the Vaccination Acts and to introduce the voluntary system.

The following considerations on the subject of retention or abrogation of the Vaccination Acts present themselves:—

The Vaccination Acts are limited, for all practical purposes, to vaccinations of infants under two years of age as to the compulsory clauses.

Other vaccinations and re-vaccinations are practised as a general public health measure under the public health authorities.

The Acts, as at present administered, secure approximately 9 per cent. immunity, which is a material safeguard, and this especially against foci of infection in schools.

It may be assumed that no further attempts at compulsion are possible in this country, so that the lessons from the efficacy of extensive compulsion in other countries are only of educative use by way of popularising vaccination and re-vaccination here.

The Acts secure that, in times of threatened epidemic, there is a Public Vaccinator at hand. He is not limited by this contract to infant work. The Public Vaccinator, in his routine, using one definite technique and recording his results, is of use to the government, in that he teaches students and enables an assessment to be made of the value of batches of lymph sent out from the central establishment.

The above advantages are at present less in that the technique of vaccination has been simplified. Any medical practitioner should be familiar with vaccination, as with other inoculations similar in principle and practice: to this end special schools for the sole teaching of vaccination are not necessary or advisable; the duty of teaching need not be limited to those familiar with a technique which is no longer advised, and efficient records can be kept by any medical man with clerical ability or assistance.

Moreover, the present one-mark vaccination should properly be followed by re-vaccinations, to ensure immunity through life: this is the end to be arrived at, and it is not promulgated by Acts dealing with infant vaccination. The machinery of the Vaccination Act is too complicated to be of use in vaccination of later life. The Vaccination Register was initiated when the Vaccination Act constituted almost the sole public health activity; now the Medical Officer of Health has an independent register of all births, and a separate register for vaccination as one of many health activities seems unnecessary. Vaccination might well become a matter for advice in the routine of Infant Welfare work, and Public Vaccinators

be retained to vaccinate on lists supplied them by the Medical Officers of Health. The Public Vaccinator would be in reserve also in case of epidemic rush. The central authority, the Ministry of Health, would issue calf lymph to medical officers of health from the Government lymph establishment, and these officers would undertake the collecting and forwarding of any information the Central Authority might require.

I have, so far, in these remarks condensed some considerations set out in the Review on Small-pox Prevention (Ministry of Health), 1931.

It appears that different sanitary authorities could proceed in the direction indicated in the report, with differences in practice suited to their circumstances, without any recourse to immediate change in the present law.

The present administration of the Acts in the City of London shows a 78·5 per cent. efficiency in securing primary infant vaccinations. The present infant welfare organisation is used in the education of mothers as to vaccination and re-vaccination, as is indicated by the Ministry of Health in the above Review.

If and when it be shown that such a use of welfare centres generally throughout the country not only supplements, but supplants, procedure under the Acts, changes in the Acts could be advocated in accordance with the request proffered. There appears to be no sufficient data on which to urge this matter at present.

In all the circumstances, the Corporation were not able to support the proposed abrogation of the Vaccination Acts.

#### SUMMARY OF SMALL-POX FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

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, 1932, was 61.

The total number of persons in contact with cases ascertained or notified during the period ended 31st December, 1932, was 920.

#### 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 1932.

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

Although City medical practitioners are well aware of the facilities available, only one application for supplies of diphtheria anti-toxin was received during 1932.

No applications in regard to anti-influenza vaccine were received.

#### EXAMINATION OF PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.

Any medical practitioner desiring examination of specimens for pathogenic bacteria in cases of suspected infectious disease occurring amongst their patients residing in the City may forward them to me at the Guildhall. Arrangements have been made for free examination, and the result obtained is communicated immediately to the medical practitioner in attendance. During the year, the following specimens were so dealt with.

It will be seen that positive results were obtained in 18·4 per cent. of these cases.

Specimens.	Disease Suspected.	Result.	
		Positive.	Negative.
42 Swabbings from throats	Diphtheria	9	33
23 Sputa	Tuberculosis	3	20

#### PROVISION OF INSULIN.

In accordance with the request made by the Authorities of the University College Hospital, Insulin has been supplied to one patient resident in the City, and in attendance at that hospital. The Corporation have power to make this provision under Section 77 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, but, so far as I am aware, this is the first patient in regard to whom such powers have been put into operation. The arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Certain modifications in the existing practice of the London County Council, in regard to the use of their ambulances by public authorities and private persons in cases of illness, were made during the year. These revisions do not affect the existing scale of charges agreed upon between the Corporation and the London County Council in regard to the City's duties under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act. They were, however, of considerable importance to City medical men and City residents, and copies of a pamphlet giving details of the facilities afforded by the London Ambulance Service, together with a statement of the new charges, were forwarded to doctors practising within the City area. Copies are included in the Appendices to this report (Appendix F).

## 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.

## TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS.

The facilities available at the Tuberculosis Dispensary are 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. This should prove of considerable value in all future training of health visitors.

## 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 steady average increase, the total number of new cases in the year being 981.

The following is a brief summary of the work carried out during 1932 :—

At the beginning of the year 563 males and 220 females were registered on the books as being under treatment or observation, which compares with 510 males and 186 females at the beginning of the previous year. Of these patients, 374 males and 198 females were under treatment for syphilis, and 189 males and 22 females for gonorrhœa. No patients were under treatment for conditions other than venereal disease.

New patients admitted totalled 981, as compared with 1,075 in the previous year, the total attendances were 26,069. Unfortunately, 278 cases discharged themselves before completion of treatment, and 153, although completing treatment, failed to submit themselves to final test.

Twenty-seven males and 17 females were transferred to other centres after treatment, whilst 486 males and 127 females were discharged after completion of treatment and observation.

There were 5 in-patients.

The total number of attendances is made up as follows :—

Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Non-Venereal Conditions.		Total Attendances.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
11,500	4,835	—	—	8,623	622	384	105	20,507	5,562

In the laboratories associated with the Centre, 8,282 specimens were examined, 42 for the detection of spirochetes, 1,182 for gonococci, 6,730 examinations for the Wassermann or Sigma test, and 228 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 Gonorrhoea.	For Non-Venereal Conditions.	For Spirochetes.	For Gonococci.	For Wassermann or Sigma Test Reactions.
London	228	259	430	42	1,132	7,034
Essex	5	13	8	—	19	14
Herts.	2	4	4	—	8	2
Surrey	1	10	5	—	18	2
Kent	3	2	7	—	5	6
Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	†239	†288	454	42	1,182	7,058

The following summary shows the work carried out during each year that the Centre has been in operation.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total Attendances.	"606."	Bismuth.	Mercury.	In-Fts.	Path. Ex.
1917	207	87	294	2,340	1,193	....	339	22	372
1918	304	176	480	8,353	1,406	....	1,391	71	421
1919	606	201	807	15,269	1,763	....	1,782	45	2,485
1920	799	254	1,053	21,689	3,690	....	2,800	41	6,005
1921	570	188	758	18,216	3,584	....	2,859	52	5,241
1922	469	117	586	16,702	2,637	....	2,851	23	4,774
1923	367	98	465	14,710	2,049	....	2,130	9	6,832
1924	301	116	417	10,890	1,510	1,368	1,503	1	7,040
1925	314	88	402	10,541	1,782	1,198	1,192	1	5,835
1926	399	86	485	11,656	1,869	1,539	764	3	6,351
1927	340	80	420	12,501	1,723	2,124	362	2	6,266
1928	395	81	476	13,051	1,785	2,781	2	0	6,932
1929	396	102	498	14,095	1,580	3,042	....	0	6,822
1930	816	257	1,073	20,694	2,601	5,509	....	11	8,212
1931	853	209	1,062	26,378	4,175	6,860	....	24	8,555
1932	785	196	981	26,069	4,916	7,021	....	5	8,282
Totals	7,911	2,327	10,307	243,154	38,263	31,442	17,975	310	90,425

† Including 14 patients who are known to have received treatment at other Centres and referred to in Item 4 of annual return.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE  
AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE  
31st DECEMBER, 1932.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than venereal.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation .....	374	198	....	....	189	22	....	....	563	220	783
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection .....	6	....	....	....	26	....	....	....	32	....	32
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary .....	28	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	1	29
.. secondary .....	43	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	28	71
.. latent in 1st year of infection .....	48	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	37	85
.. all later stages .....	26	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	5	31
.. congenital.....	5	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	7	12
Soft Chancre .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection .....	....	....	....	....	200	18	....	....	200	18	218
.. later .....	....	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	35	....	35
Conditions other than venereal .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	354	100	354	100	454
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection .....	5	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	14	0	14
TOTAL OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 .....	535	276	....	....	459	40	354	100	1,348	416	1,764
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15) .....	31	11	....	....	101	16	354	100	486	127	613
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary .....	34	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	2	36
.. secondary .....	40	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	19	59
.. latent in 1st year of infection .....	46	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	24	70
.. all later stages .....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5
.. congenital.....	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	8	11
Soft Chancre .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection .....	....	....	....	....	60	7	....	....	60	7	67
.. later .....	....	....	....	....	29	1	....	....	29	1	30
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15) .....	26	24	....	....	103	....	....	....	129	24	153
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners :— .....	16	14	....	....	11	3	....	....	27	17	44
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December .....	334	174	....	....	155	13	....	....	489	187	676
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9.... (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4.) .....	535	276	....	....	459	40	354	100	1,348	416	1,764
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary .....	23	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	1	24
.. secondary .....	29	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	12	41
.. latent in 1st year of infection .....	41	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	20	61
.. all later stages .....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
.. congenital.....	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	9
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers .....	11,500	4,835	....	....	3,014	473	384	105	14,898	5,413	20,311
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing .....	....	....	....	....	5,609	149	....	....	5,609	149	5,758
TOTAL ATTENDANCES .....	11,500	4,835	....	....	8,623	622	384	105	20,507	5,562	26,069
12. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year .....	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	2	3	5
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given .....	58	....	....	....	10	88	....	....	68	88	156

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.—*continued.*

	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	3	2	....	1	....	....	2	4	5	7
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :— (a) Names of preparations	Arsenobenzene Compounds.				Mercury.				Bismuth.	
	Neosalvarsan. Sil. Salvarsan. Neokharsavan. Novarsenobillon. Stabilarsan.				....				Bis. Oxychloride in 5% glucose sol. and Collosol metal Bismuth 10%.	
	(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)				4,916				7,021	
(c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis	249				....				352	
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V <sup>21</sup> as amended by Memo. V <sup>21a</sup> followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhœa?  If not, in what way are they modified?	Yes.  —									
16. Pathological Work :— (a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre.  (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	Microscopical				Serum Tests					
	for Spirochetes.		for Gonococci.		Wassermann.		Others for Syphilis.		for Gonorrhœa.	
	42		1,182		1,192		Sigma 1,170		....	
....		....		....		....		....		

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.	Essex.	Surrey.	Herts.	Kent.				Total.
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :— Syphilis	228	5	1	2	3	....	....	....	239
Soft Chancre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gonorrhœa	259	13	10	4	2	....	....	....	288
Conditions other than venereal	430	8	5	4	7	....	....	....	454
TOTAL	917	26	16	10	12	....	....	....	981
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	24,963	553	277	123	153	....	....	....	26,069
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area	156	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	156
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	4,825	62	....	10	19	....	....	....	4,916

Jan., 1933.

(Signed) KENNETH M. WALKER,  
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The hours at which the Dispensary was open for diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis were :—

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, 254 sessions have been held.

*New Patients.*—The number of new patients examined was 318, as compared with 362 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	....	....	....	58	154	212
" Surgical	"	....	....	0	0	0
" Dental	"	....	....	1	0	1
" Throat	"	....	....	7	10	17
" Pathological	"	....	....	1	1	2
" Other	"	....	....	3	24	27
				70	189	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. No resident and 9 non-resident patients were admitted for this and other purposes.

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

				City Residents.	Non-Residents.	Total.
Positive	....	....	....	4	38	42
Negative	....	....	....	15	67	82

*Residential Treatment.*—The number of patients for whom residential treatment was arranged was 129.

	Admitted to L.C.C. Institutions.	Hospitals of Local Authorities.	Other Institutions.	St. Columbas Hospital Corpn. Expense.	Brompton Corpn. Expense.	Total.
Patients resident in the City	4	5	20	1	5	35
Patients non-resident	55	11	28	—	—	94
	59	16	48	1	5	129

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 23 was 51.

In addition, 39 contacts were 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.

(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 222.

*Total Attendances :—*

Residents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	392
Non-Residents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	975

1,367

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. One case was admitted in 1932.

During past years a certain amount of difficulty has arisen with cases who were residing at the place at which they were employed, when diagnosed as having pulmonary tuberculosis. The provision of Residential treatment by the L.C.C. usually entails the patient waiting two or three weeks before admission; under ordinary circumstances this does not cause any difficulty, but with this particular type of case more prompt action is desirable. The Corporation have now an arrangement with the Brompton Hospital whereby cases of this type can be admitted within 48 hours under Dr. Young's personal care, under a Certificate from the Medical Officer of Health. Five cases have been admitted under this scheme during the year.

*Artificial Pneumothorax.*—Artificial pneumothorax treatment has been used again during the year. Artificial pneumothorax was induced in two cases and 27 City and 289 non-City Refills done in connection with the Dispensary.

*The Tuberculosis Sister.*—As an adjunct to the work at the Tuberculosis Clinic, the outside work of the Tuberculosis Sister has been continued on the same lines as former years. Sixty-eight homes have been visited, and 297 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 21 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 Sister 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 Sister 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 Sister 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 Sister.

(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, 3 City and 15 non-City cases of pulmonary tuberculosis attended 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 Sister. Milk has been provided for necessitous persons requiring extra nourishment and in this connection the sum of about £35 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 in 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.

(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 were 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 1932, 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
35	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	14	8	1	1	—	—	—	—

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

**RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1932.  
CITY RESIDENTS.**

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.		GRAND 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....	8	6	1	1	9	7	16		
(b) Diagnosis not completed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—		
(c) Non-tuberculous	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	7	
<b>B.—CONTACTS</b> examined during the year:—									
(a) Definitely tuberculous....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1		
(b) Diagnosis not completed	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17	8	9	
(c) Non-tuberculous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	
<b>C.—CASES</b> written off the Dispensary Register as—									
(a) Recovered	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1		
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	20	10	9	46
<b>D.—NUMBER OF CASES</b> on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—									
(a) Definitely tuberculous....	27	14	1	1	5	2	1	2	51
(b) Diagnosis not completed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1932:—	58								
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	16								
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)....	392								
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—									
(a) Personal	13								
(b) Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	297								
Nursing	21								
10. Number of									
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above....	—								
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22

**NON-RESIDENTS.**

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.		GRAND 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....	78	49	4	4	9	54	5	5	151	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	7	
(c) Non-tuberculous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	35	2	4	94
<b>B.—Number of Tuberculous City workers</b> attending Dispensary for treatment on Dec. 31st, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	
<b>C.—Number of Non-Resident and Non-Workers</b> attending Dispensary for treatment on Dec. 31st, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.  
TRANSFER OR DELEGATION OF POWERS.

As a result of a joint application made to the Minister of Health under Section 64, Local Government Act, 1929, by the London County Council and the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee, a draft order has been issued authorising the transfer or delegation from the County Council to the City Corporation and Borough Councils of such powers as the Minister might think fit within the limits of certain principles. This draft order has little practical effect on the Department of the Medical Officer of Health for the City. The public health services to which it relates are the following :—

- (1) Common Lodging Houses and Seamen's Lodging Houses.
- (2) Cow Houses.
- (3) Knackers' Yards.
- (4) Slaughter Houses.
- (5) Offensive Trades.
- (6) Smoke Nuisances.
- (7) Maternity and Child Welfare.
- (8) Infant Life Protection.
- (9) Maternity and Nursing Homes.
- (10) Supervision of Midwives and
- (11) Medical Inspection of School Children.

The control of the foregoing, with the exception of the Supervision of Midwives and Medical Inspection of School Children, is already the responsibility of the City Corporation.

With regard to the Supervision of Midwives, there are very few such practising in the City of London, but if powers of control are to be exerciseable by the Metropolitan Boroughs in their areas, there does not appear to be any reason why such powers should not be exercised in the City by the Corporation.

In regard to the delegation of Inspection of School Children, I am of opinion that this is work in which centralisation would appear to be essential, and not one where delegation would result in increased efficiency or economy.

**CONGRESSES.**

Royal Sanitary Institute, Brighton, 9th July to 15th July, 1932 ; Royal Institute of Public Health, Belfast, 9th to 14th May, 1932 ; Sanitary Inspectors' Association, Colwyn Bay, 5th to 10th September, 1932 ; Public Health Congress, London, 14th to 19th November, 1932 ; Central Council for Health Education, London, 17th November, 1932 ; National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, 21st to 23rd July, 1932 ; National Association for Prevention of Infant Mortality, London, 4th to 6th July, 1932.

The Congresses organised by the above-mentioned Institutes and Associations were attended by representatives of the City Corporation, and evidence of the utility of attendance was amply afforded.

Current thought was developed and intelligent anticipation of the lines on which public health will advance was given free opportunity for expression. Curtailment of these opportunities for intimate discussion of the details of public health work is much to be deprecated.

**SMOKE AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.**

Nineteen complaints of smoke nuisance or annoyance from chimneys were dealt with during the year, and in connection with these 166 observations were made. Many of the offences 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 1932, 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.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OBSERVATIONS AND REPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Month of the Year 1932.	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>2</sub> ).	Chlorine (Cl).	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ).
January	Meteorological Office	37	0.25	2.25	4.74	1.32	3.54	12.08	1.64	0.58	0.06
	Golden Lane	28	0.22	1.21	2.21	1.66	2.12	7.43	0.62	0.67	0.15
	Victoria Park	33	0.07	1.00	1.51	0.39	1.82	4.79	0.60	0.28	0.05
February	Meteorological Office	4	0.20	0.96	2.14	0.53	1.26	5.09	0.43	0.37	0.05
	Golden Lane	5	0.05	0.01	0.05	1.54	2.12	3.77	1.04	0.61	0.03
	Victoria Park	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
March	Meteorological Office	35	0.31	1.58	3.15	1.12	2.30	8.46	0.91	0.64	0.05
	Golden Lane	28	0.31	2.95	5.43	2.11	3.00	13.81	1.18	1.14	0.21
	Victoria Park	35	0.18	2.15	4.92	0.92	1.84	10.01	0.78	0.40	0.05
April	Meteorological Office	61	0.22	0.82	1.69	1.09	1.57	5.39	0.71	0.35	0.03
	Golden Lane	68	0.18	1.69	2.78	3.80	9.76	18.22	3.12	1.40	0.22
	Victoria Park	60	0.14	1.66	2.97	1.81	2.41	8.99	1.12	0.51	0.09
May	Meteorological Office	105	0.33	2.92	4.08	1.26	2.11	10.70	1.08	0.40	0.01
	Golden Lane	83	0.28	2.98	6.98	0.95	6.89	18.09	2.23	1.89	0.22
	Victoria Park	65	0.14	1.78	4.06	1.29	2.98	10.25	1.15	0.35	0.08
June	Meteorological Office	17	0.22	0.63	1.91	0.47	1.62	4.85	0.51	0.13	0.00
	Golden Lane	16	0.07	0.79	1.72	0.76	1.18	4.52	0.59	0.25	0.09
	Victoria Park	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
July	Meteorological Office	68	0.12	1.13	1.91	0.96	1.78	5.90	0.78	0.16	0.03
	Golden Lane	78	0.14	1.37	3.45	1.39	2.48	8.84	1.49	0.49	0.31
	Victoria Park	95	0.11	1.37	3.01	0.57	1.71	6.77	1.05	0.23	0.13
August	Meteorological Office	47	0.21	1.05	1.91	0.66	1.24	5.07	0.58	0.12	0.00
	Golden Lane	39	0.07	0.94	2.38	2.35	1.80	7.54	0.55	0.39	0.10
	Victoria Park	27	0.06	0.98	2.31	0.48	1.18	5.01	0.61	0.11	0.05
September	Meteorological Office	53	0.20	0.71	1.18	0.74	1.49	4.32	0.69	0.17	0.01
	Golden Lane	52	0.16	1.15	2.84	1.98	2.72	8.86	1.36	0.45	0.21
	Victoria Park	48	0.08	1.50	4.51	0.58	2.32	8.99	1.00	0.22	0.08
October	Meteorological Office	107	0.22	1.40	2.07	0.64	1.49	5.82	0.87	0.26	0.03
	Golden Lane	142	0.24	2.20	3.25	4.56	3.98	14.23	2.54	1.01	0.46
	Victoria Park	132	0.11	1.25	1.92	1.05	2.11	6.44	1.36	0.35	0.10
November	Meteorological Office	31	0.29	1.42	2.12	1.30	2.41	7.54	0.81	0.38	0.05
	Golden Lane	27	0.23	1.37	3.03	3.62	3.35	11.61	1.87	0.84	0.13
	Victoria Park	27	0.09	0.44	0.61	0.64	1.39	3.17	0.66	0.31	0.14
December	Meteorological Office	10	0.16	0.79	1.03	0.84	1.38	4.20	0.59	0.41	0.03
	Golden Lane	11	0.07	0.15	0.21	1.35	1.59	3.39	0.74	0.48	0.04
	Victoria Park	11	0.05	0.43	0.73	0.57	1.31	3.09	0.63	0.15	0.05

## CREMATION.

Pass the place where the stocks long stood open to the weather outside the gate ; trip over the open granite stile, a simple device against the straying of cattle from the meadow ; turn south from the appropriate door of the church, capturing or enriching the correct spirit of entry to this acre from the legend beneath its sundial, "*Sicut Umbra*" ; turn east, past memorials to some of the most gracious and noble patricians who, from out their hereditary store of *noblesse oblige*, ever helped their fellow-beings, until the boundary is reached. And there, on your left, against the wall of old red sandstone greyed by lichen and green with little black-stemmed ferns, lovers of a west aspect and the mists of the Western channel, stands a slate slab. At Easter time, the primroses are in profuse and grateful response to a want of any undue care of the turf at its foot—mounds make care difficult.

