

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

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON

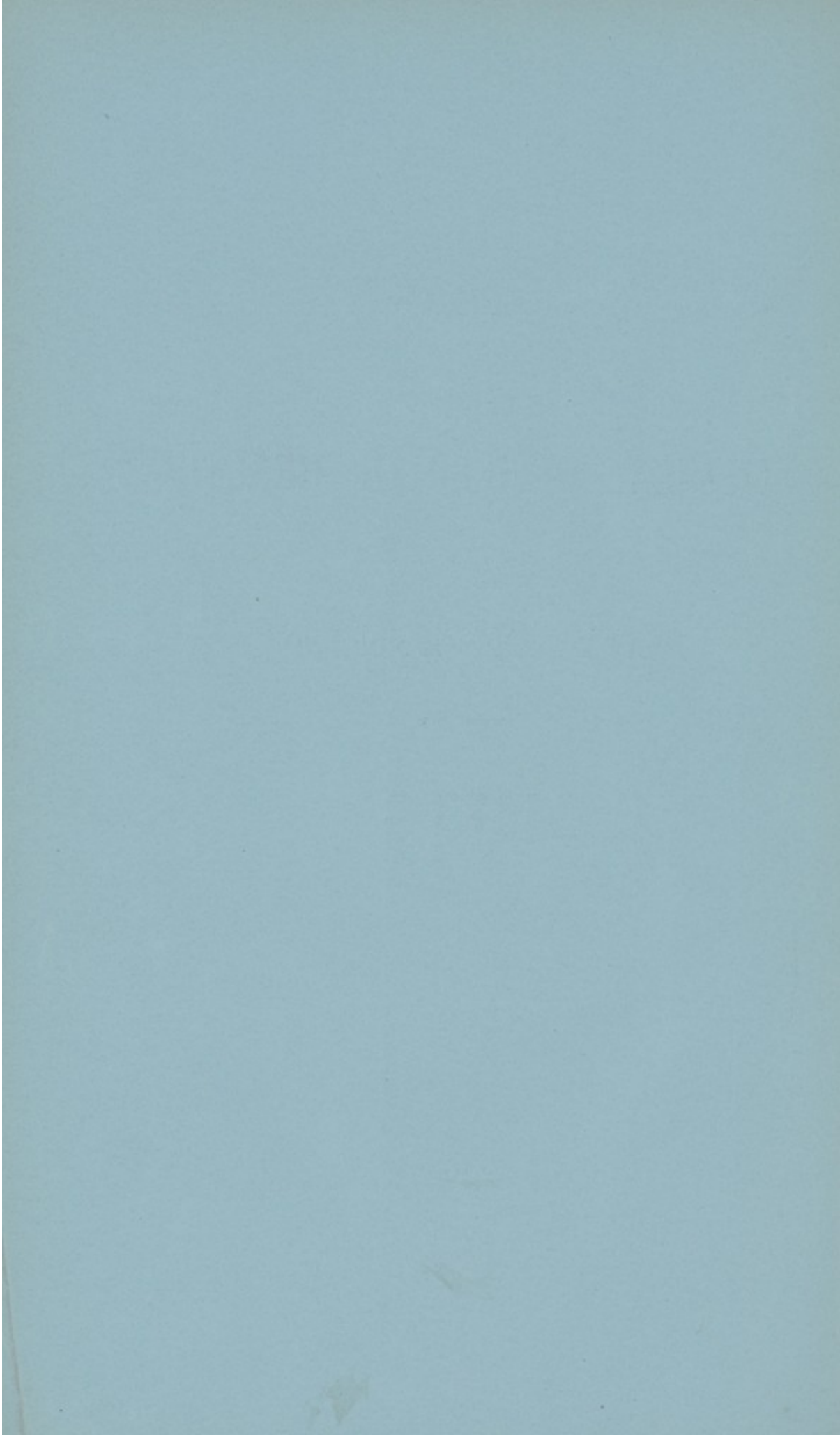
FOR THE YEAR

1933

LONDON.

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

1934.



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REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

CITY OF LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1933

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STAFF.

		Date of Appointment.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.		
WILLOUGHBY, WILLOUGHBY MASON, B.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.), D.P.H. (Camb.)	May, 1928
CLERICAL STAFF.		
LOWE, GEORGE	Principal Assistant and Vaccination Officer	Nov., 1902
GRAY, CHARLES M.	1st Class Assistant	March, 1911
BLUNT, HAROLD F.	2nd Class Assistant	May, 1924
STOUT, JAMES ERL	3rd Class Assistants	July, 1930
LEE, WM. J.		Oct., 1915
THREADGOLD, ARTHUR W.		Nov., 1923
LEE, W. R.	Unclassified	June, 1930
TUNBRIDGE, MRS.		Jan., 1917
BERNHARDT, D. R.		May, 1931
HOLDRUP, F. A.		March, 1932
SANITARY INSPECTORS.		
ROBINSON, ERNEST S.	Grade I.	Feb., 1913
FOWLER, GEORGE HENRY		Oct., 1920
MCGRATH, WILLIAM RICHARD		Mar., 1922
HARRINGTON, GEORGE EDWIN		Dec., 1925
SILLET, DAVID ERNEST	Grade II.	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
MEAT INSPECTION STAFF.		
YOUNG, T. DUNLOP, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Veterinary Surgeon		Nov., 1909
SHARP, J. OWEN, Senior Inspector		May, 1892
BINTCLIFFE, CHARLES E.		March, 1907
MATSON, WILLIAM S.	Grade I. Inspector	Dec., 1910
MITCHENER, WILLIAM E.		Dec., 1910
JONES, JOHN		April, 1914
SLATTER, CHARLES	Grade II. Inspector	May, 1908
MURRAY, SAMUEL B.		Sept., 1911
MELLISH, CYRIL E.		Jan., 1912
THOMPSON, FRANK E.		July, 1924
PERRIS, G. A.		Dec., 1923
CANN, S. W.	Grade III. Inspector	May, 1927
COLE, E.		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

STAFF

MEMBER OF STAFF

MEMBER OF STAFF

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MEMBER OF STAFF

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

GUILDHALL, E.C.

June, 1934.

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

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

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 £60,384,592, on April 6th, 1933, whilst on the same date the corresponding rateable value of property in the City of London was £8,893,115, or about one-seventh of the whole County.

The annual sum receivable from a penny rate is £34,750.

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	....	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 1933, is 9,830.

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 1933, 396 live births were registered in the City, 353 of which, however, did not belong thereto. To the remaining 43 must be added the births of 40 children born to citizens temporarily residing outside the City boundary.

The number of births, therefore, on which the rate should be calculated is 83. There were seven still births. The annual birth-rate was 8·4 per 1,000 persons of all ages, compared with a quinquennial mean rate of 7·0 per 1,000. In the Metropolis the birth-rate in 1933 was 13·2 per 1,000.

Mortality.—During the year under review, 572 deaths were registered in the District, including 521 persons dying in the City, but not belonging thereto. Deducting these latter, 51 deaths remain, to which must be added those of 57 persons who died in *outside districts*, where they were registered; the total, therefore, on which the City death-rate is calculated is 108. See table, p. 10 for details. The death-rate for 1933 was 10·9 per 1,000 per annum of the population (the previous year being 12·8), whilst that for the whole of the Metropolis was 12·2.

Deaths from Violence.—Of the City deaths, 4·6 per cent. were caused by injuries or violence, as compared with 5·9 in 1931 and 10·2 in 1932. This is 1·4 below 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>		
1928	2·8	....	....	5·5
1929	2·7	....	....	5·6
1930	8·5	....	....	5·5
1931	5·9	....	....	5·7
1932	10·2	....	....	4·6
Average previous five years	6·0	....	....	5·4
1933	4·6	....	....	4·7

DEATH RATES, PER 1,000 PER ANNUM.

Year.	City of London.		118 Great Towns of England and Wales.		Metropolis.
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
1932	12·8	....	12·2	12·3
Average previous five years	12·7	....	12·3	12·3
1933	10·9	....	12·2	12·2

The death-rate from zymotic disease per 1,000 of the population was 0·2.

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 60 per 1,000 births, as against 59 for the whole of London.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1933.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.												TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 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.	108	5	....	....	....	4	2	7	18	12	27	33	471
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
6. Influenza	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	3	....	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	1	7
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
11. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	5	1	89
14. Diabetes	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	10
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	7
16. Heart Disease	30	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	3	7	15	30
17. Aneurysm	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	9
19. Bronchitis	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	5
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	7	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	39
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	3
22. Peptic Ulcer	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	21
23. Diarrhoea, &c.	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	10
24. Appendicitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5
26. Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
27. Other Digestive Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	22
29. Puerperal Sepsis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
30. Other Puerperal Causes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
32. Senility	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
33. Suicide	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3
34. Other Violence	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	24
35. Other Defined Causes	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	122
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
TOTALS	108	5	....	....	....	4	2	7	18	12	27	33	471

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1933 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
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
1932	9,990	397	65	6.5	650	65.06	593	71	3	46	128	12.8
Average previous 5 years	10,726	419	75	7.0	691	64.40	627	70	3	68	137	12.7
1933	9,830	396	83	8.4	572	58.18	521	57	5	60	108	10.9

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 396 births notified to the Vaccination Officer during 1933, 145 had been successfully vaccinated by the end of the year, 18 had died before the age for vaccination and 3 were reported as insusceptible. Vaccination was postponed by medical certificate in 1 case, 140 had removed into other districts, or the vaccinations were pending at the end of the year. There were 89 instances of conscientious objection. The Public Vaccinator performed 6 re-vaccinations during the year, and in addition to the 145 successful vaccinations referred to above, 9 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>
1928	432	31.1	Nil.	Nil.	4.4	Nil.	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
1932	413	41.7	0.7	"	3.4	0.3	33.1	21.3
Average previous 5 years.	424	29.0	0.1	"	3.1	0.4	42.7	24.7
1933	396	36.7	0.7	"	4.5	0.2	35.4	22.5

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Three hundred and seventy notifications of births, including 20 still births, made in accordance with the requirements of the Notification of Births Act, were received. Of these, 67 only referred to City births, and the balance were transferred to the appropriate authorities.

Sixty-seven initial visits were made as a consequence of these notifications, and 1,138 subsequent visits in connection with infant welfare and ante-natal work, in addition to 11 special nursing visits.

One visit was made in connection with a case which came within the scope of the Children Act, 1908, and one in respect of a nurse child.

Supplies of milk and dried milk, at cost price or free, according to circumstances, have been provided, according to the practice which has been in operation for some years. Cod Liver Oil is also given if its administration appears to be desirable.

In no case was home help necessary during 1933.

There were no notifications of verminous school children under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

One visit was made in connection with infant life protection and two in connection with cases of Ophthalmia.

The lying-in accommodation provided by the City Corporation at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, was utilized by two mothers during 1933.

Dr. Charles F. Harris, who is in charge of the Corporation Clinic held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has kindly prepared the following brief report on the working of the Clinic during 1933 :—

THE CITY OF LONDON WELFARE CENTRE, HELD AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

The Welfare Centre was reorganised at the beginning of 1933. It will be recalled that the innovations then introduced were the appointment of a medical officer to attend at the sessions and the appointment of a trained health visitor to visit the infants in their homes and to carry out the non-medical duties at the weekly sessions of the centre. The medical officer seeing the children during 1933 was Dr. A. W. Franklin, and the health visitor was Miss S. A. Backhouse.

Of the total number of 219 infants under 5 years of age in the City, 164 attended the centre during 1933. The total attendances during the year numbered 1,800. It is a matter of congratulation that so high a proportion of the infant population made use of the centre, a proportion that compares favourably with any other area within my knowledge. The number of home visits carried out by Miss Backhouse was 1,043, and this undoubtedly contributed largely to this satisfactory result. The average monthly attendances of infants rose during the course of the year from 77 in January to 227 in November (the figure 150 for December is not comparable because of the holiday).

It seems probable that one of the most satisfactory features of the welfare centre is its close association with the children's department of the Hospital. Although it is run as an entirely separate enterprise for the management of healthy infants, it is possible for the mothers to get advice at the Hospital, if their babies should fall sick between the sessions of the centre; also the transfer of an ill child for treatment from the centre to the children's department of the Hospital is an extremely simple matter. The point is illustrated by the fact that in 1933 six of the babies attending the centre were admitted to the children's ward of the Hospital for the treatment of diseases discovered at the centre. Furthermore, in the course of the year, over 2,000 bottles of medicine of one sort or another were issued by the Hospital dispensary to babies attending the centre.

It goes without saying that the City of London Welfare Centre is capable of still further development; yet it can be said with confidence that it has as great possibilities of usefulness as any similar enterprise in the country.

(Signed) CHARLES F. HARRIS, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Physician to the Children's Department,

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The following is a tabulated statement of the work carried out by your Health Visitor in the above connection :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, 1933.

Birth Notifications received 67.

Infant Welfare Centre. 50 Sessions :—

Under 1 year....	993	} Total 1,800 attendances.
Over 1 year	807	
Mothers attended during year....	157	
" left City " "	14	
No. Children becoming over 5 during year	32	
<i>Total visits 1,138 :—</i>		
Under 1 year	393	
Over 1 to 5 years	640	
Ante-Natal	94	
Ophthalmia	2	
Deaths under 1 year	3	
Still Births	5	
Infant Life Protection	1	

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The enquiries into maternal deaths, which the Ministry of Health has required to be conducted, has not called for any particular organisation in my Department. With a small City resident population, few deaths in this category are reported. Where such cases do occur, investigations are conducted by me. One case was reported during 1933.

It may be of interest to note that, from 1900 to 1933 inclusive, only 16 maternal deaths have occurred amongst City residents.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

Section 65 of the above-mentioned Act makes it obligatory upon any person residing in the City, undertaking for reward the nursing and maintenance of an infant under the age of 9 years, apart from its parents, to give notice to the Corporation—

(a) In the case of an infant not already in his care, being the first infant proposed to be received for reward, not less than seven days before he receives the infant.

(b) In the case of any other infant not already in his care, not less than 48 hours before he receives the infant.

(c) In the case of an infant already in his care without reward, within 48 hours after entering into the undertaking for reward.

The Corporation are empowered by Section 66 to fix the number of infants under the age of 9 years who may be kept in any dwelling in which there is an infant in respect of whom notice is required, and to impose conditions where the number may be exceeded.

Power is given for removal of infants kept in unsuitable premises or by unsuitable persons.

The foregoing are amendments and extensions of obligations empowered by the Children Act, 1908.

The number of cases in which the legislation applies in the City is very small, but in view of the fact that important alterations were made in the responsibilities of foster-parents, appropriate advertisements were made in the form attached to the Schedule in the Memorandum on the subject issued by the Ministry of Health.

Your Tuberculosis Sister and Health Visitor, Miss S. A. Backhouse, was appointed Protection Visitor under Part 2 (2) of the Children Act, 1908.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

Paragraph 3 of the Memorandum 162 B.D., issued by the Ministry of Health, suggests that blind children under school age have escaped inclusion on the Register of the Blind because of confusion as to which department of the local authority is responsible for their welfare. Co-operation between the Blind Persons Act Committee and the Infant Welfare Act Committee is deemed to be of importance in this connection, and this co-operation has now been established in the City.

The causes of blindness are such as to suggest much of this disability in children as a matter for prevention. Prominent causes are accident, syphilis, purulent conjunctivitis, congenital defects, and ophthalmia neonatorum. Half of the blindness due to purulent conjunctivitis is deemed avoidable, at least two-thirds of the syphilis, and almost all the ophthalmia neonatorum. It is considered that only one child in five is born in a clean home in England, hence purulent conjunctivitis, but feeding may have influence in this matter. As regards gonococcal infection of the eyes, this can be nearly obviated by proper attention to the child at birth. Syphilis can be largely prevented according to the use made by the syphilitic pregnant woman of the facilities for cure of her disease. A syphilitic pregnant person, treated from the early months of pregnancy, will bear a normal child. Children born syphilitic, with persistent treatment from early birth, are rendered normal. It, therefore, appears that gonococcal and syphilitic blindness should be reduced under systems of ante-natal and post-natal care in properly arranged clinics. Congenital syphilis, untreated, shows itself in the eyes at any time between the ages of 2 and 35, and 2 to 10 years of treatment is then necessary before even a quiescent stage in the disease is reached.

There remain many diseases of the eye which are truly hereditary in nature, and which are handed on inevitably from generation to generation in more or less well-known mendelian ways; these can be but registered, prevention in them is a matter of eugenics. The country, however, is turning over in its sleep on this subject.

The Memorandum of the Advisory Committee recognises the difficulty of determining whether a child under the school age is a blind person within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, and that it requires discretion on the part of the registering body to determine whether a child is suitable for registration; but where there is doubt, it is deemed preferable to register a child under the school age as blind, in order to keep it under observation, rather than run risk of the lapse of a number of years before steps are taken to provide the special education it may require.

The close liason now established with St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the matters of infant welfare and the treatment of venereal disease is an agency well calculated to do a large preventive work and to make early note of the cases which arise.

Circular 1353 of the Ministry of Health on the certification of blindness draws attention to the following points:—

- (1) A person should not be registered as blind until satisfactory medical evidence of blindness is produced.
- (2) Local Authorities should consider the desirability of the examination and certifying of a blind person by a medical practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology—*i.e.*, a medical practitioner in charge of the ophthalmic department of a General Hospital, or one holding a recognised diploma in ophthalmology, or one who, by reason of special experience in the practice of ophthalmology, is fully competent to secure a correct and just certification.
- (3) A form of certification designed to be at once a certificate and a record for compilation of statistics of scientific value, which should be used in every case of blindness placed upon the register.

The Minister and Board of Education have authorised the Prevention of Blindness Committee to collate and tabulate the statistics for the use of local authorities.

An appendix to the circular gives intimate technical directions for the use of the certifying ophthalmologist and a definition of blindness for the purposes of the Blind Persons Act, 1920. For registration the person must be "so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential"—*i.e.*, not his ordinary or any particular work, but any work. It is recognised in this stringency, however, that a person with recent defect is less able to adapt himself to his environment than a person whose defect in acuity of vision is of long standing; and an old person with recent failure of sight, so readily as a young person with equal defect.

The Metropolitan Society for the Blind, who are the agents for the Corporation, report for the year 1932-33 that the City of London blind number only 15, of whom in seven blindness occurred below the age of 50, in four below 30, and in two below 20. No one of the City blind is now below age 30.

The services of an ophthalmologist have been obtained through the medium of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at a fee of two guineas for examination and certification.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One hundred and six cases of infectious disease were notified or reported during the year 1933.