" Reader, pass on nor spend your time  
In reading o'er this rugged rhyme ;  
What I am this humble stone ensures,  
And what I was is no affair of yours."

Looking away south again, a blue heaven meets earth and sea.

Less than 100 years have passed since the persons in whom this philosopher (also gunner in the senior service) vested as care and property after death, laid him not so far south of the church, in a place which is no longer commemorated by the slab. They may have expected, with every right the circumstances of the place could afford—a scattered population and a scene of utterest repose, that ages could not change the dispositions they had made. Yet mounds sink in and tumbled tombstones are once more erected (if at all) by those rather remote persons who reverently make " their " affairs " ours."

There are few persons in the London Metropolis to-day who can count on physical remembrance at their place of repose over a space of one hundred years, under the process of sepulture. The density of the population would necessitate too great a reservation of space for each ultimate mere handful of dust ; and this dust is precisely of the same composition, under whatever agency it is brought to its final state. The conditions of change under the customary method of sepulture are indescribable to a shocked laity ; they will not be described here. Rather is attention drawn to a process of change not differing, except in its utter purity and hastening of the final result, from that of earth-burial.

It would seem that our choice in the Metropolis—or, indeed, elsewhere—is that of fouling the air and subsoil over large acreages situated in the midst of dwellings, in sepulture, or immediate and unnoisome reduction to the same dust, in cremation.

If a few moments be given to thought, the position of cremation must stand as the more thinkable, as it is the more unselfish though far-sighted procedure, with regard to those we shall have honoured and shall still honour.

A comparison of figures given in the following table indicates the steady progress which is made in cremation. During last year, 6,315 cremations took place in the 24 crematoria operating in Great Britain. This is the largest number recorded in any one year, and shows an increase of more than 21 per cent. over 1931, by far the largest increase yet seen.

Comparing this figure with that of ten years ago, when the total was 2,009, an increase of 200 per cent. on the 1922 total is shown. Yet this figure represents only a little more than 1 per cent. of the total deaths, a percentage very much below that of certain Continental countries. In Czecho-Slovakia, for instance, with a population of about one-third of that of this country, and with only ten crematoria, 5,441 cremations took place during 1932.

Two new crematoria have been opened in Great Britain during the last year, and it is hoped, with the growing request, facilities will be provided and will contribute to an acceleration in the increase of cremation. The Corporation are doing what is possible to forward this method of disposal of the dead. The interior of the Crematorium at Ilford has recently been redecorated throughout, the seating accommodation enlarged and improved, and important alterations effected in the position of the catafalque. A portion of the catacombs has been altered to provide a columbarium for the storage of urns, and a special enclosure provided adjacent to the Crematorium, in which ashes can be scattered if so desired.

During 1932, 158 people were cremated at Ilford, which is an increase of 46 per cent. on the previous year's total, and is the largest in any one year since the opening in 1904.

## CREMATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

48 YEARS—1885-1932.

YEAR.	Woking.*	Manchester.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Hull.	Darlington.	Leicester.	Golders' Green.	Birmingham.	Leeds.	City of London.	Bradford.	W. Newwood.	Hendon Park.	Pontypool.	Bristol.	Ipwich.	Edinburgh.	Brighton.	Guernsey.	Nottingham.	Reading. (Open Aug. 1922)	Southampton. (Open July, 1932)	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	
1931	476	508	158	163	128	62	89	1,866	257	109	112	87	77	415	13	43	177	68	169	144	4	70	....	5,195	
1932	446	626	165	171	126	77	94	2,245	307	116	158	84	123	480	13	51	237	94	266	263	9	74	13	77	6,315
Totals	8,487	7,476	2,411	2,375	1,349	688	1,151	26,488	2,609	1,043	1,676	955	769	4,327	110	235	744	256	580	485	19	144	13	77	64,467

\* "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 there-  
"by to others."—Extract from speech made by the late Sir Henry Thompson at the opening of Golders' Green Crematorium, 22nd Nov-  
"ember, 1902. *Vide* "Transactions of Cremation Society of England, 1903," p. 31.

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

## MEAT INSPECTION.

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

Reference to the Board of Trade Returns shows the undermentioned imports of fresh meat and bacon for the year 1932.

	1932. Beef. Cwts.	1931. Beef. Cwts.	1932. Mutton and Lamb. Cwts.	1931. Mutton and Lamb. Cwts.
Argentina ....	7,462,063	8,570,077	1,385,720	1,553,309
Australia ....	957,589	1,141,333	1,156,034	1,532,041
Brazil ....	481,090	600,453	—	—
Canada ....	—	—	—	—
Denmark ....	—	—	—	—
Irish Free State ....	—	—	—	—
Netherlands ....	—	—	—	—
New Zealand ....	578,881	382,849	3,915,865	3,469,460
Poland ....	—	—	—	—
Sweden ....	—	—	—	—
United States ....	47,466	60,367	—	—
Uruguay ....	699,849	1,017,561	163,690	283,922
Other Countries ....	142,455	224,088	350,187	289,497
<b>Totals ....</b>	<b>10,369,393</b>	<b>11,996,728</b>	<b>6,971,496</b>	<b>7,128,229</b>
	1932. Pork. Cwts.	1931. Pork. Cwts.	1932. Bacon. Cwts.	1931. Bacon. Cwts.
Argentina ....	108,934	81,220	—	—
Australia ....	—	—	—	—
Brazil ....	—	—	—	—
Canada ....	—	—	182,683	49,555
Denmark ....	—	—	7,672,030	7,339,095
Irish Free State ....	262,151	382,849	199,530	296,841
Netherlands ....	—	—	971,567	1,000,880
New Zealand ....	131,142	121,803	—	—
Poland ....	—	—	1,142,524	—
Sweden ....	—	—	430,248	578,423
United States ....	32,542	62,208	63,318	189,027
Uruguay ....	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ....	67,986	100,230	744,032	1,684,008
<b>Totals ....</b>	<b>602,755</b>	<b>748,310</b>	<b>11,405,932</b>	<b>11,137,829</b>

*Beef.*—The imports, contrary to the opinion so often expressed as to our supplies from overseas, shows a decrease of over 31,000 tons, 77 per cent. of this article of food was received in the chilled condition, and 22 per cent. frozen, the former being 24,393 tons, and the latter 6,340 tons, less than the previous year. Tinned beef extracts, etc., amounted to 40,700 tons.

*Mutton and Lamb.*—Imports consisted of 348,574 tons or over 8,000 tons less than last year. Tinned mutton, etc., amounted to 1,950 tons, against 2,850 tons for the year 1931, and sheep's offals were imported to the extent of 7,100 tons, compared with 5,800 tons last year.

*Fresh Pork.*—The Irish Free State was the only sender of this article of food, and the figures show a reduction of 6,000 tons compared with 1931.

*Frozen Pork.*—The total amount imported shows a reduction due to small consignments from Other Countries, including the U.S.A., but imports from New Zealand and Argentina showed increases.

*Bacon.*—This article of food continues to be of considerable importance, especially to pig producers and bacon curers in this country, the total amount imported was 520,296 tons, an increase of 13,612 tons compared with 1931.

*Hams.*—This trade was previously in the hands of U.S.A. shippers, but appears to be gradually changing, due to increased consignments from Other Countries and Canada, the former increased from 19 per cent. to 24 per cent., and the latter sent 17 per cent. of the total.

## LIVE STOCK IMPORTED.

	1932. Cattle.	1931. Cattle.	1932. Sheep.	1931. Sheep.	1932. Pigs.	1931. Pigs.
Irish Free State .....	625,906	738,967	440,871	561,165	302,760	478,941
Canada .....	16,724	26,991	—	—	—	—

Average prices	Irish Cattle	Stores included	1932		1931.	
"	Canadian Cattle	"	£13	14 8	£16	6 1
"	Irish Sheep and Lambs	"	£20	14 0	£20	10 3
"	Irish Pigs	"	£1	10 8	—	—
"			£3	8 5	—	—

## EXPORTS OF HOME-GROWN FOODSTUFFS.

Fresh meat .....	6,987 tons.
Bacon and hams .....	2,368 "
Offal .....	2,293 "

## EXPORTS OF IMPORTED FOOD.

Fresh beef .....	8 cwts.
Chilled beef .....	724 tons.
Frozen beef .....	7,347 "
Mutton and lamb .....	1,527 "
Bacon .....	10,082 "
Hams .....	613 "
Pork (frozen) .....	69 "

## EXPORT OF ANIMALS TO IMPROVE BREEDS.

Cattle .....	1,345
Sheep and lambs .....	1,017
Pigs .....	538

## LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS.

## Analysis and Comparison of Supplies in Tons.

Description and Country of Origin.	Twelve Months.		Difference.
	1932.	1931.	
<i>Beef and Veal:</i>			
England and Wales .....	†20,082	21,742	— 1,660
Scotland .....	13,971	13,548	+ 423
Ireland .....	†2,316	1,929	+ 387
Australia .....	7,484	7,693	— 209
New Zealand .....	3,312	3,086	+ 226
Canada .....	1,299	1,512	— 213
South Africa .....	243	154	+ 89
U.S. of America .....	1,852	2,537	— 685
Argentina .....	163,613	168,540	— 4,927
Uruguay .....	5,765	7,157	— 1,392
Brazil, etc. ....	7,463	13,053	— 5,590
Netherlands .....	—	—	—
Denmark .....	—	—	—
Other Countries .....	3	—	+ 3
<hr/>			
Totals: Beef and Veal .....	Tons 227,403	240,951	— 13,548
<hr/>			
Totals: Carried forward .....	Tons 227,403	240,951	— 13,548

†Amended Figures.

Description and Country of Origin.		Twelve Months.		Difference.	
		1932.	1931.		
Totals : Brought forward		.... Tons	227,403	240,951	— 13,548
<i>Mutton and Lamb :</i>					
England and Wales	....	....	†12,763	11,648	+ 1,115
Scotland	....	....	21,499	17,951	+ 3,548
Ireland	....	....	†939	1,720	— 781
Australia	....	....	17,821	17,943	— 122
New Zealand	....	....	78,115	70,902	+ 7,213
Canada	....	....	6	—	+ 6
South Africa	....	....	2	—	+ 2
U.S. of America	....	....	14	65	— 51
Argentina	....	....	20,942	26,528	— 5,586
Uruguay	....	....	601	1,015	— 414
Brazil, etc.	....	....	394	1,184	— 790
Netherlands	....	....	—	—	—
Denmark	....	....	—	—	—
Other Countries	....	....	217	206	+ 11
Totals : Mutton and Lamb		.... Tons	153,313	149,162	+ 4,151
<i>Pork and Bacon :</i>					
England and Wales	....	....	†28,155	21,871	+ 6,284
Scotland	....	....	39	56	— 17
Ireland	....	....	†8,650	13,301	— 4,651
Australia	....	....	2,009	2,269	— 260
New Zealand	....	....	2,006	2,105	— 99
Canada	....	....	31	28	+ 3
South Africa	....	....	—	—	—
U.S. of America	....	....	347	566	— 219
Argentina	....	....	679	829	— 150
Uruguay	....	....	—	—	—
Brazil, etc.	....	....	56	50	+ 6
Netherlands	....	....	*899	*1,795	— 896
Denmark	....	....	*1,296	*1,490	— 194
Other Countries	....	....	*3,708	*3,205	+ 503
Totals : Pork and Bacon		.... Tons	47,875	47,565	+ 310
<i>Poultry and Game :</i>					
England and Wales	....	....	†9,647	9,783	— 136
Scotland	....	....	633	594	+ 39
Ireland	....	....	†1,740	1,333	+ 407
Australia	....	....	125	39	+ 86
New Zealand	....	....	7	4	+ 3
Canada	....	....	282	6	+ 276
South Africa	....	....	—	9	— 9
U.S. of America	....	....	42	340	— 298
Argentina	....	....	247	291	— 44
Uruguay	....	....	—	6	— 6
Brazil, etc.	....	....	—	—	—
Netherlands	....	....	1,303	1,798	— 495
Denmark	....	....	9	10	— 1
Other Countries	....	....	10,615	11,635	— 1,020
Totals : Poultry and Game		.... Tons	24,650	25,848	— 1,198
<i>Rabbits :</i>					
England and Wales	....	....	†895	1,279	— 384
Scotland	....	....	33	25	+ 8
Ireland	....	....	†5	5	—
Australia	....	....	6,889	5,678	+ 1,211
New Zealand	....	....	341	268	+ 73
Canada	....	....	—	—	—
South Africa	....	....	—	—	—
U.S. of America	....	....	—	—	—
Argentina	....	....	1	—	+ 1
Uruguay	....	....	—	—	—
Brazil, etc.	....	....	—	—	—
Netherlands	....	....	189	395	— 206
Denmark	....	....	2	7	— 5
Other Countries	....	....	650	664	— 14
Totals : Rabbits		.... Tons	9,005	8,321	+ 684
Totals : Carried forward....		Tons	462,246	471,847	— 9,601

Description and Country of Origin.		Twelve Months.		Difference.
		1932.	1931.	
Totals : Brought forward		462,246	471,847	— 9,601
<i>Eggs :</i>				
England and Wales	....	†1,519	1,289	+ 230
Scotland	....	2	8	— 6
Ireland	....	†223	94	+ 129
Australia	....	136	44	+ 92
New Zealand	....	3	—	+ 3
Canada	....	—	1	— 1
South Africa	....	116	124	— 8
U.S. of America	....	1	2	— 1
Argentina	....	13	6	+ 7
Uruguay	....	2	2	—
Brazil, etc.	....	—	—	—
Netherlands	....	305	590	— 285
Denmark	....	174	145	+ 29
Other Countries	....	142	254	— 112
Totals : Eggs		2,636	2,559	+ 77
<i>Butter and Cheese :</i>				
England and Wales	....	†376	430	— 54
Scotland	....	—	—	—
Ireland	....	†5	9	— 4
Australia	....	151	189	— 38
New Zealand	....	311	369	— 58
Canada	....	25	17	+ 8
South Africa	....	10	3	+ 7
U.S. of America	....	2	4	— 2
Argentina	....	97	93	+ 4
Uruguay	....	—	—	—
Brazil, etc.	....	—	—	—
Netherlands	....	78	188	— 110
Denmark	....	6	2	+ 4
Other Countries	....	15	81	— 66
Totals : Butter and Cheese		1,076	1,385	— 309
<i>Sundries :</i>				
England and Wales	....	†526	329	+ 197
Scotland	....	—	—	—
Ireland	....	†2	2	—
Australia	....	3	1	+ 2
New Zealand	....	2	1	+ 1
Canada	....	1	3	— 2
South Africa	....	2	1	+ 1
U.S. of America	....	27	32	— 5
Argentina	....	6	6	—
Uruguay	....	—	—	—
Brazil, etc.	....	—	—	—
Netherlands	....	97	88	+ 9
Denmark	....	171	67	+ 104
Other Countries	....	485	434	+ 51
Totals : Sundries		1,322	964	+ 358
Grand Totals		467,280	476,755	— 9,475

†Amended Figures.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The following table of diseased meat seized or surrendered in the Markets shows no improvement in inspection at the places of slaughter, but rather a relaxation. This confirms remarks made in the previous reports and emphasised in the report of the Slaughtering of Live Stock Committee of the Economic Advisory Council, which states: "Meat inspection in private slaughterhouses in England and Wales is admittedly unsatisfactory. There is no uniformity in the standards of inspection or the rigour with which they are applied." Meat traders in general reply: "This is the fault of local authorities and cannot be laid at our doors, because we have for years pleaded for rigid inspection by properly qualified persons."

## GREAT BRITAIN.—1932.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.		Veal.		Goats.	Tongues.	Lungs.	Measles.	Pocks.	Heads.
	Carcasses.	Quarters.	Carcasses.	Quarters.	Carcasses.	Quarters.	Carcasses.	Quarters.						
Abscess .....	—	—	19	6	55	—	8	5	1	3	—	—	—	2
Actinomycosis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Arthritis .....	—	—	1	—	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition .....	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis .....	—	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation and Hydræmia .....	5	—	86	—	120	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Fevered .....	1	2	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhagic .....	—	3	—	—	56	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice .....	—	—	2	—	23	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killed Inextremis .....	1	—	10	2	11	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukæmia (Pseudo) .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Myositis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis (Septic) .....	1	—	9	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Disease .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Peritonitis and Pleurisy.....	—	—	41	3	419	18	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rachitis .....	—	—	5	—	18	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Bovine) .....	9	16	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	32	17	—	8	17
Tuberculosis (Porcine) .....	—	—	—	—	728	118	—	—	—	—	—	145	575	6,133
Urticaria .....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR 1932 .....	17	21	347	11	1,500	139	85	9	2	36	17	145	587	6,152
TOTALS FOR 1931 .....	24	33	339	10	1,062	38	53	7	1	22	13	15	342	2,973

## IRELAND (SOUTHERN).

Consignments of food received in the Market from this country consisted, in tons, of beef, 2,316; mutton and lamb, 939; pork and bacon, 8,650; poultry and game, 1,740; rabbits, 5; eggs, 223; butter, 5; and sundries, 2. The quality of the meat was good, and the inspection at the places of slaughter continues to improve, as will be seen by the following figures. The amount of unsound food surrendered is shown in Tables Nos. 18 and 19, and the amount of diseased meat in the following table:—

	Beef.		Pork.		Heads.	Pocks.
	Quarters.	Carcasses.	Sides.	Pieces.		
Abscess .....	—	2	4	—	—	—
Emaciation .....	—	1	6	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	—	1	—	—	—	—
Jaundice .....	—	1	—	—	—	—
Killed Inextremis .....	—	2	—	—	—	—
Minus Lymph Glands .....	—	—	7	—	—	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis .....	—	17	15	—	—	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis .....	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis .....	1	19	112	18	4	14
Total for 1932 .....	1	47	144	18	4	14
Total for 1931 .....	—	100	134	40	18	28

*Argentina.*—The following table shows the amount of food, in tons, sent from this country to Smithfield Market during 1932, compared with 1931:—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork and Bacon.	Poultry and Game.	Eggs.	Butter.	Sundries.
1932 .....	163,613	20,942	679	247	13	97	6
1931 .....	168,540	26,528	829	291	6	93	6

From these consignments the amount of food taken for unsoundness is given on page 40.

The following table shows the amount of food taken for disease, viz. :—

	Beef Quarters		Mutton Carcases		Mutton Quarters		Pork Carcases		Mutton Pieces	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Abscess .....	39	27	24	9	—	—	7	1	—	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis .....	—	—	371	215	142	19	—	—	115	8
Cysticercus Bovis .....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation .....	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Hinds) .....	64	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ (Fores) .....	13	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ (Porc.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals .....	118	135	402	232	142	19	7	2	115	8

*Australia.*—This country exported to Smithfield Market during 1932, the following amount of food in tons, viz. :—

Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork.	Poultry and Game.	Rabbits.	Eggs.	Butter.	Sundries.
7,484	17,821	2,009	125	6,889	136	151	3

The amount of unsound food taken from these quantities is shown on page 40, and the amount taken for disease in the following table, viz. :—

	Beef Quarters		Mutton Carcases		Mutton Quarters		Pork Carcases		Mutton Pieces	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Abscess .....	—	3	17	5	—	—	—	2	—	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis .....	—	—	241	171	38	25	—	—	162	24
Emaciation .....	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis .....	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	5	10	263	181	38	25	—	2	162	24

*New Zealand.*—From this country the total amount of food deposited in the Central Markets during 1932 consisted of beef, 3,312; mutton and lamb, 78,115; pork, 2,006; poultry, 7; rabbits, 341; eggs, 3; butter and cheese, 311; and sundries, 2 tons respectively. The amount of unsound food discovered in those consignments is given in Tables Nos. 18 and 19, and the amount of diseased meat in the following Table :—

	Beef Quarters		Mutton Carcases		Mutton Quarters		Pork Carcases		Mutton Pieces	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Abscess .....	—	—	1	13	9	—	44	33	—	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis .....	—	—	—	201	157	4	12	—	—	6
Parasitic Disease .....	—	—	—	5	15	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—
Totals .....	—	—	2	221	181	4	45	39	—	6

*Uruguay.*—The amount of meat sent from this country consisted of 34,992 tons of beef and 8,184 tons of mutton, compared with 7,157 tons of beef and 1,015 tons of mutton for 1931. Some of the beef reached a high standard of quality and showed improved breeding. Improvement in meat inspection continues as the following figures show, viz. :—

	Beef Quarters		Mutton Carcases		Pork Carcases		Mutton Pieces	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Abscess .....	5	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis .....	—	—	40	3	—	—	48	—
Emaciation .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	6	—	43	6	1	—	48	—

*Chile.*—The inspection in this country continues to show improvement. Only 10 carcasses were seized for disease, compared with 148 in 1931.

*Brazil.*—This country sent to the Central Markets the following amount of food, in tons, viz.: Beef and veal, 7,463; mutton and lamb, 394; and pork, 56. There was a considerable improvement in the quality of some of the beef. For the quantities of unsound food surrendered, *vide* Tables Nos. 18 and 19.

The amount of diseased food seized was:—

	Beef Quarters,	
	1932.	1931.
Abscess .....	5	10
Sarcoma .....	—	1
Tuberculosis .....	8	6
Totals .....	13	17

*South Africa.*—This country is at present attempting to supply small quantities of chilled beef. The average quality of the beef is not of a high standard, but great interest is being taken in the experiment by the African Government so that by improved breeding and more experience in transportation a useful class of meat may be supplied to British consumers. Only one quarter of beef was found diseased.

*Other Countries.*—There is nothing of importance to report as to the undermentioned countries except to continue to urge that all bacon should bear a stamp showing that it has been derived from pigs found free from disease by Government Inspectors.

	Bacon.	
	Sides.	Pieces.
<i>Denmark.</i>		
Abscess .....	8	1
Pleurisy .....	2	—
Tuberculosis .....	1	—
<i>Holland.</i>		
Pleurisy .....	1	—
<i>Lithuania.</i>		
Abscess .....	7	—
<i>Poland.</i>		
Abscess .....	4	1
Pleurisy .....	5	—

#### CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS.

The following table shows as during the last two years a continued improvement in the inspection of carcasses at the places of slaughter, but no or little improvement in the inspection of quarters and pieces, thus necessitating a continuation of 100 per cent. examination of the two latter articles prior to sale in this country.

Countries.	Carcasses.				Sides.			Quarters.			Pieces.	
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	
Argentina .....	918	371	483	—	76	4	24	142	36	2	39	47
Australia .....	222	241	187	—	—	—	20	38	101	10	162	111
Brazil .....	26	30	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile .....	160	147	105	217	98	169	6	—	79	—	—	284
New Zealand .....	311	201	246	33	23	—	—	4	18	10	139	393
South Africa .....	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay .....	152	40	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
Totals .....	1,832	1,030	1,024	257	197	173	50	184	234	22	388	835





SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF VARIOUS FOOD PRODUCTS SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN THE CITY OF LONDON FOR DISEASED CONDITIONS, 1932.

Countries.	Beef in lbs.	Mutton in lbs.	Pork in lbs.	Veal in lbs.	Venison in lbs.	Bacon in lbs.	Offal in lbs.	Poultry in lbs.	Rabbits in lbs.
Argentina .....	46,783	47,683	5,224	296	—	—	4,683	—	—
Australia .....	1,784	14,737	2,276	—	—	—	1,820	—	—
Brazil .....	2,173	1,787	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Britain .....	22,616	20,548	128,688	4,785	184	907	103,829	2,102	4,073
Chile .....	—	6,981	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark .....	—	—	—	—	—	817	—	—	—
Holland .....	—	—	—	—	—	631	—	—	—
Hungary .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Ireland .....	1,127	1,478	26,784	762	—	176	55,921	1,371	2,754
Manchuria .....	—	—	578	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand .....	1,737	21,090	4,309	1,238	—	—	387	—	—
Poland .....	—	—	439	—	—	893	—	—	—
South Africa.....	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—
Uruguay .....	4,283	6,980	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—
Totals for 1932....	80,503	121,284	168,381	7,081	184	3,187	166,720	3,489	6,827
Totals for 1931....	64,322	97,233	147,326	5,244	116	2,800	119,924	164	—

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF VARIOUS FOOD PRODUCTS SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN THE CITY OF LONDON FOR UNSOUND CONDITIONS, 1932.

Countries.	Beef in lbs.	Mutton in lbs.	Pork in lbs.	Veal in lbs.	Venison in lbs.	Goat in lbs.	Bacon in lbs.	Offal in lbs.	Furred Game in lbs.	Feathered Game in lbs.	Tinned Milk in lbs.	Tinned Meat in lbs.	Cheese in lbs.	Fish in lbs.
Argentina .....	456,896	43,871	3,178	3,371	—	—	—	30,784	127	173	173	7,081	—	—
Australia.....	10,743	26,839	2,784	—	—	—	—	3,684	3,978	2,784	—	107	—	—
Austria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463	—	—	—	—
Belgium .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	784	—	8,764	—	468	—	—	—
Brazil .....	6,874	—	600	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	468	—	—	—
Britain .....	24,880	23,318	75,405	15,645	2,650	434	7,325	34,784	23,088	70,408	1,802	1,162	—	—
Canada .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	83	—	295
Chile .....	874	4,783	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	784	—	—	—	—
Denmark .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,978	—	—	73	211	774	—	—
Estonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	4,051	—	—	—	—
Finland .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—
Germany.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,290	—	607	—	—
Holland .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,684	—	12,784	33,784	1,337	1,083	—	—
Hungary .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Iceland .....	—	42,248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland .....	178	16,784	16,137	568	160	—	873	125,775	381	3,922	20	—	—	—
Italy .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381	3,781	—	—	60	—
Lithuania .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	784	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchuria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—
New Zealand .....	19,148	233,138	5,764	784	—	—	—	3,581	4,787	7,231	—	16	—	—
Norway .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—
Poland .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay .....	13,732	—	1,857	375	74	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,843	—	—	825	271	—	—
Russia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281	7,858	—	—	—	—
South Africa .....	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,783	—	—	—	—
Totals for 1932	533,492	384,981	106,325	20,743	2,784	748	23,481	236,451	54,793	141,544	5,000	11,184	60	295
Totals for 1931	525,011	37,845	98,718	18,426	3,196	625	20,944	63,365	76,011	70,702	5,512	7,049	59	2,500

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Central Markets (Smithfield)....	848	15	1	18
Cold Stores .....	43	9	0	22
Leadenhall Market and City Shops .....	36	2	3	3
Total for year 1932 .....	928	7	1	15
Total for year 1931 .....	762	8	2	11
Increase .....	165	18	3	4

EXPORT OF MEAT.

During the year 153 Certificates were issued at the request of various firms, in connection with the export of meat to other countries.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND INSTRUCTION IN MEAT INSPECTION.

Ninety-nine persons from various Inspector and other Training Centres received instruction during the year.

In accordance with arrangements of long standing, 24 Naval Officers received training in meat inspection at the Central Markets, Smithfield, during the year.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891—UN SOUND MEAT—PROSECUTIONS.

Serial No.	Date.	Business.	Where heard.	Before whom.	Offence.	Result.
1	17/3/32	Farmer and Dealer.	Guildhall	Ald. Sir D. George Collins.	Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, Sec. 39, being the person who consigned the diseased carcasses of four sheep and one breast of mutton.	Fined £20 ; Costs, £10 2s. 6d.
2	27/4/32	Coal Merchant.	"	Ald. Sir W. Burton.	Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, Sec. 39, being the person who consigned the diseased carcase of a boar pig.	Fined £10 ; Costs, £6 8s. 6d.
6	16/6/32	Dealer ....	"	Ald. Sir W. Jacobs.	Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, Sec. 39, being the person who consigned the diseased carcasses of two pigs.	Fined £25 ; Costs, £3 6s. 6d.

At the invitation of the Argentine Government, Mr. T. D. Young was permitted by the Corporation to visit the Sixth International Cold Storage Congress, held at Buenos Aires, in August.

Opportunity was taken of this visit to accept invitations from the Governments of Uruguay and Brazil, to see the system of meat inspection in operation in those two countries. These visits were of considerable value to Mr. Young, and through him, to the Corporation.

Table showing Weight of Meat delivered, and Meat delivered to Contractors as unsound, during each Month of the Years 1931 and 1932.

MONTH.	Meat delivered at the Market, 1931.			Unsound Meat delivered to Contractors, 1931.			Meat delivered at the Market, 1932.			Unsound Meat delivered to Contractors, 1932.		
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.
January	43,236	0	0	57	15	1	39,806	0	0	71	0	0
February	37,498	0	0	61	5	1	41,297	0	0	51	18	0
March	41,799	0	0	56	18	3	39,654	0	0	60	16	1
April	40,831	0	0	64	12	2	38,223	0	0	56	3	3
May	37,334	0	0	60	2	1	37,451	0	0	54	0	0
June	35,646	0	0	61	15	3	35,399	0	0	64	10	3
July	38,814	0	0	76	11	0	35,443	0	0	91	9	0
August	33,527	0	0	67	17	3	35,417	0	0	149	18	2
September	38,981	0	0	88	18	0	39,477	0	0	106	18	2
October	43,213	0	0	83	8	2	42,540	0	0	86	16	1
November	40,809	0	0	60	17	0	41,022	0	0	92	15	2
December	45,067	0	0	79	8	3	41,037	0	0	135	2	2
TOTALS	476,755	0	0	819	10	3	466,766	0	0	1,021	9	0

One ton in every 457 tons of meat paying toll in the Central Markets, Smithfield, was condemned last year, as compared with one ton in 582 in 1931.

\*Table showing the average deliveries at the Central Meat Market, and other details for successive quinquennial periods during the past 58 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	·253
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
1929-1932	467,835	0	0	960	0	0	·205

\* 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 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.	South Africa. Per cent.
	Country Killed. Per cent.	Town Killed. Per cent.	Foreign Killed. Per cent.	Home Killed. Per cent.	American Killed.† Per cent.		
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	
1931 .....	21.1	3.8	4.9	0.3	46.6	23.2	0.1
1922 .....	22.9	3.6	4.4	0.1	43.5	25.4	0.1

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

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Average daily delivery into the Markets .....	1,478	1,491	1,502	1,554	1,511
**Minimum delivery on any one day .....	256	288	208	523	368
Maximum delivery on any one day .....	3,699	3,179	3,694	4,524	3,877
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.

### FISH SUPPLIES.

192,485 tons of fish, of which 176,494 were land-borne and 15,991 water-borne, were received at or near Billingsgate Market during the year.

This was an decrease of 17,327 tons in the land deliveries and of 714 tons in 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 1931.

Month.	Weight of Fish Delivered.		Total.	Weight of Fish Condemned.	Ratio of Fish Condemned to that Delivered.
	By Land.	By Water.			
	Tons. cwt. qrs.	Tons. cwt. qrs.			
January ...	15,049 1 3	794 9 0	15,843 10 3	49 8 0	1 ton in 320.719 tons, or 0.311%
February ...	15,396 17 1	1,179 14 2	16,576 11 3	107 19 3	" 153.504 .. .. 0.651%
March ...	15,747 10 3	1,541 17 2	17,289 8 1	104 19 1	" 164.719 .. .. 0.607%
April ...	15,408 17 1	1,334 19 0	16,743 16 1	153 13 3	" 108.947 .. .. 0.917%
May ...	14,982 14 3	1,293 5 0	16,275 19 3	137 14 0	" 118.198 .. .. 0.846%
June ...	14,351 16 2	1,088 10 2	15,440 7 0	128 6 0	" 120.345 .. .. 0.830%
July ...	14,336 19 0	1,253 9 2	15,590 8 2	170 5 1	" 91.566 .. .. 1.092%
August ...	14,018 8 0	1,594 17 3	15,613 5 3	377 17 0	" 41.321 .. .. 2.420%
September ...	13,946 14 1	1,719 5 0	15,665 19 1	152 0 0	" 103.065 .. .. 0.970%
October ...	13,950 15 1	1,690 9 0	15,641 4 1	65 7 3	" 239.207 .. .. 0.418%
November ...	15,188 2 3	1,432 1 2	16,620 4 1	67 7 0	" 246.773 .. .. 0.405%
December ...	14,116 13 3	1,068 6 3	15,185 0 2	43 3 1	" 351.810 .. .. 0.284%
TOTALS	176,494 11 1	15,991 5 0	192,485 16 1	1,558 1 0	" 123.546 .. .. 0.809%

WEIGHT OF FISH DELIVERED, FISH SEIZED AS UNSOUND, AND PERCENTAGE OF FISH CONDEMNED TO THAT DELIVERED, AT OR NEAR BILLINGSGATE MARKET DURING 1932 AND THE FIVE YEARS 1927—1931.

YEAR.	Weight of Fish Delivered.		TOTAL.	Weight of Fish Condemned.	Ratio of Fish Condemned to that Delivered.
	By Land.	By Water.			
	Tons.	Tons.			
1927	207,056	22,904	229,960	2,070 1 0	1 ton in 111.028 tons or 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%
1930	207,121	21,586	228,707	2,111 15 0	1 .. 140.902 .. 0.710%
1931	193,821	16,705	210,526	1,581 19 3	1 .. 133.077 .. 0.751%
Average (5 years)	207,872	21,638	229,510	1,918 10 3	1 ton in 119.661 tons or 0.830%
1932	176,494	15,991	192,485	1,558 1 0	1 ton in 123.546 tons or 0.809%

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

## MEAT INSPECTIONS AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The Sanitary Committee of the City Corporation gave very careful consideration, during 1932, to the possibility of strengthening the existing powers of Local Authorities in connection with the slaughtering of animals for human food and subsequent inspection of the carcase. The general law relating to the inspection and destruction of unsound meat is contained in Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and under the powers conferred by that Act, responsible officials may inspect and examine any article intended for the food of man, and sold or exposed for sale, or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, and if he finds it to be diseased, unsound, unwholesome or unfit, he is required to take it before a justice, who in turn examines it, condemns it and orders that it shall be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it from being used for human consumption, and the person to whom the same belongs at the time of sale or in whose possession or on whose premises the same is found is liable to heavy penalties.

The City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, gave further powers to the Corporation, rendering any person sending, consigning or delivering, or causing to be sent, consigned or delivered, such meat, liable to similar penalties.

The question with regard to actual slaughtering of animals for sale for human consumption is dealt with by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Under these Regulations, except where the slaughter takes place in a slaughterhouse under the management of a local authority, a person may not slaughter an animal for sale for human consumption unless he has, at least three hours before the time of slaughter, notified the local authority of the district in which the place of slaughter is situated. Where, however, it is the regular practice in any slaughterhouse to slaughter animals at fixed times on fixed days, and written notice of this practice has been given, special notice is not required in respect of any animal slaughtered in accordance with such practice.

The Regulations also deal with emergency slaughter, and they further require the person by, or on whose behalf, an animal is slaughtered, forthwith to notify the local authority where it appears that any part of the carcase or internal organs is or may be diseased. The carcase of such animal and certain internal organs may not be removed until after inspection or until its removal has been authorised. This regulation, however, does not apply in the case of sheep or any animal in respect of whose slaughter special notice is not required to be given, unless some part of the carcase or organs appears to be diseased or unsound. The Regulations, however, authorise removal at the expiration of three hours from the time of slaughter or six hours from the delivery of any notice in relation thereto, whichever is the later. The Regulations are so framed as to make it difficult for the slaughterman or the person on whose behalf the diseased animal was slaughtered to explain how any meat which is seized or surrendered on deposit for sale on account of obvious disease or unsoundness was despatched without the inspection of the local authority at the place of slaughter, and the slaughterman is expected to know in general the appearance of a carcase and offal which is sound and free from disease.

The evidence obtained as a result of investigation in the seizures in Smithfield Market may show either (1) that the local authority has provided insufficient inspection, or (2) as it more often happens, that evasion has been attempted.

In all the circumstances, the present Regulations have certainly been effective in securing a general improvement in meat inspection conditions. Their limitation, however, at present lies in the paucity of competent meat inspectors, and in the disinclination of local authorities to increase the burden of local taxation by the appointment of such additional inspectors as will be necessary to ensure that every carcase slaughtered in their area is seen before dispatch to market.

The obvious and complete solution of the whole question seems to be in the provision of centralised lairages and abattoirs, where sufficient inspection would be a much more simple matter. The closing of scattered slaughterhouses would then not be the impossible task that it is at present. Advocacy of this, however, the City Corporation quite recognises, is untimely at the present moment, but when, at some future date, circumstances permit, appropriate steps will doubtless be taken to further the improvement of meat inspection this indicates.

## WRAPPING OF FOOD STUFFS.

From time to time local authorities have given consideration to the possible danger to public health associated with the delivery of bread to customers' houses unprotected by suitable wrappings and of other food stuffs wrapped in newspaper or similar waste paper, and a number of representations have been made with the object of securing statutory powers to control these practices.

During 1932, the council of one of the larger residential metropolitan boroughs expressed the opinion that it should be compulsory to wrap bread before delivery and that newspapers or waste paper should not be used for the wrapping of food stuffs of any description, and the Corporation were asked to support this view, and the subsequent application to the London County Council for the inclusion of appropriate clauses in the next General Powers Bill. Although the City Corporation is not directly interested to anything like the same extent in a practice which is very common in the more thickly-populated and poorer metropolitan area, they were of opinion that the suggested powers were desirable and had no hesitation in offering the support asked for.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The above Regulations continue to require constant administration on the part of my department to ensure due obedience and compliance in the various businesses concerned situated within the City of London.

*Smithfield Market.*—I am pleased to be able to report that the improvements of last year have been maintained, and this market is now nearing that standard of cleanliness aimed at with regard to the handling and transport of meat.

*Leadenhall Market.*—The shops are clean and well kept, and this condition is greatly encouraged by a Local Traders' Association, of which the majority of the shopkeepers are members. Periodical cleansing is carried out by the Corporation.

*Aldgate Market.*—A marked improvement; a new shop has been erected on modern lines, which should, in emulation, improve the few shops now remaining.

*Market Carriers.*—There is an increase in the number of offences under this heading in respect of dirty vehicles and the use of dirty cloths for the covering of meat. I am unable to give any reason for this increase but carelessness on the part of the owner-drivers of these vehicles; in practically every case it was found the vehicle was used for such other purposes as the transport of printing machines, furniture, etc., when not engaged in carrying meat.

*Market Porters.*—No legal proceedings have been taken against the licensed market porters during the year 1932; this indicates that the co-operation of this body, which is essential, has now been obtained.

*Multiple Butchers.*—The marked decrease in the number of prosecutions under this heading is due to the increased number of modern, hygienic vehicles now placed upon the market; these vehicles, though costly, should repay the firms, owing to their clean appeal to the consuming public.

*Small Butchers.*—The decline in the number of summonses issued under this heading, though not great, shows an improvement over 1930. Considerable supervision is still necessary with regard to the degree of cleanliness of the vehicles attending the market, and it is still found that once-a-week washing is considered adequate by some of the butchers.

*Street Butchers.*—No proceedings have been taken against this class of trader during the past year, the small number attending the market having complied with the conditions for clean conveyance through the streets on barrows.

*Private Cars.*—The number of private cars in use for the conveyance of meat has increased. It has been observed that the conditions set out in an instruction dealing with private cars have been complied with in the majority of cases.