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 18th day of March, 1934. Appropriate notice to interested parties was given, a copy of which is reproduced in Appendix E of this Report.

Fifteen of the cases reported were Diphtheria, compared with 22 in 1932. The number of Scarlet Fever cases was 39, compared with 29 in 1932. There were 10 cases of Erysipelas. Measles and German Measles are not notifiable diseases, but 21 cases of the former illness were brought to my notice by medical practitioners and through the medium of the school medical service. Seventeen cases of Chicken-pox were notified, 1 of Enteric Fever, 1 case of suspected food poisoning, 1 of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and 1 of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

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

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

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	15	....	15	....	....	....	4	11
Scarlet Fever	39	4	30	3	....	2	3	34
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erysipelas	10	3	....	....	5	2	....	8
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Acute Polio-myelitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Malaria contracted abroad	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acute Primary Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Food poisoning or suspected food poisoning	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Amoebic Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicken-pox	17	13	2	....	1	1	....	16
Totals	85	21	48	3	8	5	7	73
Measles	21	6	14	1	....	....	....	21
Totals	106	27	62	4	8	5	7	94

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 1933 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.
1928	51	96·0	4·0
1929	60	90·0	10·0
1930	58	93·1	6·9
1931	38	94·7	5·3
1932	57	91·2	8·8
Average for the five years	52·8	93·0	7·0
1933	56	87·5	12·3

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

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 35 years.	35 years and under 45 years.	45 years and under 65 years.		65 years and over.
Small-pox
Cholera
Plague
Diphtheria
Erysipelas
Scarlet Fever
Typhus
Enteric
Relapsing
Continued
Puerperal
Puerperal Pyrexia
Polio-myelitis
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Other forms of Tuberculosis
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Measles
Rubella
Chicken-pox
Malaria (contracted abroad)
Acute Primary Pneumonia
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
Encephalitis Lethargica
Amœbic Dysentery
Food Poisoning
TOTALS

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

MEASLES.

The customary arrangements were made for dealing with the bi-annual epidemic of measles in schools, and in Appendix F will be seen a copy of a communication which was handed, through the head teachers, to parents of all children entering Infants' Departments of schools where measles was reported, directing attention to the importance of early treatment of the malady. At the same time all mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centre were similarly advised.

SUMMARY OF SMALL-POX FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

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, 1933, was 34.

The total number of persons in contact with cases ascertained or notified during the period ended 31st December, 1933, was 490.

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 1933.

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 1933.

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 7.5 per cent. of these cases.

Specimens.	Disease Suspected.	Result.	
		Positive.	Negative.
28 Swabbings from throats	Diphtheria	2	26
12 Sputa	Tuberculosis	1	11

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.

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.

POST-GRADUATE NURSING COURSE.

With the approval of your Committee, your Tuberculosis Sister and Health Visitor attended a special post-graduate course of nursing organised by the College of Nursing in June last.

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 1,023.

The following is a brief summary of the work carried out during 1933:—

At the beginning of the year 489 males and 187 females were registered on the books as being under treatment or observation, which compares with 563 males and 220 females at the beginning of the previous year. Of these patients, 334 males and 174 females were under treatment for syphilis, and 155 males and 13 females for gonorrhœa. No patients were under treatment for conditions other than venereal disease.

New patients admitted totalled 1,023, as compared with 981 in the previous year, the total attendances were 30,377. Unfortunately, 204 cases discharged themselves before completion of treatment, and 204, although completing treatment, failed to submit themselves to final test.

Twelve males and 10 females were transferred to other centres after treatment, whilst 442 males and 90 females were discharged after completion of treatment and observation.

There were 6 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.
14,301	6,025	—	—	8,347	1,214	309	70	23,068	7,309

In the laboratories associated with the Centre, 8,314 specimens were examined, 28 for the detection of spirochetes, 1,712 for gonococci, 6,370 examinations for the Wassermann or serum test, and 204 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 Serum test in respect of these patients:—

		No. of patients treated.				Examinations.		For Wassermann or Serum Test Reactions.
		For Syphilis.	For Gonorrhœa.	For Non-Venereal Conditions.	For Spirochetes.	For Gonococci.		
London	....	256	387	355	28	1,704	6,366
Essex	....	1	—	6	—	—	4
Herts.	....	—	—	1	—	—	—
Surrey	....	—	4	7	—	4	—
Kent	....	—	1	5	—	4	—
Middlesex	....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex	....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	....	†257	†392	374	28	1,712	6,370

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

Year.	New Patients.			Total Attendances.	"606."	Bismuth.	Mercury.	In-Pts.	Path. Ex.
	Men.	Women.	Total.						
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
1933	845	178	1,023	30,377	4,155	8,532	....	6	8,314
Totals	7,756	2,505	2,330	273,531	42,418	39,974	17,975	316	98,739

† Including 50 patients who are known to have received treatment at other Centres and referred to in Item 4 of annual returns.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE
AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE
31st DECEMBER, 1933.

	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	334	174	....	....	155	13	....	....	489	187	676
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	28	4	....	....	24	....	....	....	52	4	56
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	25	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	3	28
" secondary	43	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	26	69
" latent in 1st year of infection	49	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	26	75
" all later stages	51	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	3	54
" congenital	11	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	10	21
Soft Chancre .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection .....	....	....	....	....	263	41	....	....	263	41	304
" later .....	....	....	....	....	67	1	....	....	67	1	68
Conditions other than venereal .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	65	309	65	374
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	7	3	....	....	20	....	....	....	27	3	30
TOTAL OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	548	249	....	....	529	55	309	65	1,386	369	1,755
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15)	23	4	....	....	123	23	296	63	442	90	532
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	24
" secondary	22	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	16	38
" latent in 1st year of infection	33	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	20	53
" all later stages	18	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	10	28
" congenital	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	5
Soft Chancre .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection .....	....	....	....	....	74	6	....	....	74	6	80
" later .....	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	32	....	32
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15)	91	10	....	....	113	....	....	....	204	10	214
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners :—	2	8	....	....	10	2	....	....	12	10	22
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	334	177	....	....	177	24	13	2	524	203	727
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4.)	548	249	....	....	529	55	309	65	1,386	369	1,755
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	12
" secondary	11	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	3	14
" latent in 1st year of infection	14	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	9	23
" all later stages	10	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	13
" congenital .....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	14,301	6,025	....	....	3,267	828	420	70	17,988	6,923	24,911
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing .....	....	....	....	....	5,080	386	....	....	5,080	386	5,466
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	14,301	6,025	....	....	8,347	1,214	420	70	23,068	7,309	30,377
12. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year .....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	4	2	6
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given .....	....	....	....	....	167	101	....	....	167	101	268

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.—*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	2	....	3	1	4	5	2	4	11	10
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :— (a) Names of preparations (b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) (c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis	Arsenobenzene Compounds.				Mercury.				Bismuth.	
	Neosalvarsan. Sil. Salvarsan. Neokharsavan. Novarsenobil.				....				Bis. Oxychloride 5% glucose sol. and Colossal Metal Bismuth 10%.	
	4,155				....				8,532	
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V ²¹ as amended by Memo. V ^{21a} followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhoea? If not, in what way are they modified ?	Yes.									
	—									

	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	for Spirochetes.	for Gonococci.	Wassermann.	Others for Syphilis.	for Gonorrhoea.
16. Pathological Work :— (a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre.	28	1,709	1,077	1,016	....
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	....	....	....	....	....

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.	Kent.	Surrey.	Herts.	Total.
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :— Syphilis Soft Chancre Gonorrhoea Conditions other than venereal TOTAL	256 387 355 998	1 6 7 7	.... .... 1 5 6	.... .... 4 7 11	.... .... 1 1 1	.... .... .... .... .... 1,023
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	30,142	49	142	43	1	30,377
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area	268	....	....	....	....	268
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	4,136	19	....	....	....	4,155

Jan., 1934.

(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. 5.0 p.m.—7.0 p.m.
Fridays	....	12.30 p.m. (New cases only.) 3.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m.

In all, 240 sessions have been held.

New Patients.—The number of new patients examined was 312, as compared with 318 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 :—

Referred to		Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
X-ray Department	....	94	198	292
.. Surgical ..	....	3	2	5
.. Dental ..	....	2	3	5
.. Throat ..	....	10	23	33
.. Pathological ..	....	2	4	6
.. Other ..	....	0	6	6
		111	236	347

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. Five residents and one non-resident patient were admitted for this and other purposes.

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

	City Residents.	Non-Residents.	Total.
Positive	4	5	9
Negative	25	53	78

Residential Treatment.—The number of patients for whom residential treatment was arranged was 88.

	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	12	5	8	1	3	29
Patients non-resident	47	10	2	—	—	59
	59	15	10	1	3	88

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 26 was 57.

In addition, 54 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 183.

Total Attendances :—

Residents	....	389
Non-Residents	....	754
		1,143

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 1933.

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. Three cases have been admitted under this scheme during the year.

Artificial Pneumothorax.—Artificial pneumothorax treatment has been used again during the year. Artificial pneumothorax refills were done in 32 City and 260 non-City patients, 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. 74 homes have been visited, and 344 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 17 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, and 62 homes were visited in this connection. 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 1933, 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	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
35	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	10	1	—	2	—	2	—	—

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

CONGRESSES.

The Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, at Eastbourne, from 30th May to the 4th June; the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, at Blackpool, from 18th to the 24th June; and the Congress of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, at Cardiff, on the 13th, 14th and 15th July last, were all attended by representatives of the City Corporation, and again provided ample evidence of the value of these meetings.