*Summary of Number of Cases and Summonses issued:—*

	1930.	1931.	1932.
No. of Cases	39	32	15
No. of Summonses issued	120	103	50
Total Fines	£131 17 6	£71 10 0	£116 13 0
Total Costs	£17 10 0	£4 8 0	£3 3 0
No. of Cautions issued	925	788	967

*Butchers' Shops.*—Improvements have been made during the past year, especially in connection with the rendering of fats, several electric digesters having been installed which, whilst eliminating the offensive smell, improve the conditions usually connected with this business.

*Distribution Centres for Restaurants.*—These premises require constant supervision, owing to the great variety of commodities dealt with in a space generally inadequate for the amount of business carried on.

*Premises used for the Manufacture of Sausages and Meat Products.*—These are of a high standard of cleanliness and efficiency, and every effort is being made on the part of proprietors to improve their premises where possible.

*Bacon Shops.*—Improvement is slow; the businesses concerned are general provision dealers and it is found that the large amount of stock necessarily carried is not conducive to cleanliness.

*Bacon Stoves and Curing Stoves.*—No complaints have been received concerning these, and improvements continue to be carried out which tend to raise the high standard already in existence.

*Transport and Handling of Irish Meat.*—There has been a great improvement in this trade during the last few months, due to a more definite understanding between the responsible department in Ireland and the Corporation.

*General Observations.*—I am glad to report that there is a decided improvement in all matters connected with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations. The continued co-operation of the many persons and associations concerned has largely made this possible.

SUMMARY OF SUMMONSES AND OFFENCES.—PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Section of Regulations.	OFFENCES.	Market Carriers.			Market Porters.			Multiple Butchers.			Small Butchers.			Street Butchers.			Private Cars.			Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors.		
		1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (a).	Dirty Vehicle	8	4	6	—	—	—	4	7	4	19	12	11	3	4	—	4	1	1	2	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (b).	Meat in contact with other commodities (furred rabbits, poultry, spare tyres, etc.).	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (c).	Live animals carried in vehicle with meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	No front sheet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (a).	Meat in contact with ground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (3).	Head covering Offence	8	5	1	1	7	—	3	6	2	14	6	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (3).	Overall Offence	2	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	4	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Meat in contact with floor mat of a Private Car.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	2	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Meat contaminated with visible dirt	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	9	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Dirty and stinking cloths used for protecting the meat.	5	2	3	—	2	—	5	—	2	3	3	7	2	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (b).	Meat being conveyed uncovered	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Part I, Section 5	Obstruction of an Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	25	16	12	1	10	—	17	23	9	55	30	27	6	10	—	7	14	2	9	—	—

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1932.  
PART II.

Under this Act premises for the preparation or manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish, or other food intended for sale shall be registered.

As to meat or fish, the word "preserved" includes preparation by any process of cooking.

This is new and useful in the sanitary control of food premises. Registration has been actively pursued, and has led to much alteration and improvement to hygienic ends in the premises inspected for the purpose. A few of the premises were utterly unsuitable for the work carried on in them, and it was recommended that registration be refused.

I have found that the proprietors of the many businesses very readily see the necessity for alterations as a preliminary to registration, and the standard of cleanliness is generally raised throughout, sometimes at large but necessary expense.

Further, the Common Council may make bye-laws for promoting sanitary and cleanly conditions in the manufacture, preparation, storage, transport, or exposure for sale of any article intended to be sold for food. These bye-laws would, I presume, follow the lines of those proposed by the London County Council, who promoted the Act.

The number of premises inspected and registered are 25 and 5 respectively. Those in which alterations were carried out before registration numbered 14.

Control of premises for the preparation, etc., of ice-cream is transferred from the 1928 Act to this Act.

**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.	86,116
Bacon	Bags, Cases	"	1 cwt. 2 qrs.—3 cwts.	135,411
Cheese (Loose)	Single	"	1 lb.—8 lbs.	6,459
Cheese	Packages	"	24 lbs.—1 cwt.	392,044
Eggs (Fresh)	Cases	"	84 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	62,857
Egg Yolk	Casks	"	56 lbs.—4 cwts.	187
Compound	Packages	"	56 lbs.	2,095
Lard	"	"	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	23,112
Margarine	"	"	12 lbs.—56 lbs.	101,822
<b>CEREALS—</b>				
Barley	Bags	"	100 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	860
Beans	"	"	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	2,515
Peas	"	"	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 3 qrs.	40,832
Rice	"	Spain and	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	16,253
		Italy		
Semolina	"	"	1 cwt.	400
Tapioca	"	"	1 cwt.	41
Cocoa	Bags, Packages	Holland, Ceylon and E. Africa.	28 lbs.—2 cwts.	14,603
Coffee	Bags	Africa, Costa Rica, Ceylon and Jamaica.	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	89,108
<b>FRUIT (SOFT)—</b>				
Apples	Packages	Holland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and U.S.A.	28 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	12,143
Apricots	"	Holland	12 lbs.	6,536
Black Currants	"	"	6 lbs.—12 lbs.	357
Cherries	"	"	12 lbs.—40 lbs.	1,305
Citrons	"	Spain	56 lbs.	49
Cranberries	"	Holland	28 lbs.	11,844
Gooseberries	"	"	40 lbs.—100 lbs.	132
Greengages	"	"	14 lbs.—28 lbs.	526
Peaches	"	"	10 lbs.—14 lbs.	206
Pears	"	"	6 lbs.—28 lbs.	855
Plums	"	"	7 lbs.—28 lbs.	5,238
Raspberries	"	"	12 lbs.—28 lbs.	9
Red Currants	"	"	6 lbs.—12 lbs.	245
Rhubarb	"	"	6 lbs.—12 lbs.	267
Strawberries	"	"	6 lbs.—14 lbs.	39,785
<b>FRUIT (DRIED)—</b>				
Apricots	"	Persia, Russia, South Africa and U.S.A.	24 lbs.—56 lbs.	37,991
Currants	"	Greece, Turkey, South Africa and U.S.A.	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	274,916

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from.	General Range of Weight of Packages.	Quantity.
<b>Fruit (Dried)—(continued)—</b>				
Dates	Packages	Mesopotamia, Turkey and Egypt.	3 qrs.	18,337
Evaporated Apples	"	California and South Africa.	56 lbs.	6,049
Figs	"	Turkey, Spain and Greece.	28 lbs.—4 cwts.	57,908
Fruit Salad	"	S. Africa and America	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	2,950
Peaches	"	S. Africa and U.S.A.	24 lbs.	8,700
Pears	"	"	24 lbs.	6,152
Plums	"	"	24 lbs.	282,879
Preserved Fruit	"	Holland and Canada	10 lbs.—56 lbs.	2,461
Raisins	"	S. Africa, America, Turkey and Greece.	6 lbs.—56 lbs.	364,978
Sultanas	"	S. Africa, U.S.A., Turkey, Greece and Cyprus.	24 lbs.—56 lbs.	409,932
<b>FRUIT (GREEN)—</b>				
Grape Fruit	"	Florida and Jaffa	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	3,870
Grapes	"	Holland and Spain	12 lbs.—1 cwt.	40,494
Lemons	"	Italy and Spain	1 cwt.	392,360
Mandarines	"	Spain	3 qrs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	1,142
Melons	"	" and Holland	12 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	44,690
Oranges	"	" and Brazil	3 qrs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	222,571
Pines	"	St. Michaels	1 qr. 16 lbs.—2 qrs.	14,682
Pomegranates	"	Spain	28 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	2,861
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>				
Artichokes	"	Holland	14 lbs.—56 lbs.	20
Beetroots	"	"	1 cwt.	6,129
Cabbages	"	"	1 cwt.	10,632
Carrots	"	"	40 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	44,779
Cauliflowers	"	"	24 lbs.—40 lbs.	13,421
Celery	"	"	28 lbs.	20
Cress	"	"	10 lbs.	62
Cucumbers	"	"	12 lbs.—40 lbs.	12,317
Lettuce	"	"	12 lbs.—28 lbs.	271,568
Onions	"	" Spain, Italy and Egypt.	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	260,854
Potatoes	"	Holland, Spain, St. Malo and Cyprus.	56 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	739,517
Radishes	"	Holland	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	12,839
Spinach	"	"	14 lbs.—56 lbs.	20
Tomatoes	"	"	12 lbs.—56 lbs.	527,236
Sugar	Bags, Cases	"	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	5,803
Tea	Packages	India, Ceylon, China and Java.	1 cwt.	104,855
<b>TINNED GOODS—</b>				
Anchovies	Cases	Holland and Portugal	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	907
Apples	"	Australia and U.S.A.	50 lbs.—1 cwt.	10,879
Apricots	"	"	48 lbs.	25,638
Asparagus	"	America	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	610
Beans	"	Spain and Italy	1 cwt.	815
Beef Brisket	"	South America	90 lbs.	423
Boiled Mutton	"	"	90 lbs.	570
Brawn	"	Holland	36 lbs.	2,029
Brisling	"	Norway	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	300
Cherries	"	Italy and Canada	28 lbs.—48 lbs.	13,025
Condensed Milk	"	Holland	48 lbs.	1,581,536
Corned Beef	"	South America	72 lbs.	7,590
Crab	"	America	56 lbs.	250
Eggs (frozen)	"	Holland	1 cwt.	260
Figs	"	"	1 cwt.	98
Fish	"	"	1 cwt.	11
Fruit Pulp	"	" Spain and America.	72 lbs.—100 lbs.	19,676
Fruit Salad	"	Australia, S. Africa and U.S.A.	56 lbs.—100 lbs.	15,400
Grape Fruit	"	America	50 lbs.	11,924
Hams	"	Holland	20 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	3,069
Kidneys	"	America	56 lbs.	50
Loganberries	"	"	1 cwt.	5,165
Lobster	"	"	50 lbs.	1,141

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from.	General Range of Weight of Packages.	Quantity.
<b>Tinned Goods—(continued)—</b>				
Meat	Cases	Holland	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	111
Meat Roll	"	"	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	737
Oranges	"	Japan	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	300
Peaches	"	Australia and California.	48 lbs.	47,721
Peas	"	Spain and Italy	56 lbs.—72 lbs.	3,005
Pears	"	Australia and California.	48 lbs.	35,867
Pickles	"	Australia	1 cwt. 1 qr.	45
Pines	"	Singapore and Hawaii	48 lbs.	162,693
Pilchards	"	U.S.A.	60 lbs.	3,295
Plums	"	Canada and U.S.A.	60 lbs.	4,900
Pork and Beans	"	America	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	1,750
Prawns	"	"	56 lbs.	3,883
Salmon	"	Canada and U.S.A.	48 lbs.	15,481
Sardines	"	Portugal	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	39,708
Sausages	"	Holland	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	1,475
Soup	"	America	56 lbs.	20
Sterilised Cream	"	Holland	14 lbs.—56 lbs.	845
Strawberries	"	Canada	48 lbs.	319
Sugar Corn	"	America and Canada	56 lbs.	2,235
Tomatoes	"	Italy	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 3 qrs.	84,354
Tongues	"	Holland and America	48 lbs.—1 cwt.	2,888
Tripe	"	America	56 lbs.	30
Veal	"	Holland	56 lbs.—100 lbs.	26,475
Vegetables	"	Spain, Italy and Holland.	50 lbs.—100 lbs.	12,331
<b>BOTTLED FOODS—</b>				
Meat	—	—	56 lbs.—84 lbs.	349
Macaroni	Packages	Italy	28 lbs.	32,034
Milk Powder	"	Holland	50 lbs.—1 cwt.	48,477
Nuts (Various)	"	Spain, Italy, China and Brazil.	50 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	62,389
Vegetables in Brine	Casks	Spain and Holland	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	12,399
Vegetables (Dried)	Packages	Holland	56 lbs.	245
Ginger (Preserved)	Cases, Casks	China	30 lbs.—3 cwts.	37,452
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
Anchovies (in Brine)	Casks	Holland	1 cwt.—3 cwts.	12
Biscuits	Packages	"	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	39
Caraway Seeds	Bags	"	1 cwt. 1 qr.	1,868
Caviare	Packages	Russia	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	8
Cherries (in Brine)	Casks	Italy	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	887
Chocolate	Packages	Holland	50 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	969
Citrons (in Brine)	Casks	Spain	4 cwts.	172
Cocoa Butter	Packages	Holland	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	3,295
Condensed Milk	Casks	"	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	8,829
Confectionery	Packages	"	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	4,406
Crispbread	"	Sweden	56 lbs.	31,723
Desiccated Coconut	"	Ceylon	28 lbs.—1 cwt. 18 lbs.	1,600
Drained Cherries	"	Italy and Canada	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	1,544
Fresh Cream	Drums	Holland	56 lbs.—130 lbs.	186
Fruit (in Brine)	Casks	Spain, Italy and Holland.	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	122
Fruit and Lemon Juice.	"	Spain and Italy	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	1,173
Fruit Pulp	"	Spain, Italy and Holland.	4 cwts.	6,909
Honey	"	California and Holland	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	887
Jams	Cases	Australia	3 qrs. 9 lbs.	150
Liquorice	Packages	Italy	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	754
Pepper	—	West Indies	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	210
Milk Sugar	—	Holland	2 cwts.	166
Peel (in Brine)	Casks	Spain and Italy	4 cwts.—5 cwts.	1,423
Prawns	"	California	28 lbs.—38 lbs.	10
Poultry	—	Holland	24 lbs.—56 lbs.	495
Spaghetti	—	Italy	28 lbs.	97
Sugar Candy	Packages	Holland	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	1,892
Casings	Casks, Cases	Holland, Persia, America and Turkey.	56 lbs.—3 cwts.	265
Rabbits	Cases	Holland	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	1,596
Vegetable Powder	Packages	"	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	1,585
Yeast	"	"	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	9,275

**UNSOOUND FOOD SURRENDERED AT RIVERSIDE WHARVES.**

As a result of the daily inspection of City wharves, 39½ 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.
Condensed Milk .....	4	10	2
Dried Fruit .....	5	2	1
Fresh Fruit .....		5	0
Fruit Pulp .....	1	1	0
Nuts (various) .....	3	4	1
Tinned Fruit, Vegetables and Fish .....	16	18	3
Vegetables .....	11	3	1
Miscellaneous .....	3	3	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>

The following were placed under embargo and subsequently removed for destruction by private contractors under adequate supervision :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Coffee .....		4	1	0
Condensed Milk .....		6	0	0
Dried Fruit .....	1	5	1	3
Fruit Pulp and Fruit Juice .....	1	4	0	0
Tinned Fruit and Vegetables .....		1	4	2
Tinned Meat and Casings .....	8	0	0	20
Vegetables .....	188	11	0	0
Miscellaneous .....		13	1	11
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>

**PUBLIC HEALTH (CLEANSING OF SHELLFISH) ACT, 1932.**

The above-mentioned Act enables the Corporation to provide apparatus for shellfish cleansing or to make contributions to another local authority undertaking such cleansing. Prolonged practical experiment has demonstrated that cleansing of shellfish can be carried out successfully, but it is obvious that such cleansing could be most effectively applied directly the fish were taken from their beds rather than after transport to such markets as Billingsgate.

It is, of course, appreciated that some foreign shellfish are received in the City for distribution, but in all the circumstances the Sanitary Committee decided to take no action in the matter at the present time.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.  
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.**

Administration of the above-mentioned Acts has been attended with very little difficulty other than the persuasion of the affected parties to conform to the requirements. Casual street vendors, as a general rule, appear to have little knowledge of the requirements of the law on this matter, but those regularly engaged in this kind of work, having once been acquainted by the Inspector of their obligations, very readily remedy any omission. When neglect is found in shops and stores, it is almost invariably due to assistants having failed to carry out the instructions of the proprietors.

It is satisfactory to report that there is a marked improvement in the packing and grading of produce coming within the scope of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.

During the year, 2,263 shops and stores and 688 street vendors have been visited, and 12 minor offences in the former and 14 in the latter thus found were remedied without delay.

Seven new orders were issued, each of which received the attention of the Inspector appointed for the purpose.

**FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.**

During the year, 150 visits have been made in connection with the above-mentioned Act, and 24 special enquiries instituted in connection with reports by other authorities of neglect to comply with the requirements. Such offences as have been discovered have nearly always been due to ignorance of the somewhat intricate clauses, and the assistance which my officer has been able to give in explaining the points of difficulty which are experienced has been much appreciated, and has resulted in prompt rectification and abatement of offences.

The quarterly returns required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have been made.

## SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 1932, 1,022 samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Of this number, 745 were taken as informal or test samples, without the formalities of the Act being observed. Nineteen of these informal samples were reported against, as follows:—

	Samples.
6 Butter .....	23
3 Spices and Herbs .....	39
2 Cream .....	14
2 Sausages .....	34
1 Butter (on bread) .....	17
1 Glycerine of Alum .....	1
1 Lozenges and Tablets (Medicated) .....	17
1 Magnesia Oil .....	1
1 Mustard .....	14
1 Tincture of Iodine .....	6

19

Of the formal samples, 26 out of 277 were reported against, as follows:—

	Samples.
16 Milk .....	222
3 Cream .....	3
2 Rum .....	12
2 Spices and Herbs .....	3
1 Butter .....	5
1 Lozenges and Tablets (Medicated) .....	1
1 Magnesia Oil .....	1

26

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

*General Observations.*—The percentage rate of adulteration of all food and drugs sampled in the City was 4.4, as compared with 4.7 in 1931.

*Butter.*—Twenty-eight samples of butter were taken, and 7 were reported against. Eighteen samples of butter (on bread or scone) were also submitted for analysis, one of which was certified to contain margarine to the extent of 40%. In this case, six informal samples were taken of the butter supplied on different days by the wholesaler, and all of these proved to be adulterated with margarine in amounts varying from 35% to 45%, showing that it was a regular practice. Whilst in course of delivery from the wholesaler to the retailer a formal sample was accordingly taken, and this was found to contain 45% margarine. Legal proceedings were instituted against the wholesaler, who was fined £10, with £5 5s. 0d. costs. A fine of £5 was also imposed for delivering margarine in a package not branded.

*Cream.*—Seventeen samples of cream were taken, five of which were reported against. In connection with three of the samples, it was found that, although they possessed a fat content of about 50%, they contained from 5.3% to 8.6% extraneous water. The definition of cream is "that portion of milk rich in milk-fat which has been separated by skimming or otherwise and is intended for human consumption." The added water found in the cream is not any portion of the original milk, therefore, the alleged cream containing something more than "that portion of milk rich in milk-fat" does not conform to the definition of cream. It is sophisticated. A representative of the company concerned informed me that it was the custom of his company to water down cream as received from the separators, to a consistency permitting of more than less ready flow from a jug. The danger of sophistication of this sort lies in the fact that there are no cream standards, and a ready source of profit, at the consumers' expense, is to hand in the addition of either water or milk to cream. I intimated to the company concerned in the above-mentioned samples that the article sold as cream did not conform to the definition and that any finding of a like sophistication would be considered with a view to magisterial proceedings. Later samples proved that the practice had ceased.

Two other samples of cream, contained in hermetically sealed tins and labelled "Devonshire Cream," were found to only have a milk-fat content of 21% and 22.9%. The vendors were communicated with and cautioned, with the result that the description on the label of the tins was altered.

*Spices.*—Of the 42 samples of spices submitted for analysis, five were reported against, three being with regard to ground cinnamon, and two rubbed thyme. One prosecution was taken with reference to ground cinnamon, when the warranty defence was successfully pleaded and the summons dismissed. Owing to the vendor having had the article in stock for more than six months from the time the warranty was given until the sample was taken, it was not possible to institute proceedings against the wholesalers for having given a false warranty. Legal action was also taken with regard to a sample of rubbed thyme, which was certified to contain extraneous mineral matter to the extent of 11·5%, with the result that the vendor was fined £1, with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

*Sausages.*—Thirty-five samples of sausages were taken, two of which did not comply with the requirements relating to preservatives. On re-sampling, they were found to be genuine.

*Drugs.*—Of the 113 samples of drugs taken, six were reported against as not complying with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, or not in conformity with the formulæ on the containers. In two instances the formula, which contained an error, was immediately rectified on the attention of the manufacturers being called to the matter. In connection with two other samples, the manufacturers were successfully summoned, and with regard to one sample procured informally, a formal sample had not been taken at the close of the year.

*Spirits.*—Thirty-nine samples of spirits were purchased formally and, with the exception of two samples of rum, found to be genuine or above the standard of 35 degrees under proof. Successful prosecutions ensued in the two instances.

#### EXAMINATION OF MILK.

*Chemical.*—Of the 222 samples of milk, all of which were taken formally, 16 were certified to be below the standards which presume adulteration, giving a percentage figure of 7·2, as compared with 5·8 for 1931. In connection with six of the samples reported against, where the figures of analysis did not justify legal proceedings, further samples were taken which proved to be genuine; in another case the consignor ceased business. It was found necessary to take legal action against six vendors or consignors with reference to nine of the samples reported against, when penalties were imposed in two instances, the summonses dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, with costs, in two others, and in the remaining two cases the summonses were dismissed, the magistrates being of opinion that the milk supplied was as delivered by the cow. In this connection, I submit that the position with regard to the law is extremely unsatisfactory, in that there is no absolute or legal standard of genuineness for milk. The Sale of Milk Regulations of 1901 provide that milk containing less than 3% of milk-fat, or less than 8·5% of milk solids other than milk-fat, is to be presumed not to be genuine until the contrary is proved. The onus of proof is thus placed upon the defence in a prosecution. It must be admitted that individual cows on occasion give milk below the figures mentioned, but it should not be possible for persons to take advantage of this position and be indifferent to their methods of dairying. It can reasonably be contended that this is extremely unfair to the farmer who takes every means to ensure that his milk supply is in accordance with the standard and who usually obtains the same price for his product as the farmer who produces quantity without quality. It is true to say that, provided cows are suitably fed and milked at regular intervals, the butter-fat content cannot be altered appreciably. Fortunately, the majority of farmers produce milk well above the presumptive standard figure.

The following table shows the percentage fat-content in each of the 222 samples of milk procured in the City during the year, and it is interesting to note that the average fat-content is 3·6%, only nine samples falling below the standard figure of 3%.

Percentage of Fat.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of Fat.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of Fat.	No. of Samples.
2·2	1	3·4	21	4·3	4
2·4	1	3·5	42	4·4	1
2·6	2	3·6	39	4·5	1
2·8	2	3·7	19	4·7	2
2·9	3	3·8	20	4·8	1
3·0	4	3·9	10	5·4	1
3·1	9	4·0	8	5·7	1
3·2	8	4·1	4	7·7	1
3·3	12	4·2	5		
				Total	222

It will be seen that one sample contained as high a percentage of fat as 7.7. This sample was purchased at a small shop where, on enquiry, it was ascertained, as expected, that the milk had been standing in reserve and had not been plunged before sale. In all such cases, it is customary for the Officer to explain in detail the necessity for continual plunging as sales proceed.

Nine purveyors of milk, from whom samples had been taken, served notices upon the Authority, requesting samples of milk to be procured from their suppliers in course of delivery to them, in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. In this connection it was necessary on one occasion to request an adjoining Authority to obtain 21 samples, and in another instance six "appeal to the cow" samples were required.

**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, and none was refused. Six of these were from persons who have no City premises, but purvey milk within the area.

REGISTRATION STATISTICS.

Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register at end of 1931	....	....	278
New Applications for Registration received	....	....	13
Applications granted	....	....	13
Applications refused	....	....	—
Names of Retailers removed from Register	....	....	5
Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register at end of 1932	....	....	286
Number of Milk Sellers (other than Retail Purveyors of Milk) on the Register at end of 1932	....	....	24
Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	....	....	17

*Inspection of Premises where Milk is Retailed.*—During the year, 230 inspections were made in connection with the sale of milk, and the statutory requirements were found, with minor exception, generally to be observed. From time to time observations have been kept upon distributors, and I am able to state that no legal action was necessary for such offences as milk bottling in the street. The proper construction of milk churns has, also, engaged attention, and steps taken to have defects remedied where necessary.

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

Six samples of various brands of condensed milk were purchased for analysis, and all were found to conform to the standards for composition and equivalent contents. One brand did not fully comply with the requirements as regards labelling, and the attention of the manufacturers was called to the matter.

The two samples of dried milk taken were reported satisfactory in all respects.

REGISTERED PREMISES.

*Butter Factories.*—One butter factory became unoccupied during the year, the business being transferred to another district. Samples taken at irregular intervals at the factories have been certified genuine.

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

*Artificial Cream Act, 1929.*—No additions have been made to the register.

## ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING

Serial No.	Article.	Whether Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.
6	Cream	Informal	Extraneous water, 5.37%.
46	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 5%.
47	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 12%.
76	Cream	Formal	Extraneous water, 8.6%.
80	Cream	Formal	Extraneous water, 7.68%.
90	Cinnamon (Ground)	Informal	Extraneous mineral matter (sand, etc.), 5.5%.
108	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 1.5%.
110	Rum	Formal	Proof spirit deficient, 19 degrees.
119	Magnesia Oil	Informal	Magnesia deficient, 77.48%.
125	Cinnamon (Ground)	Formal	Extraneous mineral matter (sand, etc.), 5%.
131	Cinnamon (Ground)	Informal	Extraneous mineral matter (sand, etc.), 4%.
142	Magnesia Oil	Formal	Magnesia deficient, 77%.
171	Margarine	Informal	Printing of wrapper not in accordance with requirements of Sec. 6 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.
297	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 3.5%.
298	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 15.2%.
373	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 2%.
374	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 2%.
398	Glycerin of Alum	Informal	Alum deficient, 32.7%.
407	Butter (on bread)	Informal	Margarine, 40%.
410	Devonshire Cream (Tinned).	Informal	Only 21% milk fat.
419	Butter	Informal	Margarine, 40%.
420	Bismuth Dyspepsia Tablets.	Informal	Bismuth Oxycarbonate deficient, 32%. Sodium Bicarbonate deficient, 30%.
429	Devonshire Cream (Tinned).	Formal	Only 22.94% milk fat.
430	Butter	Informal	Margarine, 35%.
436	Butter	Informal	Margarine, 45%.
448	Butter	Informal	Margarine, 35%.
449	Butter	Informal	Margarine, 40%.

## ADULTERATION OR OTHER IRREGULARITY.

Observations.	Results of Proceedings or other Action taken.
Taken in connection with sample No. 957 (1931). Re-sampled formally—Nos. 76 and 80.	Vendor cautioned.
Formal sample—No. 80—procured from wholesaler in course of delivery.	Vendor prosecuted. Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 costs.
Taken in connection with sample No. 76 Re-sampled formally—No. 125.	Vendor cautioned.
Re-sampled—genuine	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £2, with £3 3s. 0d. Costs.
Re-sampled formally—No. 142	Vendor prosecuted. Summons dismissed. Warranty defence.
Taken in connection with sample No. 90	Manufacturers submitted explanation showing error in formula on label, which was accepted.
Re-sampled formally—genuine	
Taken in connection with sample No. 119	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £1.
Vendor communicated with	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £5, with £21 Costs.
Re-sampled—genuine	
Re-sampled—genuine	
Re-sampled formally—genuine	
Re-sampled formally—genuine. See sample No. 465	
Re-sampled formally—No. 429	
Taken in connection with sample No. 407. Re-sampled formally—No. 465.	
Re-sampled formally—No. 450	
Taken in connection with sample No. 410	Vendor cautioned.
Taken in connection with sample No. 407	
Taken in connection with sample No. 407	
Taken in connection with sample No. 407	
Taken in connection with sample No. 407	



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.
Beer ....	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter .....	5	23	28	1	6	7	20·0	26·0	25·0
Butter (on bread) .....	1	17	18	—	1	1	—	5·8	5·5
Cheese .....	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa .....	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee .....	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery.....	—	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream .....	3	14	17	3	2	5	100·0	14·2	29·4
Flour .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (Self-raising) .....	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jam and Marmalade.....	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard .....	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine .....	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk .....	222	—	222	16	—	16	7·2	—	7·2
Milk, Condensed .....	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard .....	—	14	14	—	1	1	—	7·1	7·1
Sugar .....	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea .....	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar .....	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits .....	39	—	39	2	—	2	5·1	—	5·1
Drugs .....	3	110	113	2	4	6	66·6	3·6	5·3
Other Articles .....	4	402	406	2	5	7	50·0	1·2	1·7
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>277</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9·3</b>	<b>2·5</b>	<b>4·4</b>
<b>SPIRITS—</b>									
Brandy .....	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gin .....	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rum .....	12	—	12	2	—	2	16·6	—	16·6
Whisky .....	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>39</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5·1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5·1</b>
<b>DRUGS—</b>									
Acid, Boric .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acid, Tartaric.....	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borax .....	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascara Sagrada .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar .....	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts .....	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam .....	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Ginger .....	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine .....	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine of Alum .....	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	100·0	50·0
Linseed, Crushed .....	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lozenges and Tablets .....	1	17	18	1	1	2	100·0	5·8	11·1
Magnesia Oil .....	1	1	2	1	1	2	100·0	100·0	100·0
Oil, Almond .....	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Castor .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Cod Liver .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus .....	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Boric .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Calomel .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Sulphur .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, White Precipitate .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Zinc .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraffin, Liquid .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, Gregory's .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, Liquorice Compound .....	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sal Volatile .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda Bicarbonate .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glauber's Salt .....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Carried forward</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6·66</b>	<b>3·3</b>	<b>5·4</b>

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	3	90	93	2	3	5	6.66	3.3	5.4
Sulphur, Flowers of	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	6	6	—	1	1	—	16.6	16.6
Tincture of Ammoniated Quinine	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turpentine, Liniment	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines, Medicated	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>OTHER ARTICLES—</b>									
Arrowroot	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barley, Pearl	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverages, &c.	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cake and Biscuits	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Powder	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee Essence	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Milk	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essences	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Canned	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Potted	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Other	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Bottled and Canned	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Dried	—	66	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gelatine, Ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honey	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jellies	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat	—	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat, Canned	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat, Potted	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Extracts	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Pies and Rolls	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mineral Waters, etc.	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickles and Sauces	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, Custard	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preservative for Sausages	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Vegetables	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puddings	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages, etc.	1	34	35	—	2	2	—	5.8	5.7
Soup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spices, etc.	3	39	42	2	3	5	66.6	7.6	11.9
Suet	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treacle, etc.	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines (Non-alcoholic)	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>

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. RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS.

Sample.	Nature and extent of Adulteration.	Result.
47 Milk....	12% deficient in fat	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, with 40s. Costs.
110 Rum	54 degrees under proof	£2 and £3 3s. Costs.
125 Ground Cinnamon	5% extraneous mineral matter (sand)	Dismissed. Warrantly proved.
297 Milk....	3.5% extraneous water	£1.
298 Milk....	15.2% extraneous water	£5 and £21 Costs.
465 Butter	45% Margarine	£10 and £5 5s. Costs.
465 Margarine	Package not branded	£5.
450 Bismuth Dyspepsia Tablets.	32% deficient in Bismuth Oxy-carbonate and 30% in Sodium Bi-carbonate.	£5 and £8 8s. Costs.
640 Thyme	11.5% extraneous mineral matter	£1 and £3 3s. Costs.
652 Milk....	26% deficient in fat	Dismissed. Magistrate satisfied milk was delivered as given by the cow.
721 Milk....	6.9% extraneous water	£5 and £3 3s. Costs.
775 Milk....	20% deficient in fat	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of £2 5s. Costs.
868 Milk....	12% deficient in fat	Dismissed. Magistrate satisfied milk was delivered as given by the cow.
969 Rum	41 degrees under proof	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of £2 2s. Costs.

## SUMMARY.

Total Fines	£34 0s. 0d.	Total Costs	£50 9s. 0d.
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BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.  
SAMPLES TAKEN AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

In accordance with the practice instituted in 1904, a further series of samples of milk arriving in the City of London from the country was collected at Liverpool Street Station and submitted to Dr. R. G. Canti, the City Bacteriologist, for bacteriological examination and for 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 chemical examination.

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

Norfolk	23	Hertfordshire	3
Suffolk	12	Cambridgeshire	2
Essex	8		

The following is a copy of the report which Dr. Canti has submitted on the result of his investigations:—

No. of Sample.	Date of inoculation of Guinea Pig.	Date of Death.	Post Mortem Findings.	Result gas Tubercle.
1	15th Sept.	Killed 31st Oct.	Normal	Negative.
2	15th Sept.	Killed 31st Oct.	Right inguinal glands and lumbar glands show abscess formation. Spleen enlarged and tuberculous. Liver tuberculous. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in pus.	Positive.
3	15th Sept.	Killed 31st Oct.	Normal	Negative.
4	15th Sept.	Killed 31st Oct.	Normal	Negative.
5	15th Sept.	Killed 31st Oct.	Normal	Negative.
6	15th Sept.	Killed 31st Oct.	Normal	Negative.
7	20th Sept.	Died 26th Sept.	Animal much wasted	Frustrate.
8	20th Sept.	Killed 3rd Nov.	Normal	Negative.
9	20th Sept.	Killed 3rd Nov.	Normal	Negative.
10	20th Sept.	Killed 3rd Nov.	Normal	Negative.
11	20th Sept.	Killed 3rd Nov.	Normal	Negative.
12	20th Sept.	Killed 3rd Nov.	Normal	Negative.
13	24th Sept.	Killed 7th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
14	24th Sept.	Killed 7th Nov.	Normal	Negative.

No. of Sample.	Date of inoculation of Guinea Pig.	Date of Death.	Post Mortem Findings.	Result qua Tubercle.
15	24th Sept.	Killed 7th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
16	24th Sept.	Killed 7th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
18	24th Sept.	Died 12th Oct.	Animal undergrown and wasted	Frustrate.
19	27th Sept.	Killed 10th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
20	27th Sept.	Killed 10th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
21	27th Sept.	Died 28th Sept.	No cause of death found	Frustrate.
22	27th Sept.	Died 30th Oct.	No tuberculous lesions found	Negative.
23	27th Sept.	Killed 10th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
24	27th Sept.	Killed 10th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
25	30th Sept.	Killed 14th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
26	30th Sept.	Killed 14th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
27	30th Sept.	Killed 14th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
28	30th Sept.	Killed 14th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
29	30th Sept.	Killed 14th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
30	30th Sept.	Killed 14th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
31	4th Oct.	Killed 17th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
32	4th Oct.	Killed 17th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
33	4th Oct.	Killed 17th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
34	4th Oct.	Killed 17th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
35	4th Oct.	Killed 17th Nov.	Caseous lumbar glands in right side. Spleen tuberculous. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in pus.	Positive.
36	4th Oct.	Killed 17th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
37	8th Oct.	Killed 21st Nov.	Normal	Negative.
38	8th Oct.	Killed 21st Nov.	Normal	Negative.
39	8th Oct.	Killed 21st Nov.	Normal	Negative.
40	8th Oct.	Died 22nd Oct.	Evidence of marked wasting	Frustrate.
41	8th Oct.	Killed 21st Nov.	Normal	Negative.
42	8th Oct.	Killed 21st Nov.	Normal	Negative.
43	11th Oct.	Killed 24th Nov.	Caseous glands in right inguinal region and lumbar region. Tuberculous spleen. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in pus.	Positive.
44	11th Oct.	Killed 24th Nov.	Large mass of tuberculous inguinal gland on right side. Tuberculous lumbar glands and spleen. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in pus from inguinal glands.	Positive.
45	11th Oct.	Killed 24th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
46	11th Oct.	Killed 24th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
47	11th Oct.	Killed 24th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
48	11th Oct.	Killed 24th Nov.	Normal	Negative.

"As regards dirt, many of the samples contained traces, but only sample No. 18 was found to contain a moderate amount of dirty deposits on centrifugalization.

"As regards tubercle, four animals died within one month of inoculation—three of wasting, and one from unknown causes. These have been excluded from the calculations. One animal which died 33 days after inoculation, and the remaining 43, which were killed six weeks after inoculation, making 44 in all, are included. Of these 44 animals, four were found to be tuberculous. On this basis, therefore, 9.1 per cent. of the samples of milk have been found to contain living tubercle bacilli."

The details in connection with the samples from which the guinea-pigs found to be affected with tubercle were inoculated, were forwarded to the medical officers of health for the areas in which the farms responsible for the samples were situated, and the following are extracts from reports which have been received indicating the conditions ascertained.

*Sample No. 2.*

The County Council's Veterinary Surgeon inspected the dairy herd at the above-mentioned farm, on 16th December, 1932. He found three cows markedly affected with induration of the udder, and reported to me as follows:—

"I have collected a sample of milk from each of the above cows and forwarded same to County Pathologist, East Suffolk County Laboratories, Ipswich, for biological examination.

"Two cows have gone dry since the positive sample was taken (15-9-32), i.e., black-and-white cow, No. 1; Red-roan cow, 'Endore.'

"No cows have been sold since the positive sample was taken (15-9-32).

"Included in the total number inspected are five cows which are dry at present."

A later report revealed the presence of two tuberculous cows in the herd.

*Sample No. 35.*

There were 47 cows; of these, three were dry, No. 4 and No. 32, and one cow with no number. Four special samples of milk were taken and eight mixed milk samples; these have been submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Tuberculin test was performed upon two animals.

I should have written to you sooner, giving the above information, only I hoped to be able to include a copy of the post-mortem results of the two cows which were tuberculin-tested, as these re-acted; however, the valuation has not yet been settled, and, meanwhile, these two animals are isolated.

*Sample No. 43.*

The herd of cows has been examined. One cow in the herd was found with an indurated udder, and on making a microscopical examination of a sample of milk, tubercle bacilli were found. The milk from this cow has, therefore, been stopped, and the animal will be slaughtered as early as possible.

*Sample No. 44.*

The County Council's Veterinary Surgeon examined 18 dairy cows at the above-mentioned farm, on 17th December, 1932. He found two suspected cows, which he submitted to the tuberculin test, but neither of the cows re-acted. He concludes his report as follows:—

"On October 30th a cow died, which was stated to be badly affected with tuberculosis. I have no doubt that she was the source of the trouble."

Appropriate action has been taken in each case by the responsible authority.

I have received a report from the local Medical Officer of Health, who was notified of the dirty condition of Sample No. 18, and he states that he will arrange for a cleanliness examination to be made.

For purposes of comparison, the following summary of results obtained since the examination of milk on these lines was first commenced is here inserted:—

Year.	Percentage showing Tuberculous Infection.	Year.	Percentage showing Tuberculous Infection.
1904	7.7%	1921	24.2% 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% 1st Series.	1923	2.6%
	4.7% 2nd Series.	1924	12.8%
1910	6.25%	1925	2.4% 1st Series.
1912	6.6%		2.4% 2nd Series.
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%	1931	9.5%
		1932	9.1%

The chemical examination showed that five of the samples gave evidence of sophistication. The following are the details:—

*Sample No. 9.*

26 per cent. deficient in milk fat. Consignor prosecuted. Case dismissed, as the magistrate was satisfied that the milk was delivered as given by the cow.

*Sample No. 10.*

2 per cent. deficient in milk fat. Re-sampled at a later date and found to be a genuine milk.

*Sample No. 15.*

5 per cent. deficient in milk fat. Consignor ceased sending milk to Liverpool Street as from 30th September, 1932.

*Sample No. 24.*

"Poor quality." Re-sampled and legal proceedings instituted for a fat deficiency of 12 per cent. Case dismissed. Magistrate satisfied milk was delivered as given by the cow.

*Sample No. 48.*

6.9 per cent. extraneous water. Consignor prosecuted. Fined £5, with £3 3s. Costs.

### 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 680 persons, compared with 705 in 1931. 86 per cent. are adults and 14 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 1932, 98 persons (96 per cent. adults and 4 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 1932 65 persons (63 per cent. adults and 37 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 843.

The number of births was 6, viz. : 2 males and 4\* females. The birth-rate, omitting the still-birth, was 5·9 per 1,000, which is 0·4 per 1,000 above 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 1932 was 10·6 per 1,000 per annum.

For the purposes of comparison of birth and death rates, the population in the whole of these dwellings has been included in the calculation, as probably representing a class homogeneity.

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 1932.

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	3*	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
SOUTH .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
KING'S .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEEN'S .....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
PRINCE'S .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BEARSTED HOUSE .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
DUTTON .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
TOTALS .....	2	4	9	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2

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 1932 being 13,384, of whom 5,390 were males and 7,994 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 .....	104	375	78	565	1,122
February .....	84	273	72	488	917
March .....	80	387	64	539	1,070
April .....	80	331	93	592	1,096
May .....	85	342	113	560	1,100
June .....	90	377	122	655	1,244
July .....	123	407	159	606	1,385
August .....	113	376	131	514	1,134
September .....	89	352	159	582	1,182
October .....	80	365	84	512	1,041
November .....	78	343	89	492	1,002
December .....	87	369	85	550	1,091
TOTALS .....	1,093	4,297	1,249	6,745	13,384

\* One still birth.