One of my staff also attended the Congress of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, held at Clacton-on-Sea, from the 4th to the 9th September.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1933.
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.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—							
(a) Definitely tuberculous....	5	5	1	1	6	5	12
(b) Diagnosis not completed....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Non-tuberculous....	5	5	2	2	5	5	14
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—							
(a) Definitely tuberculous....	2	1	1	1	2	1	3
(b) Diagnosis not completed....	8	28	7	8	8	28	51
(c) Non-tuberculous....							
C.—CASES 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)....					13	33	9
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—							
(a) Definitely tuberculous....	30	16	1	1	4	2	1
(b) Diagnosis not completed....	1	1	4	2	1	2	3
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1933:—	51						
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years....							4
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"....	9						
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)....							4
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)....	389						
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December....							—
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—							
(a) Personal....	12						
(b) Other....	—						
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)....							1
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes....	344						
10. Number of							
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined....							29
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work....							94
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....							26

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.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—							
(a) Definitely tuberculous....	67	54	3	3	9	8	145
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous....					6	3	9
(c) Non-tuberculous....					33	36	77
B.—Number of Tuberculous City workers attending Dispensary for treatment on Dec. 31st, 1933							22
C.—Number of Non-Resident and Non-Workers attending Dispensary for treatment on Dec. 31st, 1933							30

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I. Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1933, to the 31st December, 1933.

Age Periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.												Total Notifications.
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.												
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males ...	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	4	1	2	....	12	20
" Females ...	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	3	....	....	....	10	16
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	4
" " Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2

PART II. SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary Males	1	1
" Females	1	1
Non-Pulmonary Males
" " Females

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below:—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { from local Registers	2	....
{ transferable deaths from Registrar General
Posthumous notifications
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths)
Other sources, if any (specify)

PART III. NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1933, on the Register of Notifications	38	19	57	4	5	9	66
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ... ..	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
2. Recovery from the disease ... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Death	5	3	8	1	....	1	9

NOTES.
PART I.

(a) *Formal Notifications* are notifications which are made in pursuance of Article 5 of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, or by Naval, Military or Air Force Medical Authorities, in pursuance of Section 5 (b) of the Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1916.

(b) *Primary Notifications* for the purpose of columns (2) — (13) relate to patients who have never previously been formally notified in the area to which the Return relates.

A patient who changes his residence from one Sanitary District to another in the same County may properly be the subject of Primary Notification in each such District. Only the first of such notifications, however, should be recorded in columns (2) — (13) of the Return for the County concerned, the subsequent notification(s) being included in column (14).

(c) *Column (14).* All *formal notifications*, whether duplicate or not, should be included in this column.

General.—Patients notified as suffering from combined pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis should be included among the "pulmonary" returns only. If a patient, already notified as suffering from one form of tuberculosis, is subsequently notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the same Sanitary District as suffering from another form of tuberculosis, the fact should be noted in the Notification Register, but such notification should be recorded as a duplicate notification.

PART II.

(a) New cases of tuberculosis first coming to knowledge otherwise than by formal notification may, in some instances, afterwards be formally notified under the Regulations. Should such formal notification be received *within the same year* as that in which the case first came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, it should be recorded as a "Primary Notification," and excluded from the Supplemental Return. If the formal notification is received in a subsequent year, such notification should be regarded as duplicate, as the case has already been included in the Supplemental Return for a previous year.

(b) A formal notification which is not received until after the death of the patient should be included in the Supplemental Return as a "posthumous notification."

(c) Particulars of cases coming to knowledge through the Death Returns, as well as of cases notified posthumously, are required by Article 10(2) of the Regulations to be entered in the Notification Register. It follows that such cases will also be duly included in the number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of "death" (cf. Head 3 of the second section of Part III. of the Form overleaf).

(d) No case should be included both in the Summary of Notifications and in the Supplemental Return for the same year.

(e) In Counties, the particulars for the purposes of this Return should be obtained by the procedure suggested in paragraph 2 of Part II. of Circular 549.

PART III.

In Counties, the information should be compiled from the quarterly statements for the year 1933, which are required to be furnished to the County Medical Officer of Health by the Medical Officer of Health of each District in the County, in pursuance of Article 10 (8) of the Regulations, and should represent the sum of the figures relating to each District in the County. If any of these quarterly statements has not been duly received by the County Medical Officer of Health, the Ministry should be furnished with particulars, including the name of the District concerned. Further, if the County Medical Officer of Health is in any doubt as to the accuracy of the figures included in his Return, he should record the fact, giving reasons.

SMOKE AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Twenty-six complaints of smoke nuisance or annoyance from chimneys were dealt with during the year, and in connection with these 208 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 1933, 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 Guildhall 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 1933.

Month of the Year 1933.	PLACE.	Rainfall mm.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Metric tons per square kilometre.									
			Insoluble matter.			Soluble matter.			Included in soluble matter.			
			Tar.	Carbonaceous other than tar.	Ash.	Loss on ignition.	Ash.	Total solids.	Sulphates (SO ₂).	Chlorine (Cl).	Ammonia (NH ₃).	
January	Meteorological Office	30	0.28	2.12	3.80	0.65	1.78	8.63	0.75	0.47	0.03	
	Golden Lane	24	0.34	3.39	6.57	2.62	3.67	16.59	1.77	1.24	0.23	
	Victoria Park	25	0.06	0.80	1.46	0.91	2.07	5.30	0.78	0.32	0.06	
February	Meteorological Office	48	0.25	1.36	3.22	0.96	2.11	7.90	0.72	0.52	0.05	
	Golden Lane	29	0.13	0.91	1.54	2.18	3.48	8.24	1.70	1.03	0.22	
	Victoria Park	32	0.12	1.44	3.09	0.83	1.99	7.47	0.66	0.33	0.07	
March	Meteorological Office	54	0.12	0.93	1.22	1.19	1.74	5.20	0.89	0.41	0.01	
	Golden Lane	40	0.25	3.16	5.80	1.61	3.77	14.59	0.41	0.80	0.12	
	Victoria Park	55	0.14	1.63	3.21	0.98	2.30	8.26	0.94	0.23	0.07	
April	Meteorological Office	18	0.08	0.29	0.51	0.74	0.96	2.58	0.30	0.17	0.01	
	Golden Lane	27	0.15	1.56	3.45	1.95	2.39	9.50	1.04	0.64	0.09	
	Victoria Park	18	0.05	0.74	3.23	0.61	1.22	5.85	0.64	0.17	0.04	
May	Meteorological Office	41	0.18	0.70	1.00	0.98	1.31	4.17	0.70	0.22	0.02	
	Golden Lane	40	0.18	2.90	4.56	1.50	2.45	11.60	1.03	0.53	0.15	
	Victoria Park	47	0.12	2.15	6.35	0.75	1.68	11.05	0.80	0.23	0.07	
June	Meteorological Office	47	0.13	1.02	1.13	1.23	1.61	5.12	0.88	0.20	0.03	
	Golden Lane	40	0.21	0.84	2.64	1.60	0.65	5.94	0.47	0.26	0.06	
	Victoria Park	44	0.09	1.74	5.32	0.53	1.85	9.53	0.94	0.20	0.06	
July	Meteorological Office	52	0.08		0.62	3.16	3.16	7.02	1.08	0.49	0.05	
	Golden Lane	28	0.16	0.84	2.33	1.51	1.85	6.69	0.55	0.26	0.06	
	Victoria Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	Meteorological Office	13	0.12	0.66	1.26	2.15	1.61	5.80	0.83	0.41	0.01	
	Golden Lane	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Victoria Park	13	0.06	0.61	1.24	0.37	0.98	3.26	0.48	0.13	0.06	
September	Meteorological Office	82	0.16	1.08	2.46	0.65	2.77	7.12	1.12	0.30	0.05	
	Golden Lane	128	0.93	4.12	6.71	6.90	7.38	26.04	3.37	1.05	0.59	
	Victoria Park	61	0.05	0.93	1.83	1.09	1.45	5.35	0.91	0.27	0.10	
October	Meteorological Office	34	0.18	0.71	2.24	0.89	1.31	5.33	0.64	0.33	0.04	
	Golden Lane	38	0.29	2.12	5.49	1.80	2.58	12.28	1.14	0.54	0.10	
	Victoria Park	35	0.16	2.93	4.63	0.70	1.83	10.25	1.01	0.21	0.09	
November	Meteorological Office	22	0.21	1.36	2.63	0.94	1.72	6.86	0.63	0.55	0.05	
	Golden Lane	21	0.25	1.87	2.96	1.75	1.83	8.67	0.85	0.58	0.11	
	Victoria Park	22	0.06	0.73	1.04	0.69	1.17	3.69	0.61	0.24	0.05	
December	Meteorological Office	10	0.21	1.48	2.79	0.92	2.72	8.12	0.93	0.84	0.06	
	Golden Lane	8	0.62	2.71	6.35	12.46	12.49	34.63	4.92	0.27	0.14	
	Victoria Park	7	0.02	0.33	0.50	0.53	1.21	2.59	0.55	0.20	0.06	

CREMATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
49 YEARS—1885-1933.