## 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 A. TYLER.

Month.	Premises Inspected.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
January	123	1	....	12
February	149	....	....	8
March	218	....	9	11
April	188	....	33	9
May	210	10	2	12
June	186	....	....	11
July	160	....	1	10
August	207	....	2	13
September	155	....	1	14
October	145	1	1	11
November	144	3	1	7
December	175	....	1	8
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>126</b>

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

Month.	Premises Inspected.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
January	176	2	2	16
February	183	4	4	13
March	203	5	6	19
April	243	9	10	12
May	166	8	7	20
June	178	5	6	21
July	200	1	4	14
August	93	....	3	5
September	150	4	4	22
October	155	1	2	20
November	190	2	4	16
December	163	1	2	23
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>201</b>

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

Month.	Premises Inspected.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
January	215	7	7	17
February	179	2	4	11
March	163	2	22	13
April	184	5	1	10
May	210	19	4	14
June	162	....	....	11
July	232	....	2	15
August	235	....	2	17
September	133	10	5	17
October	151	4	6	12
November	110	2	1	20
December	157	....	....	14
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>171</b>

THE FOREGOING ARE SUMMARISED AS UNDER :—

District.	Number of Inspections made.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
West	2,060	15	51	126
Middle	2,100	42	54	201
East	2,131	51	54	171
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,291</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>498</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 .....	35	281	137	2.0	37
Middle .....	—	—	—	—	—
East .....	16	111	66	1.7	16
TOTAL .....	51	392	203	1.9	53

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 53 notices during 1932.

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	—	—	—	23
Albion Buildings, No. 22, Bartholomew Close .....	—	10	—	—	—	14
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Close .....	20	—	—	—	—	35
Dean Street Blocks, Fetter Lane—						
Block A .....	—	7	—	—	—	22
Block B .....	3	3	1	—	—	13
Block C .....	4	4	—	—	—	16
Block D .....	6	1	—	1	—	13
Block E .....	6	1	1	—	—	14
Block F .....	4	4	—	—	—	16
St. Ann's Chambers, Ludgate Hill .....	3	13	—	1	—	30
Bloomfield House, Snow Hill .....	—	17	—	2	—	55
TOTAL (SIX "BLOCKS") .....	46	70	2	4	—	235
<b>MIDDLE DISTRICT.</b>						
Bridgewater House, Fann Street .....	—	9	—	—	1	16
City Buildings, Moor Lane .....	1	20	10	—	1	74
TOTAL (TWO "BLOCKS") .....	1	29	10	—	2	90
<b>EAST DISTRICT.</b>						
Harrow Place and Stoney Lane—						
North Block .....	—	52	8	—	—	166
South Block .....	5	22	13	—	—	113
Prince's Block .....	5	50	—	—	—	138
Queen's Block .....	5	40	5	—	—	123
King's Block .....	8	18	16	—	—	108
Barker's Buildings, Catherine Wheel Alley, Bishopsgate .....	5	6	—	1	—	28
Bearsted House, Hutchison Street .....	—	—	8	16	—	98
Dutton House, New Street .....	—	—	13	2	1	65
TOTAL (FOUR "BLOCKS") .....	28	188	63	19	1	839

These twelve blocks contain 463 tenements, and are inhabited by 1,164 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 24th June, 1932, and relating to contents of annual reports of Medical Officers of Health :—

1. <i>Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—</i>	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	335
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	567
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	51
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	143
(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 .....	72
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	69
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</i>	
A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(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.
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	40
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	40
(b) By local authority in default of owners .....	Nil.
C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	Nil.
D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit....	Nil.
E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative 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.
F.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative .....	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .....	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative .....	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	Nil.

*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.*—One instance of neglect in this respect has occurred during the year under review.

*Drainage Plans.*—In the course of the year 184 plans were submitted with regard to proposed reconstruction of water-closets or drains in the City.

Of these, 157 were approved, 20 revised and approved; and 7 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 these 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 three cases were reported by your officers.

*Sanitary Defects and Infectious Diseases.*—In cases of notification of infectious disease, the premises involved were inspected with regard to the drainage system, water supply, ventilation, &c.; and of the 93 cases investigated in 1932, it was found necessary to make amendments to soil and waste pipes, water-closets, &c., in 26 instances.

*House, Trade and other Refuse Removal.*—The City Engineer informs me that the refuse removed from the City in 1932 consisted of 23,497 cartloads of street sweepings and slops, and 47,085 loads of house and trade refuse, a total of 70,582 loads. The total for the year 1931 was 73,356. 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, 108 notices have been issued by the Sanitary Committee, and in one case it was 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 24,974,729 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 Custom 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 1932, 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, 19 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 16 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 13 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.

## HOUSING ACT, 1930.

## IMPROVEMENT AREAS, CLOSING OF PARTS OF HOUSES (BASEMENT ROOMS).

The London County Council gave consideration to the question of amendment of Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, so that a Local Authority, in dealing with an improvement area under Part I. of that Act, should be able to make a closing order in relation to any part of a building which it deems to be unfit for human habitation, notwithstanding that it may not be occupied as a separate tenement. Such an amendment would enable individual rooms and houses in an improvement area to be dealt with, and would conduce to economical conservation of existing housing accommodation. The Corporation would be prepared to support the London County Council, provided that the position and powers of the Corporation as the existing authority for the City of London under the Act are maintained.

## STONE CRUSHING.

Certain local authorities in the Greater London area have experienced considerable difficulty in controlling the nuisance created by stone crushing or mixing, or by such trades as create a nuisance by emission of dust from the plant used on the premises. Unloading coal, cement and materials of a similar description have also caused nuisance, and it is doubtful whether any of these could be dealt with by the powers conferred by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

As a consequence, it has been suggested that powers should be obtained in the next London County Council (General Powers) Bill, enabling control to be exercised over these businesses, and although the City have not experienced any of the troubles of some other areas surrounding it, the Corporation are prepared to support the London County Council in any legislation which would remove the difficulty.

## PIGEONS.

Complaints of the nuisance and damage caused by the congregation of pigeons in the City have again been numerous, and continual attention has been necessary in order to attempt to keep the number of these birds within reasonable limits. The practice of feeding adopted by so many visitors, together with the ideal nesting facilities readily available at such places as St. Paul's Cathedral and other City Churches, renders the problem of adequate reduction difficult.

Some 574 birds have been caught by the expert engaged by the Corporation, and all destroyed under my supervision, with the exception of two ringed birds, which were sent to the Secretary of the Homing Union for return to their owners.

I should add here that every precaution is taken by those responsible to ensure that the work is not attended by any element of cruelty.

## DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.

2, KING EDWARD STREET.

57/59, CHARTERHOUSE STREET.

78, NEWGATE STREET.

During the course of building operations at each of the above-mentioned premises, a small quantity of human remains was unearthed. The bones were of great age, and in each instance bore evidence of a previous disturbance. The customary notification to the Coroner and the City Police was made, and the remains subsequently reverently re-interred on the sites.

## EXHUMATION AND RE-INTERMENT OF BODIES.

## CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY.

During the year the bodies of five persons buried in the City of London Cemetery, at Ilford, have been exhumed and subsequently re-interred in other graves in the same cemetery. These exhumations are carried out at the request of members of the deceased's family under licence issued by the Home Secretary, and the work of removal and re-interment is supervised by one of my representatives. The greatest care is exercised by the Cemetery Staff and other responsible persons to ensure that the operations are carried out with proper reverence.

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

*Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*—The premises upon the Register number 3,670, in which are included 8,281 workrooms, &c.

There were served 1,616 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	1,366	3,799
WORKSHOPS	1,174	1,812
WORKPLACES :—		
Kitchens of Restaurants and Tea Rooms	702	1,550
Kitchens of Licensed Premises	240	717
Stables	5	41
Other places	183	362
	3,670	8,281

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

	Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
FACTORIES	1,872	—	1,872
WORKSHOPS	878	—	878
WORKPLACES	1,079	77	1,156

The following is a Summary of Inspections of separate workrooms, since 1923 :—

	Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
<b>FACTORIES.</b>			
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
1931	2,144	—	2,144
1932	1,872	—	1,872
<b>WORKSHOPS.</b>			
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
1931	1,044	—	1,044
1932	878	—	878
<b>WORKPLACES.</b>			
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
1931	1,248	95	1,343
1932	1,079	77	1,156

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

SUMMARY.

Aboveground Bakehouses	....	....	....	5
Underground Bakehouses	....	....	....	11
				<hr/>
				16

\* These have been established at least 46 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 37 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.

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) ....	72	92	38	202
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms) ....	111	125	81	317
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	197	152	214	563
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	482	348	713	1,543
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	322	265	160	747
Workshops,	Initial Inspections (Tenancies) ....	37	77	35	149
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms) ....	50	101	51	202
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	176	142	162	480
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	245	198	229	672
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	185	183	76	444
Workplaces,	Initial Inspections (Tenancies) ....	11	6	3	20
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms) ....	27	6	4	37
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	33	9	38	80
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	79	12	61	152
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	69	23	34	126
Bakehouses,	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	17	10	6	33
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	21	10	6	37
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	37	7	10	54
Kitchens of Restaurants, &c.—					
	Initial Inspections (Tenancies) ....	41	8	17	66
	Initial Inspections (Workrooms) ....	107	17	32	156
	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	74	31	74	179
	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	220	96	133	449
	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	146	81	190	417
Kitchens of Licensed Premises—					
	Initial Inspections (Tenancies) ....	3	3	6	12
	Initial Inspections (Workrooms) ....	11	11	11	33
	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies) ....	27	12	36	75
	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms) ....	84	43	84	211
	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand) ....	33	16	47	96
<hr/>					
Workshops notified by H.M. Inspector	....	10	36	12	58
<hr/>					
General complaints received	....	5	12	5	22
<hr/>					
Miscellaneous visits	....	293	202	174	669

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	117	61	14	35	25	21	9	5	3	290
Want of Ventilation....	7	9	—	4	2	5	1	—	—	28
Overcrowding	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Want of Lavatory Accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food improperly stored	1	—	—	6	3	5	—	—	2	17
Storage Cistern defective	17	17	4	2	2	4	—	1	2	49
Accommodation for Refuse	6	—	—	5	—	3	1	—	—	15
Accumulation of Refuse	21	4	5	6	—	4	—	—	—	40
Sanitary Accommodation.	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Insufficient (Tenancies)	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unsuitable (Do.)	18	11	11	3	—	2	—	—	1	46
Defective (Do.)	169	129	76	20	13	10	7	—	3	427
Do. (No. of Conveniences)*	169	129	76	20	13	10	7	—	3	427
Not separate for Sexes (Tenancies)	3	10	6	1	—	1	—	—	1	22
Other Nuisances	38	24	19	32	15	25	6	4	4	167
Total Defects found	400	266	140	115	60	80	24	10	16	1,111

\* 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	111	75	15	33	21	17	3	3	4	282
Want of Ventilation	8	9	—	4	2	5	1	—	1	30
Overcrowding	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Lavatory Accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food improperly stored	—	—	—	5	8	3	—	—	2	18
Storage Cistern defective	17	14	4	8	2	5	—	1	3	54
Accommodation for Refuse	7	2	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	16
Accumulation of Refuse	22	6	4	5	—	4	—	—	—	41
Sanitary Accommodation.	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Insufficient (Tenancies)	19	11	10	4	—	4	1	—	1	50
Unsuitable (Do.)	169	135	85	20	13	9	8	—	2	441
Defective (Do.)	169	135	85	20	13	9	8	—	2	441
Do. (No. of Conveniences)*	4	11	6	1	—	1	—	—	1	24
Not separate for Sexes (Tenancies)	48	32	16	33	22	23	6	4	3	187
Other Nuisances	48	32	16	33	22	23	6	4	3	187
Total Defects remedied	407	296	143	117	68	74	20	8	17	1,150

ACTION TAKEN.				East District.	Middle District.	West District.	Totals.
Matters referred to H.M. Inspector—							
Nuisances remediable by H.M. Inspector	4	1	—	4	1	—	5
Failure to affix Abstract	23	28	4	23	28	4	55
Matters referred by H.M. Inspector—							
Notified by H.M. Inspector	1	16	3	1	16	3	20
Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	1	16	3	1	16	3	20
Notices served—							
Factories—Intimation	31	41	7	31	41	7	79
Statutory	3	—	2	3	—	2	5
Workshops—Intimation	8	12	5	8	12	5	25
Statutory	3	—	—	3	—	—	3
Workplaces, &c.—Intimation	4	—	—	4	—	—	4
Statutory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchens of Restaurants—							
Intimation	1	2	5	1	2	5	8
Statutory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchens of Licensed Premises—							
Intimation	—	—	4	—	—	4	4
Statutory	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Orders required from Sanitary Committee	7	2	3	7	2	3	12
Certificates for Cleansing issued by Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matters referred to District Inspectors	9	2	—	9	2	—	11
Matters referred to Woman Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matters referred to Workshop Inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases reported for Legal Proceedings	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Legal Proceedings taken	—	—	1	—	—	1	1

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

Lists received from City Firms	—	—	—	1,238
Names and Addresses, &c., received from other Authorities	—	—	—	399
Names and Addresses transmitted to other Authorities	—	—	—	8,768
Notices served on Employers	—	—	—	1,487
Letters written, &c.	—	—	—	16
Firms visited	23	49	19	91
Outworkers' Lists not kept	4	2	—	6
Do. not sent	19	26	—	45
Infectious Disease occurring in Outworkers' Premises	—	—	—	—
Registered Factories and Workshops at which Outwork is received—				
Inspections	71	88	39	198
Defects found	54	37	5	96
Defects remedied	54	37	5	96
"Places from which work is given out"—				
Inspections	32	27	23	82
Defects found	11	7	1	19
Defects remedied	11	7	1	19

\*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	28
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	2
Railway Stations (Ladies' Rooms)	Inspections	15
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	6
Kitchens	Inspections....	77
	Defects reported and attended to or referred to appropriate Inspector	31
L.C.C. (G.P.) Act, 1904. Inspection of premises after cleansing of children	Notifications received	2
	Visits	1
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	1
Children Act, 1908 (Nurse Children)	Notifications received	2
	Visits	2
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	—
Notification of Births Act, 1907	Births notified	52
	Home visits to infants	289
	Home visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age	411
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	Visits <i>re</i> Still Births	—
	Number Notified	3
Distribution of Milk (Free)	Visits	—
	Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children	106
Distribution of Dried Milk	Number of children in receipt of :—	
	Free	1
Number of Mothers attending Infant Welfare Centre	Reduced or Cost Price	8
		101
Total Attendances at Infant Welfare Centre		689
Expectant Mothers visited at home....		76
Special Visits		43

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	10,622
1931	1,202	996	9,105	10,101
1932	1,182	1,006	8,758	9,764

**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) ....	777	84	†
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	633	28	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ....	501	17	—
Total ....	1,911	129	—

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

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of 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 ....	298	287	5	—
Want of ventilation ....	38	30	—	—
Overcrowding ....	4	4	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ....	1	—	—	—
Other nuisances ....	299	323	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ....	5	3	—
	unsuitable or defective ....	475	493	1†
	not separate for sexes ....	22	24	—
<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 ....	1,142	1,173	5	1

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

†Prosecutions instigated against owner.

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 105.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on employers as to compliance with sending lists. (9)	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) Contractors (3) Workmen. (4)		Lists. (5)	Outworkers. (6) Contractors. (6) Workmen. (7)										
Wearing Apparel—							1,487								
making, &c. ....	1,002	3,180	5,201	31	27	127									
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) .....	88	287	139	6	16	6									
Cables and Chains .....															
Anchors and Grapnels .....															
Cart Gear .....															
Locks, Latches and Keys .....															
Umbrellas, &c. ....	40	6	264	1	—	3									
Artificial Flowers .....	6	—	48	—	—	—									
Nets, other than Wire Nets .....															
Tents .....															
Sacks .....															
Racquet and Tennis Balls .....															
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags....	2	—	2	—	—	—									
Brush making .....	4	—	56	—	—	—									
Pea picking .....															
Feather sorting .....															
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. ....															
Stuffed Toys .....	2	—	8	—	—	—									
Basket making .....															
Chocolates and sweetmeats .....															
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c. ....															
Textile Weaving .....															
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,144</b>	<b>3,473</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>136</b>									

\* 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 .....	1,170
	Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses) .....	16
	Total number of Workshops on Register .....	*1,186

\* These were found to be 1,824 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) .....	55
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).	20
Notified by H.M. Inspector .....	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .....	20
Other .....	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	Nil.
In use at the end of the year .....	11

Date, 31st December, 1932.

(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.

## 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.

One additional premises was registered during the year in accordance with the requirements of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, now repealed and replaced, as regards ice cream by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932.

## CITY MORTUARY.

<i>Bodies Received—Post-Mortems and Inquests :—</i>						
Bodies received at the Mortuary to await burial	....	....	....	....	....	142
Post-Mortem examinations made....	....	....	....	....	....	91
Inquests held on bodies	....	....	....	....	....	90
Inquests held on fires	....	....	....	....	....	2

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.	Post-Mortem Examinations.	Inquests held on Fires.
1927	227,037	178	169	81	1
1928	180,530	159	147	93	2
1929	515,375	176	165	90	2
1930	203,909	145	135	73	1
1931	155,324	133	127	77	1
Average for previous 5 years	256,435	158	148	83	1
1932	234,170	142	90	91	2

*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.
319	226,266	£296

Other disinfection and cleansing work carried out during the year is as follows :—

<i>Disinfection—Infectious Disease :—</i>						
Articles disinfected after cases of infectious disease	....	....	....	....	....	7,904
Library Books disinfected	....	....	....	....	....	11
Public Vehicles—Electric Ambulance and Police Litters....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cells at Police Stations	....	....	....	....	....	2
Premises disinfected (including offices)	....	....	....	....	....	229
Lockers disinfected at request of General Post Office Authorities	....	....	....	....	....	77
Horsehair (cases)	....	....	....	....	....	4
<i>Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897 :—</i>						
Number of verminous persons bathed	....	....	....	....	....	120
<i>Cleansing of School Children :—</i>						
Total number of children cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	1,395

509 articles of clothing were destroyed at request of owners.

*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 1932 four bodies were placed in the apparatus, three being subsequently identified.

## 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, street gulleys, 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.

In the interests of economy the practice of using a disinfectant fluid in conjunction with general street watering has been discontinued.

### RAT REPRESSION.

Rat repression work in the City has been carried on during 1932 by the Sanitary Inspectors. In the interests of economy the position of City Rat Officer, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. J. W. Mayne, in 1931, has not yet been filled, and it has consequently not been possible to devote as much attention to rat problems as one might wish.

Rat infestation of premises, when brought to my notice, has, of course, been dealt with without delay, and no urgent problems have been neglected. I think that one of the reasons for the large number of complaints that we continue to receive is the many empty premises in the City, some of which undoubtedly afford nesting and breeding places from which the rats forage at night for food.

The tables set out on page 79 indicate the number of investigations made, and the details of the work carried out under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. From this summary, it will be seen that 86 buildings, occupied by 124 firms, were inspected, and that 110 of these occupancies were found to be rat-infested. One or other of the rat-catchers working in the City was engaged by eight firms. Poisons were laid down in 53 cases, varnish traps were used in 29 cases, break-backs, wire, and other traps in 118 cases. Eight firms kept cats or dogs on the premises. In all, 86 complaints or applications for advice have been received. Rat-proofing was put into operation in 159 instances. This is the most important means of dealing with the rat problem in an area such as the City. When this is carried out in combination with elimination of hiding places, invariably marked improvement is experienced. It is not, however, possible, even with the most expensive or efficient methods of proofing, to exclude rodents from the buildings, ingress to which they obtain as opportunity occurs through open doors and windows.

One of the difficulties experienced in connection with rat-proofing which so often involves structural alterations, is the fact that the duty of disinfesting premises devolves upon the occupiers, who are often loath to spend the necessary money. The owner might reasonably be expected to deal with the structure in the matter, but is not legally responsible.

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 16,586 rats in the City during 1932.

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	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Brick sewers constructed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Brick sewers in course of reconstruction (1st Jan., 1933)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Disused sewers filled in and abolished	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Brick sewers reinverted, pointed and repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Pipe sewers reconstructed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous repairs to sewers, drains, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66
House drains constructed in connection with new buildings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Drains of existing buildings reconstructed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
House drains reconstructed in connection with the reconstruction and reinverting of certain sewers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Gulley drains constructed and reconstructed in connection with the reconstruction and reinverting of certain sewers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
New gullies and drains constructed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Gulley drains reconstructed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66
House and gulley drains repaired....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	198
Disused drains bricked up....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	123
Rats killed by sewer foreman and his men	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,117

One cwt. of poison was used in the sewers during the year, and subsequently 105 dead rats were found. A larger number of dead rats were doubtless carried away by the flow of water.