YEAR.	Woking.*	Manchester.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Hull.	Darlington.	Leicester.	Golders Green.	Birmingham.	Leeds.	City of London.	Sheffield.	Bradford.	W. Norwood.	Hendon Park.	Pontypool.	Bristol.	Ipwich.	Edinburgh.	Brighton.	Gloucester.	Nottingham.	Reading. (Opened Aug. 1929)	Southampton. (Opened July, 1929)	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	6,316
1933	447	674	202	247	148	128	122	2,396	395	153	192	108	101	624	10	84	300	120	359	300	20	90	67	193	7,480
Totals	8,934	8,150	2,613	2,622	1,497	816	1,273	28884	3,004	1196	1,868	1063	870	4,951	120	319	1044	376	939	785	39	234	80	270	71947

* "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 November, 1902. Vide "Transactions of Cremation Society of England, 1903," p. 31.

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

CREMATION.

The Sanitary Committee of the City Corporation, acting as the Burial Board for the City of London, had before them, in the early part of the year, the question of enlarging the use of the Crematorium which they had established at the City of London Cemetery, which is situated at Manor Park, E. It was felt that the excellent provision which it had made for this the most desirable method of disposal of the dead was not sufficiently known

in the neighbouring areas to either the general public or to medical practitioners. Accordingly, with this object in view, I communicated with the medical officers of health of 98 local authorities which might be regarded as coming within the geographical orbit of the Crematorium at Manor Park, suggesting that the local authority might see its way, through their medical officer of health, to bring the uses of the Crematorium to the notice of doctors practising in their area, and to such other persons as might be induced to consider its advantages. I also suggested that a paragraph drawing attention to the sanitary and economic conditions might be included in the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health. The particularly attractive booklet, "The Garden of Rest," which has been prepared by the Burial Board, was also sent, and attention especially directed to the amenities associated with the Crematorium, which are arranged on an ideal which has no regard to the question of financial advantage to the Board.

I am pleased to say that this communication met with a very favourable reception, and that more than one thousand copies of the booklet were distributed in consequence. In many cases, too, the medical officers of health expressed their willingness to include in their next annual report some reference to the advantages of cremation and to the facilities afforded at Manor Park. There may be some significance in the fact that cremations this year reached the figure of 192, as against 158 of last year, and are the highest yet recorded at the Corporation Crematorium.

MEAT INSPECTION.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports of fresh meat and bacon for the twelve months 1933, were :—

	1933. Beef. Cwts.	1932. Beef. Cwts.	1933. Mutton and Lamb. Cwts.	1932. Mutton and Lamb. Cwts.
Argentina	7,645,174	7,462,063	1,146,601	1,385,720
Australia	1,164,035	957,589	1,306,666	1,156,034
Brazil	517,022	481,090	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—
Irish Free State	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	706,750	578,881	3,734,462	3,915,865
Poland	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—
United States	50,130	47,466	—	—
Uruguay	673,471	699,849	171,958	163,690
Other Countries	361,916	142,455	338,756	350,187
Totals	11,118,498	10,369,393	6,698,443	6,971,496
	1933. Pork. Cwts.	1932. Pork. Cwts.	1933. Bacon. Cwts.	1932. Bacon. Cwts.
Argentina	166,356	108,934	—	—
Australia	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	506,113	182,683
Denmark	—	—	5,524,497	7,672,030
Irish Free State	194,695	262,151	204,303	199,530
Lithuania	—	—	415,526	—
Netherlands	—	—	871,950	971,567
New Zealand	278,082	131,142	—	—
Poland	—	—	783,758	1,142,524
Sweden	—	—	402,634	430,248
United States	83,322	32,542	62,931	63,318
Uruguay	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	95,369	67,986	313,221	744,032
Totals	817,824	602,755	9,084,933	11,405,932

Beef.—The figures show a decrease of 12,354 tons on the previous year. 73 per cent. of the beef was imported as chilled, being over 31,301 tons less than in 1932, and 27 per cent. arrived in the frozen condition, being 17,530 tons more than the previous year. Argentina shipped 68 per cent. of the total amount, Australia sent 10 per cent., New Zealand and

Uruguay each sent 5 per cent., and Brazil sent 4 per cent. Other countries, 3 per cent. The figures for 1934 should show increases from other countries, as the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are now amongst the exporters to Great Britain.

The imports of beef in the form of tinned beef, extracts, etc., amounted to over 46,177 tons.

Mutton and Lamb.—Under this heading there is shown a decrease of 11,794 tons compared with the previous year. New Zealand, as usual, sent the largest proportion, viz., 55 per cent. Australia sent 19 per cent., Argentina 17 per cent., and other countries 4 per cent. Sheep and lamb offals and preserved by-products amounted to 9,238 tons.

Fresh Pork.—The Irish Free State is practically the only sender of fresh pork, and the amount sent decreased 3,950 tons compared with 1932.

Frozen Pork.—The amount of this article of food has markedly increased from New Zealand, Argentina, United States and other countries. New Zealand sent 33 per cent. of the total.

Bacon.—The imports of bacon decreased considerably; this is due, no doubt, to the quota. Denmark continues to be the chief sender, having exported to Britain 60 per cent. of the total. Holland takes second place, Poland third, Canada fourth, followed closely by Lithuania and Sweden. In value, quality and demand the products of those countries appear to be respectively: Denmark, Sweden, Canada, Holland, Irish Free State, other countries, Poland, Lithuania and United States.

Hams.—The U.S.A. continues to be the most important sender, her contributions amounting to 65 per cent. of the total; 5,000 tons more arrived from this country than in 1932. Canada also sent 2,000 tons more.

Live Cattle.—Canada greatly increased her shipments of live cattle—51,433, against 16,724 in the previous year. A depot has been opened for the reception of cattle at Tilbury, the proprietors of which anticipate a further increase of imports. Forty-three thousand seven hundred and thirteen fewer cattle arrived from the Irish Free State, which was the only country to send sheep and pigs.

Average prices were given as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Canada	£16 17 7	—	—
Irish Free State, including stores	9 8 9	£1 1 6	£2 1 8

LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS.

Analysis and Comparison of Supplies in Tons.

Description and Country of Origin.	Twelve Months.		Difference.
	1933.	1932.	
<i>Beef and Veal:</i>			
England and Wales	19,999	20,082	— 83
Scotland	14,521	13,971	+ 550
Ireland	2,557	2,316	+ 241
Australia	11,607	7,484	+ 4,123
New Zealand	3,525	3,312	+ 213
Canada	2,945	1,299	+ 1,646
Un. of S. Africa & S. Rhodesia	3,325	243	+ 3,082
U.S. of America	1,901	1,852	+ 49
Argentina	154,577	163,613	— 9,036
Uruguay	6,508	5,765	+ 743
Brazil, etc.	7,593	7,463	+ 130
Netherlands	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—
Other Countries	—	3	— 3
Totals: Beef and Veal	229,058	227,403	+ 1,655
Totals: Carried forward	229,058	227,403	+ 1,655

Description and Country of Origin.	Tons	Twelve Months.		Difference.
		1933.	1932.	
Totals : Brought forward	229,058	227,403	+ 1,655
<i>Mutton and Lamb :</i>				
England and Wales	13,447	12,763	+ 684
Scotland	18,366	21,499	- 3,133
Ireland	2,331	939	+ 1,392
Australia	19,281	17,821	+ 1,460
New Zealand	72,234	78,115	- 5,881
Canada	19	6	+ 13
Un. of S. Africa & S. Rhodesia	6	2	+ 4
U.S. of America	36	14	+ 22
Argentina	19,357	20,942	- 1,585
Uruguay	672	601	+ 71
Brazil, etc.	369	394	- 25
Netherlands	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—
Other Countries	320	217	+ 103
Totals : Mutton and Lamb	146,438	153,313	- 6,875
<i>Pork and Bacon :</i>				
England and Wales	24,370	28,155	- 3,785
Scotland	40	39	+ 1
Ireland	6,471	8,650	- 2,179
Australia	2,596	2,009	+ 587
New Zealand	4,200	2,006	+ 2,194
Canada	283	31	+ 252
Un. of S. Africa & S. Rhodesia	—	—	—
U.S. of America	536	347	+ 189
Argentina	762	679	+ 83
Uruguay	—	—	—
Brazil, etc.	90	56	+ 34
Netherlands	*844	*899	- 55
Denmark	*872	*1,296	- 424
Other Countries	*3,059	*3,708	- 649
Totals : Pork and Bacon	44,123	47,875	- 3,752
<i>Poultry and Game :</i>				
England and Wales	9,703	9,647	+ 56
Scotland	650	633	+ 17
Ireland	1,717	1,740	- 23
Australia	87	125	- 38
New Zealand	12	7	+ 5
Canada	153	282	- 129
Un. of S. Africa & S. Rhodesia	7	—	+ 7
U.S. of America	180	42	+ 138
Argentina	377	247	+ 130
Uruguay	—	—	—
Brazil, etc.	—	—	—
Netherlands	1,339	1,303	+ 36
Denmark	25	9	+ 16
Other Countries	9,431	10,615	- 1,184
Totals : Poultry and Game	23,681	24,650	- 969
<i>Rabbits :</i>				
England and Wales	1,025	895	+ 130
Scotland	32	33	- 1
Ireland	1	5	- 4
Australia	6,363	6,889	- 526
New Zealand	330	341	- 11
Canada	—	—	—
Un. of S. Africa & S. Rhodesia	—	—	—
U.S. of America	—	—	—
Argentina	—	1	- 1
Uruguay	—	—	—
Brazil, etc.	—	—	—
Netherlands	108	189	- 81
Denmark	2	2	—
Other Countries	382	650	- 268
Totals : Rabbits	8,243	9,005	- 762
Totals : Carried forward	451,543	462,246	- 10,703

Description and Country of Origin.	Tons	Twelve Months.		Difference.
		1932.	1933.	
Totals: Brought forward	.... Tons	451,543	462,246	— 10,703
<i>Eggs:</i>				
England and Wales	1,568	1,519	+ 49
Scotland	—	2	— 2
Ireland	177	223	— 46
Australia	115	136	— 21
New Zealand	3	3	—
Canada	8	—	+ 8
Un. of S. Africa & S. Rhodesia	189	116	+ 73
U.S. of America	2	1	+ 1
Argentina	11	13	— 2
Uruguay	1	2	— 1
Brazil, etc.	—	—	—
Netherlands	95	305	— 210
Denmark	50	174	— 124
Other Countries	311	142	+ 169
Totals: Eggs	.... Tons	2,530	2,636	— 106
<i>Butter and Cheese:</i>				
England and Wales	264	376	— 112
Scotland	—	—	—
Ireland	8	5	+ 3
Australia	164	151	+ 13
New Zealand	270	311	— 41
Canada	2	25	— 23
Un. of S. Africa & S. Rhodesia	—	10	— 10
U.S. of America	6	2	+ 4
Argentina	70	97	— 27
Uruguay	1	—	+ 1
Brazil, etc.	—	—	—
Netherlands	117	78	+ 39
Denmark	—	6	— 6
Other Countries	93	15	+ 78
Totals: Butter and Cheese	.... Tons	995	1,076	— 81
<i>Sundries:</i>				
England and Wales	530	526	+ 4
Scotland	—	—	—
Ireland	3	2	+ 1
Australia	6	3	+ 3
New Zealand	12	2	+ 10
Canada	7	1	+ 6
Un. of S. Africa & S. Rhodesia	3	2	+ 1
U.S. of America	41	27	+ 14
Argentina	1	6	— 5
Uruguay	—	—	—
Brazil, etc.	—	—	—
Netherlands	63	97	— 34
Denmark	94	171	— 77
Other Countries	585	485	+ 100
Totals: Sundries	.... Tons	1,345	1,322	+ 23
Grand Totals	.... Tons	456,413	467,280	— 10,867

Beef and Veal.—The figures show a decrease of home-produced supplies in England and Wales, but an increase in consignments from Scotland and Ireland.

Mutton and Lamb.—There was a considerable increase in the amount of mutton and lamb from England and Wales, but a large decrease from Scotland.

Bacon and Pork.—The figures show considerable decrease in home-produced supplies.

Poultry, Game, Rabbits, Eggs, Butter, Cheese and Sundries.—There was very little difference between the amounts of those home-produced articles and those of 1932.

Of the 456,413 tons, Home Produce consisted of 25·8 per cent., Dominion 28·0 per cent. and Foreign 46·2 per cent.

Farmers still complain of Foreign competition, but much of the beef, mutton, lamb and pork compared very unfavourably with imported articles of the same kind.

In general, beef lacked finish, mutton was heavy and pork very uneven in quality.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following table shows the amount of British diseased meat discovered in the markets, a small diminution compared with former years. :—

	GREAT BRITAIN.—1933.													
	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.		Veal.		Goat.		Lungs.	Measurings.	Flocks.	Heads.
	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Tongues.				
Abscesses	—	—	53	—	71	4	9	3	—	1	—	—	15	37
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2
Adenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	—	—	4	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	5	4	757	—	53	—	38	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhagic Musculature	1	—	1	—	96	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killed in Extremis	—	—	22	—	10	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukæmia (Pseudo)	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Myositis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	1	4	3	1	8	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteoporosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Disease	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	—	1	73	1	296	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Pneumonia and Pericarditis	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rachitis	—	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Erysipelas and Fever	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Bovine)	15	7	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	26	—	—	—	17
Tuberculosis (Porcine)	—	—	—	—	492	22	—	—	—	—	56	152	785	3,710
Urticaria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for 1933	22	18	1,000	2	1,082	34	123	5	3	31	58	152	829	3,767
Totals for 1932	17	21	347	11	1,500	139	85	9	2	36	17	145	587	6,152

IRELAND (SOUTHERN).

The consignments of food received from this country, compared with those of 1932, were as follows, viz. :—

	Tons of Beef.	Tons of Mutton.	Tons of Pork and Bacon.	Tons of Poultry and Game.	Tons of Rabbits.	Tons of Butter and Cheese.	Tons of Eggs.	Tons of Sundries.
1933	2,557	2,331	6,471	1,717	1	8	177	3
1932	2,316	939	8,650	1,740	5	5	223	2

The amount of unsound food surrendered is shown in Tables Nos. 18 and 19.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	Sides.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Sides.
Abscess	—	—	2	—	2	2
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	6	—
Emaciation	—	—	4	—	1	2
Hæmorrhagic Musculature	—	—	1	—	2	—
Killed while exhausted	—	—	1	—	1	2
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	—	—	—	2	5	5
Tuberculosis	2	3	—	—	15	24
Total for 1933	2	3	8	2	32	35
Total for 1932	—	1	—	—	47	144

Argentina.—The following table shows the amount of food, in tons, received from this country, compared with the amount for 1932 :—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork and Bacon.	Poultry and Game.	Eggs.	Cheese and Butter.	Sundries.
1933	154,577	19,357	762	377	11	70	1
1932	163,613	20,942	679	247	13	97	6

The amount of diseased meat surrendered from this year's consignments are shown in the following table, and the amount of unsound food surrendered in tables Nos. 18 and 19.

	Beef. Quarters.		Mutton. Carcasses.		Mutton. Quarters.		Mutton. Pieces.		Pork. Carcasses.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Abscess	27	38	9	34	—	5	—	1	1	3
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	215	161	19	12	8	11	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukæmia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanotic Tumour	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteomalacia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Hinds)	84	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ (Fores)	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ (Pork)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	135	101	232	195	19	17	8	12	2	4

Australia.—This country sent to the markets during the year the following amounts of food, in tons, compared with those for 1932 :—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork.	Poultry and Game.	Rabbits.	Eggs.	Butter.	Sundries.
1933	11,607	19,281	2,596	87	6,363	115	164	6
1932	7,484	17,821	2,009	125	6,889	136	151	3

The following table shows the amounts of meat surrendered as diseased and the quantities of unsound food are shown in tables Nos. 18 and 19 :—

	Beef. Quarters.		Mutton. Carcasses.		Mutton. Quarters.		Mutton. Pieces.		Pork. Carcasses.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Abscess	3	4	5	19	—	—	—	1	2	3
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	171	122	25	41	24	9	—	—
Emaciation	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10	7	181	141	25	41	24	10	2	3

New Zealand.—From this country the total amounts of food, in tons, deposited in the markets during the year 1933, compared with those for 1932 :—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork.	Poultry and Game.	Rabbits.	Eggs.	Butter and Cheese.	Sundries.
1933	3,525	72,234	4,200	12	330	3	270	12
1932	3,312	78,115	2,006	7	341	3	311	2

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. Carcasses.		Mutton. Quarters.		Mutton. Pieces.		Pork. Carcasses.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Abscess	—	3	24	34	—	8	—	2	33	55
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	157	103	12	41	6	13	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	—
Totals	—	—	1	4	181	138	12	49	6	15

Uruguay.—The amount of food sent to the markets from Uruguay was 7,182 tons, consisting of :—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork and Bacon.	Poultry and Game.	Rabbits.	Butter and Cheese.	Eggs.	Sundries.
1933	6,508	672	—	—	—	1	1	—

The quantity of diseased meat surrendered is given herewith, and the amount of unsound food is shown in Tables 18 and 19 :—

	Beef. Quarters.		Mutton. Carcasses.		Mutton. Pieces.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Abscess	—	5	1	—	—	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	3	7	—	1
Cysticercus Bovis	—	1	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	—	6	6	7	—	1

Chile.—This country sends mutton and lamb only, and the trade is seasonal. The following table shows the amount of diseased meat surrendered, viz. :—

	Mutton. Carcases		Mutton. Quarters		Mutton. Pieces	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Abscess	—	7	—	—	—	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis	10	29	—	4	—	2
Totals	10	36	—	4	—	2

Brazil.—This country sent to the markets 7,593 tons of beef, 369 tons of mutton and lamb, and 90 tons of pork, compared with 7,463 tons of beef, 394 tons of mutton and lamb, and 56 tons of pork in 1932.

The amount of diseased meat surrendered was :—

	Beef. Quarters		Mutton. Carcases		Mutton. Pieces		Pork. Carcases	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Abscess	5	3	—	3	—	—	—	21
Tuberculosis	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	11	—	3	—	—	—	21

South Africa, including Rhodesia.—The amounts of meat were as follows : 3,325 tons of beef, 6 tons of mutton and lamb, 7 tons of poultry and game, 189 tons of eggs and 3 tons of sundries, compared with those for 1932, which were, in tons—beef 243, mutton 2, poultry and game nil, eggs 116, butter and cheese 10, sundries 2.

The attempts to introduce chilled beef from South Africa have continued and the transport condition of the meat has been excellent. The quality of some of the consignments was quite good, but in other shipments it was evident that improvement in breeding to Smithfield requirements is wanted.