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, 1932.

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.		Legal Proceedings.	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 ....	4	2.7	4	5	—	3	3	5	5	—	2	5	531	96	—	4		
February ....	4	2.2	4	6	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	5			—	4		
March ....	5	1.8	5	9	1	3	3	2	—	—	1	7			—	5		
April ....	6	1.5	7	9	—	7	2	8	—	—	—	13			—	6		
May ....	5	2.0	5	6	—	4	10	—	—	—	2	16			—	5		
June ....	21	2.2	32	31	2	13	13	9	7	1	1	41			—	—	—	21
July ....															—	—	—	
August ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—
September ....	13	1.7	16	18	—	9	9	5	1	—	1	22			—	13		
October ....	13	2.2	16	18	2	5	23	6	8	—	—	26			—	13		
November	15	2.6	21	22	2	7	6	9	8	—	1	24			—	—	—	15
December															—	—	—	
TOTALS	86	2.1	110	124	8	53	72	45	29	1	8	159	627		—	86		

**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, 95 persons were examined by the Medical Officer of Health during 1932. Four of these persons were reported as physically unfit for office, and the decision in regard to three is pending. Twenty officers were also medically examined with a view to their retirement. With one exception, 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.

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APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX A.—STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of Houses	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Albion Buildings	1	F	34	8th Feb.	Coma. Injury to brain. Murdered.	P.M. Inq.
Aldgate	9	M	43	18th Aug.	1a. Addison's disease b. Tumour of Suprenals	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	23	F	72	31st Aug.	1a. Cancer of Splenic Flexure	Died in Leicester City Mental Hospital. P.M.
Aldersgate Street, Manchester Hotel.	—	M	67	7th Aug.	Fractured skull. Laceration of brain and other injuries. Fall from landing on to stone floor	P.M. Suicide. Unsound mind.
"	—	M	54	18th Aug.	Syncope. Enlarged heart, with myocardial degeneration. Accelerated by heat	Resident of Germany. Inq. P.M. Accidental.
Basinghall Street, St. Michael's House.	—	M	48	25th May	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in Colindale Hospital.
Bearsted House	13	M	50	25th Feb.	Drowned in River Thames	
"	16	M	60	6th Nov.	Carcinoma of Pharynx	Died in St. Marylebone.
Billingsgate Market, The Residence.	—	M	64	20th April	Coronary disease. Syncope. Natural	Died in St. Marylebone. Inq.
Bishopsgate	191	F	10	18th June	1a. Lobar Pneumonia	Died at Ipswich.
Botolph Alley	1	M	56	18th June	1a. Oedema of Lungs b. Acute Dilatation of Heart c. Opn. for removal of Enlarged Prostate	Died in Guy's Hospital.
Bridgewater House, Charles Street.	4	F	72	19th Nov.	1a. Syncope b. Senile decay	
Cannon Street	7	M	53	11th July	Lobar Pneumonia	
"	84	M	63	18th Aug.	Heart failure (Syncope). Rupture of an Aneurism of the Aorta. Atheroma of large vessels	Resided at Streatham.
"	143	M	75	15th June	Angina Pectoris	Resided at Worthing.
"	145	M	62	30th Mar.	1a. Congestive Cardiac failure 2. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings.
Carter Lane, G.P.O. South Telephone Exchange.	—	M	65	10th May	Asphyxia. Inhalation of coal gas from gas ring connection	P.M. Inquest. Misadventure. Resided at Edmon- ton.
Carter Lane	46	F	31	19th June	Failure of respiration, due to Emphysema, following Asthma and Bronchitis.	
Church Passage	3	F	51	7th Jan.	1a. Acute Lobar Pneumonia b. Pelvic Carcinoma, with Ascites	Died in Homœopathic Hospital.
Circus, Minories	5	M	56	22nd April	1a. Broncho-pneumonia 2. Pericarditis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Clifford's Inn	12a	M	65	9th Feb.	1a. Bronchial Pneumonia b. Senile Gangrene	Died in Charing Cross Hospital.
"	12a	M	8	20th Nov.	1a. Respiratory failure b. Tubercular Meningitis	" "
Coleman Street	5	F	64	25th June	Pyelo-nephritis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
College Street	26	M	73	5th Nov.	Shock. Hæmorrhage. Multiple injuries. Run over by motor van	Died in ambulance on way to hospital.
Copthall Avenue	15	M	53	9th Aug.	1a. Hepatic insufficiency b. Actinomycosis of Liver	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
"	15	M	27	29th Jan.	Asphyxiation. Crushed between lift roof and ceiling	Resided at Brixton. Inq. Misadventure.
Cowper's Court, Cornhill.	2	M	25	24th Mar.	Shock and Syncope. Internal hæmorrhage from blood vessels in stomach	
Dean Street, D Block	5a	F	79	28th May	Coma and failure of respiration, due to Cerebral Hæmorrhage, accelerated by Arterio-sclerosis, Valvular Heart disease and Granular Kidney	P.M.
"	5b	M	76	5th Jan.	Chr. Gastric Ulcer. Gastric Hæmorrhage. Epithelioma of Penis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
"	5c	F	59	27th Mar.	Asphyxiation due to inspiration of contents of Abscess in throat, which burst	
"	6d	M	54	27th Mar.	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	7e	F	11 mos.	8th Mar.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Measles	Died in Western Hospital, Fulham.
Dean Street	8a	M	68	25th Feb.	Syncope. Coronary Thrombosis. Myocardial degeneration	Died in ambulance on way to hospital.
"	8e	M	65	4th Mar.	1a. Ulceration of neck	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Doctor Johnson's Bldgs., Temple.	3	F	76	10th Oct.	1a. Mitral disease of heart	Died at Wandsworth.
Dutton House, New Street.	8	F	34	15th Jan.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Recurrent Hæmorrhage	Died in Hospital for Women, Westminster.
"	10	M	41	26th July	Shock. Multiple injuries. Knocked down in street by motor lorry	Died in London Hospital. P.M. Inq. Accidental.
Dyers' Buildings	6	F	68	29th April	Syncope. Diseased Mitral valves. Broncho-pneumonia	Died in ambulance. P.M.
East Passage, Cloth Fair	27	M	76	4th July	Suffocation. Strangulation by cord round neck. Suicide. Unsound mind	Died in ambulance on way to hospital. P.M. Inq.
Eastcheap	40	F	57	31st Jan.	Carcinoma rt. breast.	Died in St. Luke's Hospital.

## STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—continued.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Essex Court	4	M	39	25th June	Syncope from Myocardial Degeneration, due to Atheroma of Coronary Arteries	Resided in Bloomsbury. P.M.
Exchange Buildings	4	M	85	8th Dec.	1a. Myocardial degeneration	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Fenchurch Buildings	6	M	67	2nd Jan.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	
Fenchurch Street	65	F	47	20th April	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Septicæmia c. Agranulocytosis Carcinoma of tonsil	
"	65a	M	62	20th Feb.		Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Fetter Lane	98	M	61	10th June	Syncope. Myocardial degeneration. Chronic Bronchitis and Kidney degeneration	Resided at Lewisham.
Fleet Street	154	M	11	19th May	Asphyxia and shock and other injuries caused when deceased was squeezed in a lift	Inquest. P.M. Misadventure.
Fore Street	103	F	30	26th Jan.	Syncope from loss of blood, due to cutting of main vessels of neck	Murdered. P.M. Resided at Clapton.
Goodman's Yard	2	F	72	25th Mar.	1. Auric Fibrillation	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Gough Square	17	M	67	12th May	1a. Carcinoma Bronchus. Toxæmia b. Empyema	Died in Charing Cross Hospital.
Gracechurch Street	42	M	51	14th Sept.	Atheroma and Thrombosis of the left Coronary Artery of the Heart	Resided at Ilford.
"	79	M	56	3rd Jan.	1a. Acute Peritonitis b. Perforated Duodenal Ulcer 2. Operation	Died in Guy's Hospital.
Gresham Street	23/25	M	25	5th May	Shock and Hæmorrhage and Multiple Fractures. Fall from window	P.M. Inq. Suicide. Died in ambulance.
"	46	F	73	6th Sept.	1a. Carcinoma of Colon	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Gunpowder Alley	8a	M	77	21st Mar.	Asphyxiation. Pleurisy. Inflammation of lungs. Chronic Heart Disease	
Holborn Circus	4/5	F	59	22nd June	Carcinoma of stomach	
Holborn Viaduct	32	M	84	17th Oct.	1a. Cerebral Anæmia b. Senile arteries	
King Edward Street, G.P.O.	—	M	54	12th Dec.	Syncope. Myocardial degeneration. Thrombosis of the Coronary arteries	Resided at Romford. P.M.
King's Bench Walk	13	F	68	23rd May	1a. Coronary Thrombosis b. Arterio-sclerosis	
Knightrider Street	61	F	54	24th May	1a. Syncope b. Portal Thrombosis 2. Hepatic Cyst	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Leadenhall Street	53	M	52	10th Sept.	Disease of Heart muscle. Myocarditis, causing Cardiac failure and Syncope	Resided at Wimbledon.
Lindsey Street, Central Hotel.	—	M	67	14th Feb.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Myocardial degeneration 2. Chronic Interstitial Nephritis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Liverpool Street, Great Eastern Hotel.	—	M	about 43	31st Oct.	Shock. Laceration of brain. Passage of bullet from revolver	Inq. P.M. Unsound mind.
Liverpool Street, Met. Station.	—	M	52	26th Oct.	Shock. Multiple injuries. Falling in front of train	Resided at Oakleigh Park. Inq. P.M. Accidental.
"	—	M	47	21st Dec.	Shock and multiple injuries. Run over by train	Resided at Walthamstow. Inq. Suicide. Unsound mind.
Lloyd's Avenue	4	M	68	6th April	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	Died in Archway Hospital, Islington.
Love Lane, Eastcheap	5	M	51	14th Aug.	1a. Oedema of lungs	
Ludgate Circus, Bank Buildings.	—	F	51	16th Dec.	1a. Thrombosis of Cerebral vessels b. Carcinoma of Cervix	
Ludgate Hill	62	M	67	18th July	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Arterio-sclerosis	Resided at Acton.
Maidenhead Court	2a	F	81	26th Feb.	Senile decay	Died in Tooting Bec Hospital.
Mark Lane, Railway Station.	—	M	65	8th June	Shock. Fractured spine and other injuries. Fall in front of train	P.M. Inq. Accidental. Resided at Kensington.
Mark Lane	5	F	2 mos.	9th Nov.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Whooping cough	Died in Tottenham.
Martin Lane	7	F	69	3rd Aug.	1a. Peritonitis b. Perforation. Intestinal obstruction	Died in City of London Mental Hospital.
Middlesex Street	116	M	59	3rd Feb.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Myocardial degeneration c. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	116	M	63	6th Feb.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia	" "
"	116	M	77	1st Mar.	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
"	116	M	50	10th Mar.	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in Bancroft Lodge, Stepney.
"	116	M	70	24th April	Cardiac Valvular disease	Died in Poplar.
"	116	M	81	6th May	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
"	116	M	62	21st May	1a. Carcinoma of liver	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.

## STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—continued.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Middlesex Street ....	116	M	72	21st May	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
" .....	116	M	44	20th May	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Asthma c. Chronic Bronchitis	" ..
" .....	116	M	57	8th Aug.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Chronic Nephritis	" ..
" .....	116	M	38	25th Aug.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Bronchitis and Emphysema	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
" .....	116	M	60	25th Sept.	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Chronic Nephritis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
" .....	116	M	63	26th Nov.	1a. Perforation of colon b. Hirschsprung's disease	Died in Friern Barnet Infirmary.
" .....	116	M	51	25th Dec.	Lobar Pneumonia	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Minories .....	47	M	66	18th Jan.	Cardio-hypertrophy Coronary Atheroma	Resided in Kensington.
" .....	60	M	22	2nd June	1a. Hæmorrhage b. Lung Abscess 2. Acute Mastoid	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
" .....	85	M	82	7th Feb.	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
" .....	150	M	75	3rd Mar.	Sclerosis. Stenosis of left Coronary Artery, causing failure of Cardiac muscle	
Montague Court ....	1	F	81	30th Sept.	1a. Chronic Endocarditis b. Chronic Nephritis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
" .....	5	M	64	22nd Dec.	1a. Carcinoma Hepatis 2. Cirrhosis Hepatis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Monument Station .....	—	M	58	2nd Jan.	Shock and Hæmorrhage. Multiple injuries. Run over by train	Resided at Chiswick. Inq. P.M. Accidental.
Monument Street ....	24	F	19	22nd Jan.	1a. Influenzal Pneumonia b. Complication—localised abscess	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Moor Lane .....	29	F	67	14th Oct.	1a. Gangrenous Cystitis 2. Operation 2 weeks ago	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Moor Lane Chambers .....	5	M	65	29th Mar.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Acute Bronchitis 2. Cellulitis of face	" ..
Moorfields .....	21	M	49	5th May	1a. Uremia b. Chronic Nephritis 2. Hypertension	Died in Middlesex Hospital.
Moorgate .....	52	M	39	8th Sept.	1a. Malignant Endocarditis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
" .....	—	M	47	21st Nov.	1a. Hæmorrhage b. Gastric Ulcer	Died at Worthing.
Britannic House .....	12	F	87	23rd Feb.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Neville's Court .....	12	F	81	19th Mar.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Chronic Bronchitis	" ..
New Bridge Street .....	28	F	19	10th Jan.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
New Street Square .....	14	F	50	23rd Jan.	1a. Carcinoma of stomach b. Secondary Carcinoma of abdominal and pelvic glands	Died in Empire Nursing Home, Westminster.
Newgate Street, Cent. London Rly., P.O. Station.	—	F	31	23rd June	Shock and multiple injuries. Run over by train.	Resided at Maida Vale. P.M. Accidental.
North Block, Stoney Lane.	1	F	22	26th Jan.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
Old Bailey .....	7/10	M	48	16th Feb.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Acute Broncho-pneumonia c. Influenza	
Old Broad Street, Winchester House.	—	M	52	1st July	1a. Angina Pectoris b. Arterio-sclerosis c. Dilatation of aorta	
" .....	94	F	50	4th Feb.	1a. Pneumonia b. Syncope	
Old Change Buildings .....	—	M	76	15th Feb.	Enlarged heart. Diseased arteries	
Paper Street .....	3	M	57	29th Jan.	1a. Coronary Thrombosis b. Myocardial degeneration	Died in Hackney.
Police Buildings, Bishopsgate.	27	F	21 mos.	12 Jan.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Faucial and Laryngeal Diphtheria	Died in Eastern Hospital, Hackney.
Primrose Street ....	1	F	82	16th Dec.	1a. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Queen Victoria Street, College of Arms.	—	F	37	10th April	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in Brompton Hospital.
" .....	11	M	68	24th Nov.	1a. Peritonitis b. Carcinoma of Oesophagus 2 (1). Operation for Gastrectomy	
" .....	71a	M	44	16th Jan.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
" .....	136	M	62	15th Sept.	Sudden heart failure, consequent upon Myocardial degeneration	Resided at Wandsworth.

## STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—continued.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Queen's Block, Stoney Lane.	12	F	41	18th Oct.	1a. Valvular disease of heart (aortic) b. Rheumatic Fever	
"	38	F	69	13th April	2. Hemiplegia	
"	42	M	25	22nd Sept.	1a. Carcinoma of stomach 1a. Heart failure b. Aplastic Anæmia	Died in Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.
Railway Place, Fenchurch Street.	—	M	65	14th Aug.	Heart failure (Syncope), due to Valvular disease of heart (Aortic regurgitation) and Myocardial degeneration, due to disease of both Coronary arteries	
River Thames	—	M	49	19th Jan.	Asphyxia. Drowning	Inq. P.M. Resided at Bethnal Green.
"	—	M	62	8th May	Asphyxia by drowning	Inq. P.M. Suicide. Unsound mind.
"	—	M	67	5th Sept.	Suffocation by drowning. Suicide. Unsound mind	P.M. Inq. Resided at Norwich.
"	—	M	73	24th Oct.	Asphyxia. Drowning. Suicide. Unsound mind	Resided at Nunhead. Inq. P.M.
"	—	M	about 45	23rd Oct.	Asphyxia from drowning	Resided at Palmers Green. P.M.
Robinhood Court	5/6	F	35	17th Jan.	1. Influenza Pleuro-pneumonia 2. Confinement	Name and address unknown. Inq. P.M. Resided at Finsbury.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Nurses' Home.	—	F	28	29th Dec.	1a. Acute Broncho-pneumonia b. Complicated by paroxysma Tachycardia	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, The Great Hall.	—	F	56	30th Sept.	1a. Lobar Pneumonia	Died in City of London Mental Hospital, Stone.
St. Mary Axe	37	F	70	20th Dec.	1a. Cerebral Embolism b. Auricular Fibrillation	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	57/59	F	1 day	27th Dec.	Intestinal Obstruction. Imperforate anus	P.M. Died in East London Children's Hospital.
St. Paul's Churchyard	22	M	69	22nd April	Syncope. Myocardial degeneration, due to disease of the Coronary arteries	Resided at Deptford. P.M.
St. Swithin's Lane	28/29	M	49	27th Jan.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Aortic Stenosis, with Coronary disease	Died in Royal Free Hospital.
Salisbury Court	8	F	47	11th Sept.	1a. Heart failure b. Carcinoma of Cervix Uteri	Died in St. Marylebone.
Salisbury Square	3	F	95	25th July	1a. Myocarditis b. Senility	
Serjeants' Inn	14	M	72	27th April	1a. Multiple Gummata of liver and spleen b. Syphilis	
Spital Yard, Bishopsgate.	7	F	85	25th Jan.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Cerebral Hæmorrhage c. Hyperpiesis	
S. Block, Stoney Lane	6	F	78	10th July	Acute Pulmonary Oedema. Atheroma of cerebral vessels	Died in Shoreditch.
Swan Lane	11	M	49	28th May	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage b. Atheroma, Cerebral Arteries	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
"	11	F	63	12th Aug.	1a. Carcinoma of splenic flexure of colon	" "
Thavies Inn	5	F	54	19th Aug.	1a. Pneumonia b. Stenosis of right upper Bronchus	
"	18	M	77	22nd Mar.	Asphyxia. Ch. Bronchitis. Tumour of Prostate gland	
Tokenhouse Buildings	4	M	79	11th Dec.	Injury of head. Knocked down by motor van	Died in Memorial Hospital, N. Finchley. P.M. Accident.
Upper Thames Street, Vintners' Hall.	68½	M	60	12th Nov.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Influenza	
Victoria Embankment, Unilever House.	—	M	49	11th June	Heart failure due to Anæmia and Gastritis. Emphysema	Resided at Fulham. P.M.
Walbrook	32	F	58	25th Jan.	Coma. Blood poisoning. Streptococcal infection. Cut thumb whilst sharpening a knife	Died in St. Bartholomew's pital. Inq. Accidental.
Widegate Street	12	F	39	24th Aug.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Exophthalmic Goitre 2. Large Fibro-myoma of Uterus	
Wormwood Street	14	M	63	27th Oct.	1a. Cardiac muscular disease b. Chronic Interstitial Nephritis	
Wrestlers' Court	4	F	87	28th Mar.	1a. Cerebral Embolism b. Cardiac muscular disease	
"	5	M	68	11th Dec.	1a. Carcinoma of bladder	Died in St. Columba's Hospital, Hampstead.

APPENDIX B.—LIST OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER THAN  
TUBERCULOSIS, 1932.

STREET LISTS.—COMPILED FROM NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED.