The amount of meat surrendered due to disease was :—

	Beef. Quarters			Beef. Quarters	
	1932.	1933.		1932.	1933.
South Africa.	—	6	Southern Rhodesia.	—	14
Abscess	—	1	Abscess	—	16
Hæmorrhagic Glands	—	3	Tuberculosis	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	Totals	—	30
Total	—	10	Total	—	30

Other Countries.—In my last report it was suggested that all imported bacon should bear a stamp showing that it has, by *ante-mortem* and *post-mortem* examination, been found free from disease by Government Inspectors.

United States of America.

	Pork. Carcases	
	1932.	1933.
Abscess	—	1

Lithuania.

	Bacon. Sides. Pieces.	
	1932.	1933.
Abscess	5	—

Canada.

	Pork. Carcases	
	1932.	1933.
Abscess	1	—
Pleurisy	2	—
Totals	3	—

Denmark.

	Pork. Carcases	
	1932.	1933.
Abscess	4	2

Holland.

	Pork. Carcases	
	1932.	1933.
Abscess	1	1

Poland.

	Pork. Carcases	
	1932.	1933.
Abscess	5	1

Ukrania.

	Pork. Carcases	
	1932.	1933.
Abscess	1	—

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS.

The following table shows the amount of mutton taken on account of Caseous Lymphadenitis during the last three years:—

Countries.	Carcases.			Sides.			Quarters.			Pieces.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Argentina....	371	483	238	76	4	3	142	36	—	39	47	3
Australia	241	187	132	—	—	—	38	101	30	162	111	86
Brazil	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	147	105	36	98	169	85	—	79	7	—	284	93
New Zealand	201	246	154	23	—	19	4	18	12	139	393	27
Uruguay	40	3	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	32
Totals	1,030	1,024	582	197	173	107	184	234	49	388	835	241

LEADENHALL MARKET AND CITY SHOPS.

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

Bacon (Pieces)	44	Heads (Pigs)	37
Beef (Pieces)	26	Livers	1
(Livers)	111	Meat (Tins lbs.)	40
(Sweet Breads)	14	Milk (Tins)	240
(Hearts)	2	(Tins lbs.)	1,200
(Tongues)	4	Mutton (Carcases)	10
(Kidneys)	1	(Pieces)	25
Butter (lbs.)	17	Offal (lbs.)	576
Calf (Liver)....	1	Partridges	2,008
(Heads)	5	Pheasants	1,034
Capercaillies	46	Pigeons	1,669
Chickens and Poussins	1,189	Pork (Pieces)	1
Cream (Tins)	1,181	Plover	443
Curlews	5	Plucks (Pigs)	25
Deer (Carcases)	10	(Sheep)	4
Ducks	1,396	Ptarmigan	48
(Eggs)	84	Quail	424
Eggs (Hens)	930	Rabbits	10,871
(Gulls)	7,412	Sausages (lbs.)	30
Fish (Tins)	114	Sheep (Plucks)	4
Fowls	6,367	Spleens	326
Fruit (Tins)	186	Snipe	132
Game (Black)	89	Teal	118
(Unclassified)	259	Turkeys	1,001
Geese	334	Veal (Pieces)	6
Grouse	1,927	Venison (Pieces)	27
Guinea Fowls	882	Widgeon	91
Hares	2,317	Woodcock	80
Hazelhens	178		

Total for 1933	Tons. 42	Cwts. 15	Qrs. 2	Lbs. 0
" 1932	36	2	3	3
Increase	6	12	2	25

UN SOUND MEAT, ETC., REMOVED FROM COLD STORES.

Article.	No.	How Packed.	Origin.	Cause for Destruction.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef (Sweet Breads)	1	Box	Argentina	Mould Fungi....	0	0	0	22
(Cheeks)	76	Bags	" "	Decomposed....	1	18	2	10
(Heads)	3	" "	Gt. Britain	Store Perished	0	0	3	16
(Hearts)	1	" "	Argentina	Decomposed....	0	0	1	13
(Kidneys)	" "	" "	" "	" "	2	1	0	12
" "	83	Boxes	Canada	" "	0	11	2	24
" "	" "	" "	Gt. Britain	" "	0	0	1	17
(Livers)	" "	" "	Argentina	Unsound	0	11	1	25
" "	4	Cases	Brazil	Decomposed....	0	2	0	26
Carried forward					5	6	3	25

Unsound Meat, Etc., Removed from Cold Stores.—*continued.*

Article.	No.	How Packed.	Origin.	Cause for Destruction.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef (Pieces)			Brought forward	Decomposed....	5	6	3	25
" "			Argentina	Bone Taint	3	2	3	3
" "	8		Australia	Brine Stained	0	6	3	7
" "			Gt. Britain	Decomposed....	13	13	1	21
" (Stomach)	3	Bags	Argentina	"	0	1	1	10
" (Tails)			U.S.A.	"	8	19	0	11
" (Tongues)	7		Argentina	"	0	0	1	6
" "	2	Bags	Uruguay	"	0	1	0	6
Chicken			Russia	Unsound	0	2	0	17
Fat (Caul)			Argentina	Decomposed....	0	9	0	2
Glands			"	"	0	0	0	7
Mutton (Carcases)	71		"	*C.L.A.	1	3	2	12
" (Sides)	3		"	"	0	0	2	12
" (Pieces)			"	"	0	3	1	6
" (Kidneys)	14	Cases	"	Decomposed....	0	8	1	24
" (Livers)	4	Bags	"	"	0	1	3	27
" (Carcases)	17		Australia	*C.L.A.	0	5	2	24
" "	28		"	Brine Stained	0	11	3	23
" "	46		"	Decomposed....	0	12	2	11
" (Quarters)	30		"	*C.L.A.	0	3	1	26
" "	4		"	Decomposed....	0	0	0	14
" "	2		"	Injury	0	0	1	0
" (Kidneys)	39	Bags	"	Decomposed....	1	12	3	12
" (Livers)	10		"	"	0	3	0	24
" (Pieces)			"	"	0	1	1	3
" "			"	*C.L.A.	0	1	1	8
" (Shoulders)	49		"	"	0	2	1	20
" (Carcases)	12		Chile	"	0	3	3	15
" (Sides)	85		"	"	0	18	0	7
" (Quarters)	7		"	"	0	0	3	7
" (Legs)	7		"	"	0	0	1	25
" (Shoulders)	18		"	"	0	1	0	4
" (Hearts)	3	Bags	"	Transit damage	0	1	1	10
" (Kidneys)	3	Cases	"	Decomposed....	0	1	2	13
" (Carcases)	52		New Zealand	*C.L.A.	1	6	3	2
" "	50		"	Store Perished	0	11	0	11
" "	5		"	Brine Stained	0	2	1	1
" "	1		"	Vermin damage	0	0	1	2
" (Sides)	19		"	*C.L.A.	0	4	0	18
" "	1		"	Decomposed....	0	0	1	0
" "	1		"	Brine Stained	0	0	0	16
" (Quarters)	12		"	*C.L.A.	0	1	3	25
" "	2		"	Store damage	0	0	0	16
" "	2		"	Injury	0	0	0	9
" "	1		"	Brine Stained	0	0	0	9
" (Pieces)	1		"	"	0	7	1	10
" "			"	Decomposed....	6	16	1	10
" "		Bags	"	Mould Fungi	0	5	3	22
" "			"	*C.L.A.	0	0	0	22
" (Kidneys)	20	Crates	"	Decomposed....	0	13	3	20
" (Legs)	7		"	*C.L.A.	0	0	1	26
" "	15		"	Decomposed....	0	0	3	27
" "	1		"	Abscess	0	0	0	6
" (Livers)	1	Tin	"	Decomposed....	0	0	0	19
" (Carcases)	15		Uruguay	*C.L.A.	0	5	2	9
" (Pieces)			"	"	0	1	3	23
" (Shoulders)	6	Bags	Gt. Britain	Decomposed....	0	2	0	25
" (Livers)	10		"	"	0	0	0	14
Pack Meat			Australia	"	0	0	1	10
Pork (Carcases)	1		Gt. Britain	"	0	1	0	16
" "	17		New Zealand	Mould Fungi	0	10	3	10
" (Pieces)			"	"	0	0	3	24
" (Legs)	2		"	Abscess	0	0	0	15
" (Livers)			"	Decomposed....	0	3	0	1
			Carried forward		51	8	3	26

* Caseous Lymphadenitis.

Unsound Meat, Etc., Removed from Cold Stores.—*continued.*

Article.	No.	How Packed.	Origin.	Cause for Destruction.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
			Brought forward	.....	51	8	3	26
Poultry (Mixed)	.....	.....	Gt. Britain	Decomposed	0	3	2	4
Rabbits	.....	.....	Australia	.....	1	1	3	10
"	7	Cases	New Zealand	.....	0	4	0	24
Salmon	.....	.....	U.S.A.	.....	0	12	1	9
Suet	.....	.....	Argentina	Mould Fungi	0	2	3	27
Turkeys	.....	.....	Gt. Britain	Store Perished	0	3	1	3
"	59	.....	Canada	Mould Fungi	3	1	2	25
Veal (Pieces)	.....	.....	Argentina	Decomposed	0	0	0	24
" (Side)	.....	.....	"	Vermin damage	0	0	2	11
Total for 1933					56	19	2	23
" 1932					43	9	0	22
Increase					13	10	2	1

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF VARIOUS FOOD PRODUCTS SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN THE CITY OF LONDON FOR DISEASED CONDITION, 1933.