Street or Place.	No. of House.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Notification.
Aldersgate Street	—	F	25	Diphtheria	8th April.
Ditto	—	F	23	Ditto	20th June.
Aldgate High Street	53	M	9	Chicken-pox	25th January.
Artillery Lane	20	M	6½	Scarlet Fever	29th December.
Austin Friars	26	F	1½	Measles	—
Bartholomew House	7	M	3/12	Ditto	—
Ditto	7	F	3	Ditto	—
Basinghall Street	31	M	11	Chicken-pox	14th December.
Bear Alley	17	M	8	Measles	—
Ditto	17	F	6	Ditto	—
Bearstead House	14	M	57	Ac. Prim. Pneu.	16th October.
Billiter Street	14	M	23	Chicken-pox	6th April.
Bucklersbury	35	F	1½	Measles	—
Coleman Street	20	M	20	Diphtheria	11th January.
Creechurch Lane	41	M	6	Chicken-pox	1st November.
Crown Court, Warwick Lane	—	M	21	Measles	—
Ditto	—	M	22	Chicken-pox	11th January.
Crutched Friars	29	M	44	Erysipelas	4th October.
Dean Street	6a	F	60	Susp. food pois.	20th September.
Ditto	7a	M	6	Measles	—
Ditto	7a	M	2½	Ditto	—
Ditto	8a	M	6	Ditto	—
Ditto	4b	M	10	Diphtheria	7th December.
Ditto	8b	F	2	Scarlet Fever	5th October.
Ditto	5d	F	22	Ditto	9th October.
Devonshire Square	2	F	8	Diphtheria	2nd March.
Dowgate Hill	4	F	6	Ditto	25th January.
Dutton House	9	M	5	Ditto	26th October.
Ditto	10	F	10	Chicken-pox	22nd August.
Ditto	11	F	6	Ditto	22nd July.
Ditto	15	F	35	Diphtheria	25th October.
Fleet Lane	29	M	5	Scarlet Fever	29th March.
Ditto	29	F	3	Ditto	15th May.
Ditto	72	F	8	Measles	—
Fleet Street	184a	M	4	Scarlet Fever	16th May.
Ditto	184a	M	11	Diphtheria	6th September.
Golden Lane	20	F	5	Chicken-pox	31st March.
Ditto	20	F	4	Ditto	12th April.
Ditto	20	F	9	Ditto	12th April.
Gracechurch Street	79	F	6	Scarlet Fever	1st June.
Ditto	79	F	6	Ditto	1st April.
Harrow Place	39	M	3	Chicken-pox	20th June.
Idol Lane	9	F	5	Ditto	16th November.
Ditto	3	F	3	Ditto	29th November.
Ironmonger Lane	18	M	21	Ditto	29th March.
John Carpenter Street	—	F	21	Susp. food pois.	30th September.
King Street	—	M	4	Scarlet Fever	13th June.
Ditto	—	M	37	Diphtheria	19th January.
Ditto	26	M	61	Enteric Fever	3rd December.
King's Block	21	M	3¼	Scarlet Fever	14th June.
Knight rider Street	39	M	15½	Ac. Prim. Pneu.	15th March.
London Wall Buildings	1	F	7	Diphtheria	15th July.
Mansell Street	3	F	2	Chicken-pox	19th December.
Ditto	3	F	15	Ditto	19th December.
Ditto	3	F	5	Ditto	9th December.
Mark Lane	36	M	4	Scarlet Fever	2nd February.
Middlesex Street	95	F	4	Measles	—
Ditto	116	M	27	Erysipelas	10th February.
Milk Street Buildings	2	F	22	Ditto	4th November.

## LIST OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS, 1932.

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

Street or Place.	No. of House.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Notification.
Minories .....	76	M	2½	Diphtheria .....	23rd June.
Montague Court .....	1	M	3	Ditto .....	4th August.
Moor Lane Chambers .....	16	F	4	Scarlet Fever .....	23rd July.
Moorgate .....	7	F	5	Chicken-pox .....	26th October.
Ditto .....	58	F	44	Diphtheria .....	21st April.
Ditto .....	—	F	59	Ditto .....	6th July.
Old Broad Street .....	10	M	9	Ditto .....	5th October.
Primrose Street .....	1	F	4	Measles .....	—
Prince's Block .....	21	M	5	Scarlet Fever .....	26th March.
Ditto .....	28	M	51	Erysipelas .....	23rd March.
Ditto .....	53	F	6	Scarlet Fever .....	11th October.
Rose Alley .....	37	F	2	Diphtheria .....	11th January.
Ditto .....	45	M	5	Chicken-pox .....	4th May.
Ditto .....	56	F	3	Scarlet Fever .....	17th June.
Ditto .....	56	M	2	Ditto .....	20th June.
Ditto .....	56	F	33	Ditto .....	23rd June.
Ditto .....	56	F	1	Ditto .....	23rd June.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital .....	—	M	23	Enteric Fever .....	10th December.
Ditto .....	—	Various		Scarlet Fever .....	Various.
Ditto .....	—	ditto		Diphtheria (3 cases) .....	Various.
St. Dunstan's Alley .....	4	F	28	Ac. Prim. Pneu. ....	25th September.
St. Dunstan's Hill .....	10	F	13	Erysipelas .....	21st March.
Salisbury Court .....	13	M	5½	Scarlet Fever .....	6th April.
Shoe Lane .....	83	F	20	Diphtheria .....	—
Snow Hill .....	—	M	24	Scarlet Fever .....	20th June.
South Block .....	25	F	7	Chicken-pox .....	21st June.
Ditto .....	29	F	6½	Ditto .....	8th July.
Ditto .....	33	F	9	Ditto .....	5th July.
Ditto .....	40	F	13	Ditto .....	6th July.
Three Nuns' Court .....	—	F	68	Erysipelas .....	1st March.
Upper Thames Street .....	129	M	7½	Diphtheria .....	3rd November.
Victoria Embankment .....	—	F	9	Measles .....	—
Warwick Lane .....	—	M	19	Scarlet Fever .....	3rd August.
Watling Street .....	64	F	7	Chicken-pox .....	20th January.
Widegate Street .....	19	M	10	Erysipelas .....	4th October.
Wood Street .....	47	M	18	Chicken-pox .....	11th January.

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	9
43, Cloth Fair	The Mitchell Estates, c/o Herbert Smith & Co., 62, London Wall, E.C. (O)	2	3
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)	2	5
29, Fleet Lane	Messrs. Watney, Combe & Reid, Stag Brewery, Pimlico (O)	4	14
30, do.	Do. do. do. (O)	2	7
31, do.	Do. do. do. (O)	3	8
11, Great New Street	M. Quilty, 11, Great New Street (T)	4	6
13, do.	F. Wilson, 39, Holmedene Avenue, Herne Hill (O)	9	11
14, do.	Mrs. A. E. Jackson, 14, Great New Street (T)	6	7
16, do.	J. Day, 16, Great New Street (T)	3	5
21, do.	Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall (O)	5	15
23, do.	Mrs. J. Barnsley, 27, Great New Street (O)	4	14
25, do.	Do. do. (O)	6	10
27, do.	Do. do. (T)	4	7
7½, Gunpowder Alley	Mrs. C. 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)	10	12
1, Montague Court	H. Tenant, 1, Montague Court (T)	2	8
2, do.	R. Hutchins, 2, do. (T)	2	8
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)	3	5
6, do.	E. Jones, 6, do. (T)	2	6
8, Nevill's Court	Moravian Mission, 32, Fetter Lane (O)	4	8
9, do.	Do. do. (O)	6	10
10, do.	Do. do. (O)	6	7
11, do.	Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall (O)	8	17
12, do.	Do. do. (O)	6	11
14, Newbury Street	Page & Steward, 2, Ironmonger Row (O)	4	10
14, Wine Office Court	Messrs. Reynolds & Eason, 192, Bishopsgate (O)	2	3
16, do.	Do. do. (O)	2	2
2, Pemberton Row	Mr. J. O'Shea, 2, Pemberton Row (O)	3	6
TOTAL		137	281

Average number of lodgers to each occupied tenement :	2.0
Houses demolished or closed as dwelling-houses	—
Tenement houses on Register	35
Cleansing Notices served	37

## MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Nil.

(O) Owner. (T) Tenant.

## EAST DISTRICT.

Situation of Premises.	Name and Address of Owner or Tenant.	Tenements.	Lodgers.
5, Artillery Lane	Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	5	9
7, do.	Do. do. (o)	4	11
9, do.	I. J. & J. Mendes, 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	6
12, do.	Luke Cohen, 12, Brushfield Street (T)	3	6
14, do.	Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	6	7
3, The Circus, Minories	W. Lewis, 3, Circus, Minories (T)	4	5
4, do.	W. Wisdom, 4, do. (T)	5	13
5, do.	T. Groves, 5, do. (T)	6	9
3, Three Crown Court, Jewry Place.	Mr. Martin, 14, Seething Lane (o)	3	3
18, Widegate Street	S. Franks, 18, Widegate Street (T)	3	7
21, do.	A. & A. Field, 95, Whitechapel Road (o)	5	8
24, do.	W. I. Crane, 25, Widegate Street (T)	4	6
25, do.	Do. do. (T)	3	5
2, Goodman's Yard	Charrington, Brewers, Mile End Road (o)	3	3
TOTAL		66	111

Average number of persons to each occupied tenement :	1.7
Houses demolished or closed as dwelling-houses	—
Tenement houses on Register	16
Cleansing Notices served	16

(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	Sept., 1904.

BYE-LAWS.

Vendors of Fried Fish	London County Council (General Powers), Act, 1908, Sec. 9	Jan., 1914.
Fish Curers	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, brewers, slaughterhouses, knackers' yard, butchers' or fishmongers' shop, or dunghill	ditto	ditto.
Prevention of keeping of animals on any premises in such a manner as to be a nuisance	ditto	ditto.
As to the paving of yards or open spaces in connection with dwelling houses	ditto	ditto.
Keeping W.C.'s supplied with a sufficient supply of water	ditto	ditto Sec. 39
Cleansing of Cisterns	ditto	ditto Sec. 50
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.
Kitchens of Restaurants and above-ground Bakehouses....	ditto ditto ditto	Jan., 1904.
Common Lodging Houses	City of London Sewers Act, 1851 & 1897	Oct., 1902.
House Drainage	Regulations adopted by the Corporation	Sept., 1898.

## APPENDIX E.

**Corporation of London.**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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 THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

 Compulsory Notification of Chicken-pox.
 

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, as the Sanitary Authority for the City of London, Do hereby by virtue of the powers vested in them by Section 56 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and with the approval of the Minister of Health, Order that the provisions of the said Act, with respect to infectious disease, shall apply in the City of London to the disease known as Chicken-pox, in addition to the diseases specifically mentioned in Section 55 of the said Act (or any Order extending or amending the same) and that for a period of twelve months from the 18th day of March, 1932, Chicken-pox shall be a compulsorily notifiable disease within the City of London.

B E L L.

GUILDHALL,

LONDON, E.C.2.

26th February, 1932.

## APPENDIX F.

**London County Council.**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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 LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE.
 

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**NOTICE.**

A revised pamphlet, giving particulars of the facilities afforded by the London Ambulance Service, together with details of the revised charges for the hire of the Council's ambulances and ambulance-omnibuses (when not required for public purposes) by public authorities and private persons in cases of illness, is forwarded herewith. *The revised charges will take effect as from and including 1st October, 1932.*

Attention is drawn to the regulation that removals for private persons between addresses, both of which are outside the administrative County of London, cannot be undertaken, unless in circumstances of exceptional emergency.

Additional copies may be obtained, if required, on application to the Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service, Public Health Department, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

It is anticipated that the Headquarters of the London Ambulance Service will be transferred to the County Hall, S.E.1, on or about 16th October, 1932.

F. N. KAY MENZIES,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

THE COUNTY HALL, S.E.1.

September, 1932.

[Previous issues hereby cancelled.]

## London County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE.

[Headquarters, The County Hall, S.E. 1.]

Facilities afforded by the London Ambulance Service with instructions for obtaining the help of the service.

#### I.

##### AMBULANCES SUPPLIED WITHOUT PAYMENT.

The Council provides, within the Administrative County of London, ambulances, free of cost, for the conveyance to:—

##### A.—Hospitals or private residences of:—

- (i) Persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illnesses in the streets, public places, places of employment, etc.;
- (ii) Persons meeting with accidents in their homes;
- (iii) Persons suffering from illnesses in their homes if a medical practitioner certifies that the case is one of life or death, and that arrangements have been made for the reception of the patient in a hospital;
- (iv) Parturient women, if the case is one of urgency, whether from the home, place of business or elsewhere, on the application of a qualified medical practitioner or certified midwife, provided that either a doctor or midwife accompanies the case; and
- (v) Non-urgent cases of parturition if the call is made between the hours of 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.

In such cases admission to a maternity bed must have previously been arranged and a card (issued by the Council to hospitals, maternity homes, etc.) for such admission obtained. This card must be handed to the ambulance attendant at the time of removal.

In these cases the husband or a female friend must accompany the patient.

(NOTE.—The Corporation of the City of London maintains its own ambulance service for dealing with cases of accident and illness occurring in the streets within the City area.)

*How to obtain an ambulance for:—*

*Cases coming under classes (i) and (ii).*

No telephone number is required; ask the operator merely for "AMBULANCE."

*Cases coming under classes (iii), (iv) and (v).*

Ask the telephone operator (or dial) for one of the headquarters telephone numbers, namely:

HOP 6000, NEW Cross 2645, CENTRAL 6300-1 or REGENT 4000.

In either case, when communication has been effected, particulars should be clearly given in this order: Locality of accident or illness, name of the caller.

##### B.—The Council's hospitals for infectious cases:—

Patients can only be removed if the following conditions have been fulfilled:

A medical certificate must be handed to the ambulance nurse stating definitely the nature of the disease, and this disease must be one of those admissible to hospital.

The nurse, on removing the patient, will leave at the house a notice stating the hospital to which the patient is to be taken, together with a copy of the regulations as to enquiries about, and visiting of, patients.

The diseases admissible to hospital are the following:—

Anthrax.	Ophthalmia neonatorum (b).
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Plague.
Cholera.	Polio-encephalitis.
Continued fever.	Polio-myelitis.
Diphtheria.	Puerperal fever and Puerperal pyrexia.
Dysentery (a).	Relapsing fever.
Encephalitis lethargica.	Scarlet fever (or Scarlatina).
Enteric (or Typhoid or Para-typhoid) fever.	Smallpox (or Variola).
Glandular fever.	Typhus.
Malaria.	Whooping cough (or Pertussis) (a).
Measles (or Morbilli).	Zymotic enteritis (or Infantile diarrhoea) (a).
Membranous croup.	

NOTES.—In special circumstances, cases of chickenpox, german measles and mumps may be admitted.

(a) Admitted only on application of medical officers of health of metropolitan boroughs.

(b) Admitted on application of either a medical practitioner or a certified midwife (medical certificate not essential).

##### C.—The Council's hospitals and institutions for non-infectious cases when application is made—

- (i) Through the Council's Public Assistance Department; and
- (ii) By, or on behalf of, the Council's special, general and mental hospitals.

APPENDIX F.—*continued.*

## II.

## AMBULANCES SUPPLIED ON PAYMENT.

D.—Ambulances and ambulance-omnibuses are also provided by the Council, when not required for the purposes stated above, on payment of charges, as laid down from time to time by the Council, for the conveyance of infectious and non-infectious cases between private houses, hospitals (other than to the Council's hospitals, etc., under the provisions of Section I), nursing homes and for examinations, consultations and treatment by specialists or at special establishments.

The conveyance of private persons between addresses both of which are outside the administrative county of London, cannot be undertaken, unless in circumstances of exceptional urgency.

Arrangements for the reception of an infectious case must be made by or on behalf of the patient before application for an ambulance is sent to the Council, and a medical certificate as to the nature of the infection must be handed to the ambulance driver before the patient is removed.

The charges as from and including 1st October, 1932, are as follows:—

(a) *Within the Administrative County of London (private cases)*, 12s. 6d. for the removal of one patient from one place to another within the administrative county of London, this charge to include, if necessary, the services of a male attendant. A doctor and one friend to be allowed to accompany the patient free of charge.

Additional charges to be made as follows:—

- (i) 5s. if two patients are conveyed together;
- (ii) 2s. 6d. if the friend accompanying the patient wishes to return in the ambulance during the whole or some part of its journey to the ambulance station;
- (iii) 5s. for a journey back to the first address or, on to further addresses, at 5s. plus the prescribed waiting fee, for each address;
- (iv) 2s. 6d. a head for each additional person who desires to accompany the patient, together with 2s. 6d. for the return journey, if used;
- (v) 5s. for the services of a nurse for a period up to two hours and thereafter at an extra charge of 2s. an hour or part of an hour;
- (vi) 5s. an hour or part of an hour for keeping an ambulance waiting more than 15 minutes.

(b) *For journeys extending outside the county and for work carried out for public authorities within and without the county*:—

For one or two persons, 1s. 6d. a mile up to 50 miles and thereafter 1s. 3d. a mile.

For three or four persons, 1s. 10½d. a mile up to 50 miles and thereafter 1s. 6d. a mile.

For five to eight persons, 2s. 3d. a mile up to 50 miles and thereafter 1s. 10½d. a mile.

For over 8 persons, particulars of charges may be obtained on application to the medical officer of health at the address given below.

The mileage is reckoned on the total distance travelled by the ambulance from ambulance station back to ambulance station.

The highest number of persons at one time on the journey to be charged for on the total mileage reckoned to and from the ambulance station.

For a journey occupying over eight hours, an additional charge to be determined by the medical officer of health, to be made to cover drivers' expenses, and where the journey extends to a second day, the person ordering the vehicle to be required to arrange for garaging, and also for lodging and subsistence for the staff.

Additional charges to be made as under (a), (v) and (vi) above.

No charge will be made in respect of the conveyance by ambulance of patient's doctor who accompanies the patient in the ambulance.

(NOTE.—The Council has entered into agreements with certain Metropolitan borough councils to hire to those councils, on reduced terms, ambulances for the conveyance of non-urgent maternity cases between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m.)

*How to Obtain an Ambulance (or Ambulance-Omnibus) for*:—

*Cases coming under classes (B) (C) and (D).*

Application should be made by telephone to Headquarters—telephone number, CITY 7200 (12 lines).

## III.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The vehicles are available at any hour of the day or night, including Sundays and public holidays, subject, in the case of private hire, to their not being required for the work of the Council.

Applications may be made by telephone, as stated above, to the Headquarters, which is open continuously.

Applications for vehicles may also be made by letter, telegraph, or personal call at the Headquarters or at any of the ambulance stations.

Letters should be addressed to the:—

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
London Ambulance Service,  
London County Council,  
The County Hall, S.E.1.

## APPENDIX F.—continued.

Except in the case of ambulances called for accidents, etc., under Section I.A., the following particulars are generally required in connection with applications for vehicles:—

- (a) Name, sex and age of patient and the address from which to be removed.
- (b) Certified disease.
- (c) Full address of the destination when it is other than one of the Council's hospitals or institutions.
- (d) Date and time when removal desired.
- (e) In appropriate cases the name and address of the person who accepts responsibility for payment of the charges.

Ambulances (except those provided for the accident section of the service, which are staffed and equipped specially for that work) are equipped with stretcher, carrying-chair, blankets and pillow. A male attendant accompanies the driver, if required to assist with stretcher or chair.

Ambulance-omnibuses are equipped for recumbent or sitting cases as required.

In cases of private hire the charge should be paid to the driver before the patient enters the ambulance. The driver will give an official receipt for all sums received.

Only light hand luggage can be carried in the vehicles.

Infants in arms are not considered as additional passengers.

Associations, authorities and others requiring repeated services may enter into special arrangements with the Council as regards payment.

## IV.

## AMBULANCE STATIONS.

The Headquarters and the stations are open always, except those shown in italics, which are open on week-days from 7.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.

<i>Name of Station.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Battersea ....	119, Battersea Rise, S.W.11.
Bloomsbury ....	15, Herbrand Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
Brook ....	Shooter's Hill, S.E.18.
Eastern ....	Brooksby's Walk, E.9.
Elephant and Castle ....	15, St. George's Market, London Road, S.E.1.
Hackney ....	Paragon Road, Mare Street, Hackney, E.9.
Highbury ....	Corsica Street, Highbury, N.5.
Lee ....	142, High Road, Lee, S.E.13.
<i>North Kensington</i> ....	<i>Silchester Mews, North Kensington, W.10.</i>
North Western ....	Lawn Road, N.W.3.
<i>Old Kent Road</i> ....	<i>Canterbury Road, S.E.15.</i>
Paddington ....	Lyons Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.
Poplar ....	7, Woolmore Street, E.14.
Shoreditch ....	5, Montclare Street, E.1.
South Eastern ....	New Cross Road, S.E.14.
South Western ....	Landor Road, S.W.9.
<i>Streatham</i> ....	<i>Mountearl Gardens, Wandsworth, S.W.16.</i>
Western ....	Seagrave Road, S.W.6.
<i>Westminster</i> ....	<i>93, Regency Street, S.W.1.</i>
Woolwich ....	High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.