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	35,192	33,780	6,273	689	—	—	3,780	—	—
Australia	2,315	18,327	2,492	—	—	—	1,270	—	—
Brazil	1,396	2,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Britain	25,673	15,340	95,438	4,807	376	1,183	65,349	5,722	9,525
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	—
Chile	—	8,340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	382	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	—
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326	—
Ireland	576	488	9,487	—	—	—	64,839	1,981	112
New Zealand	2,450	17,486	3,384	893	—	—	584	—	—
Poland	—	—	209	—	—	713	—	—	—
South Africa	2,271	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	1,803	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	4,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,022	—	—
Totals for 1933	71,676	100,700	117,283	6,389	376	2,783	136,844	8,029	9,637
Totals for 1932	80,503	121,284	168,381	7,081	184	3,187	166,720	3,489	6,827

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF VARIOUS FOOD PRODUCTS SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN THE CITY OF LONDON FOR UNSOUND CONDITION, 1933.

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.	Feathered Game.	Tinned Meat.	Tinned Milk.	Fish in lbs.	Cheese in lbs.
Argentina	421,883	38,218	4,872	1,200	—	—	—	27,834	—	—	4,281	202	—	—
Australia	20,784	27,220	2,103	—	—	—	—	9,382	2,209	1,782	270	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,911	203	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	587	—	10,296	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	5,329	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	—
Britain	22,920	26,007	78,308	11,411	1,197	642	7,864	50,507	21,799	79,862	872	2,704	693	636
Canada	1,337	—	—	—	—	—	201	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Chile	192	3,793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,348	—	773	—	—	1,357	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271	5,022	—	—	—	—
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	635	1,701	—	691	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,730	—	15,234	29,965	1,217	1,329	—	—
Ireland	572	15,783	11,559	1,947	—	—	—	110,451	2,347	4,727	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,082	2,930	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	26,183	256,278	7,022	1,870	—	—	—	12,329	—	2,683	—	—	839	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,829	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	—	—	247	—	—	—	2,742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	9,764	—	2,372	342	—	—	—	5,228	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,470	—	—	1,318	470	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,282	—	—	—	—
South Africa	8,747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Rhodesia	6,992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—
Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,679	—	—	—	—
Totals for 1933	524,723	367,293	101,283	16,820	1,197	642	71,481	258,101	63,357	138,796	7,981	7,754	1,532	636
Totals for 1932	553,492	384,981	106,325	20,743	2,784	748	23,481	236,451	54,793	141,544	11,184	5,000	295	60

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Central Markets (Smithfield)....	778	10	1	12
Cold Stores	56	19	2	23
Leadenhall Market and City Shops	42	15	2	0
Total for year 1933	878	5	2	7
Total for year 1932	928	7	1	15
Decrease	50	1	3	8

EXPORT OF MEAT, ETC.

Seventy-seven certificates were issued during the year.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND INSTRUCTION IN MEAT INSPECTION.

One hundred and twenty-six persons from various Training Centres received instruction. In accordance with arrangements of long standing, 30 Naval Officers received training in meat inspection at the Central Markets, Smithfield.

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

Serial No.	Date.	Business.	Where heard.	Before whom.	Offence.	Result.
9	1/3/33	Dealer	Guildhall	Ald. Sir S. Killick.	Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, Sec. 39, being the person who consigned 52 plucks which were diseased and unfit.	Fined £5 ; Costs, £10 10s. 0d.
8	3/4/33	Butcher	..	Ald. Sir P. Vincent.	Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, Sec. 39, being the person who consigned one cow carcase which was diseased.	Fined £50 ; Costs, £10 10s. 0d.
2	24/5/33	..	..	Ald. P. J. C. Pollitzer.	Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, Sec. 39, being the owners of two pig carcasses which were diseased.	Fined £20 ; Costs, £5 5s. 0d.
	24/5/33	Butcher's Employee.	..	..	Person who consigned the above carcasses.	Fined £3.
3	24/5/33	Poultry Dealer.	..	..	Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, Sec. 39, being the owner of one pig carcase and pluck which were diseased.	Fined £2 ; Costs, £2 2s. 0d.
	30/5/33	Licensed Slaughterer.	..	..	Person who consigned pig carcase and pluck.	Fined £3 ; Costs, £2 2s. 0d.
4	24/5/33	Dealer ....	..	..	Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, Sec. 39, being the owner of one pig carcase.	Fined £5 ; Costs, £5 5s. 0d.
5	29/8/33	Coal Merchant.	..	Ald. Sir D. G. Collins.	Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, Sec. 39, being the owner of one pig carcase.	Fined £30 ; Costs, £3 3s. 0d.

Table showing Weight of Meat delivered, and Meat delivered to Contractors as unsound, during each Month of the Years 1932 and 1933.

MONTH.	Meat delivered at the Market, 1932.			Unsound Meat delivered to Contractors, 1932.			Meat delivered at the Market, 1933.			Unsound Meat delivered to Contractors, 1933.		
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.
January	39,806	0	0	71	0	0	41,911	0	0	51	9	3
February	41,297	0	0	51	18	0	35,287	0	0	50	11	3
March	39,654	0	0	60	16	1	40,054	0	0	75	9	3
April	38,223	0	0	56	3	3	36,463	0	0	52	9	3
May	37,451	0	0	54	0	0	39,328	0	0	75	0	3
June	35,399	0	0	64	10	3	35,037	0	0	70	2	0
July	35,443	0	0	91	9	0	35,065	0	0	94	16	0
August	35,417	0	0	149	18	2	35,013	0	0	141	19	1
September	39,477	0	0	106	18	2	36,603	0	0	98	18	0
October	42,540	0	0	86	16	1	41,061	0	0	107	19	2
November	41,022	0	0	92	15	2	40,645	0	0	76	18	3
December	41,037	0	0	135	2	2	39,945	0	0	58	8	3
TOTALS	466,766	0	0	1,021	9	0	456,412	0	0	954	4	0

One ton in every 478 tons of meat paying toll in the Central Markets, Smithfield, was condemned last year, as compared with one ton in 457 in 1932.

*Table showing the average deliveries at the Central Meat Market, and other details for successive quinquennial periods during the past 59 years:—

Quinquennium.	Annual Average General Supply.			Seizures by Inspectors.			½ 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	.233
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
1929-1933	465,550	0	0	958	0	0	.206

* 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.	South Africa.
	Country Killed. Per cent.	Town Killed. Per cent.	† Foreign Killed. Per cent.	Home Killed. Per cent.	American Killed. ‡ Per cent.		
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
1932	22.9	3.6	4.4	0.1	43.5	25.4	0.1
1933	22.3	3.5	3.8	0.3	42.8	26.5	0.8

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

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Average daily delivery into the Markets	1,491	1,502	1,554	1,511	1,491
**Minimum delivery on any one day	288	208	523	368	627
Maximum delivery on any one day	3,179	3,694	4,524	3,877	4,061
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.

196,887 tons of fish, of which 181,888 were land-borne and 14,999 water-borne, were received at or near Billingsgate Market during the year.

This was an increase of 5,394 tons in the land deliveries and a decrease of 992 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 1933.

Month.	Weight of Fish Delivered.						Total.	Weight of Fish Condemned.	Ratio of Fish Condemned to that Delivered.
	By Land.		By Water.						
	Tons.	cwts. qrs.	Tons.	cwts. qrs.	Tons.	cwts. qrs.			
January ...	15,048	7 1	1,014	3 0	16,062	10 1	29 18 2	1 ton in 536.758 tons, or 0.186%	
February ...	14,556	8 3	649	18 2	15,206	7 1	63 19 1	" 237.738 " " 0.420%	
March ...	17,119	2 0	1,191	1 3	18,310	3 3	124 15 3	" 146.730 " " 0.681%	
April ...	14,165	19 1	1,250	7 2	15,416	6 3	126 11 3	" 121.784 " " 0.821%	
May ...	15,516	17 2	1,389	18 3	16,906	16 1	118 11 0	" 142.613 " " 0.701%	
June ...	13,995	5 0	1,146	17 2	15,142	2 2	84 15 1	" 178.641 " " 0.559%	
July ...	14,810	3 3	1,286	8 1	16,096	12 0	201 16 0	" 79.765 " " 1.253%	
August ...	15,784	15 2	1,589	3 1	17,373	18 3	127 2 1	" 136.681 " " 0.731%	
September ...	15,846	15 0	1,619	8 1	17,466	3 1	87 8 1	" 199.813 " " 0.500%	
October ...	14,722	12 1	1,578	15 0	16,301	7 1	84 8 0	" 193.144 " " 0.517%	
November ...	16,245	17 1	1,315	7 3	17,561	5 0	85 16 3	" 204.587 " " 0.488%	
December ...	14,075	19 0	968	2 3	15,044	1 3	33 3 3	" 453.300 " " 0.220%	
TOTALS	181,888	2 2	14,999	12 1	196,887	14 3	1,168 6 2	" 155.726 " " 0.642%	

WEIGHT OF FISH DELIVERED, FISH SEIZED AS UNSOUND, AND PERCENTAGE OF FISH CONDEMNED TO THAT DELIVERED, AT OR NEAR BILLINGSGATE MARKET DURING 1933 AND THE FIVE YEARS 1928-1932.

YEAR.	Weight of Fish Delivered.		TOTAL.	Weight of Fish Condemned.	Ratio of Fish Condemned to that Delivered.
	By Land.	By Water.			
	Tons.	Tons.			
1928	214,426	24,598	239,024	2,241 12 1	1 ton in 106.163 tons or 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%
1932	176,494	15,991	192,485	1,558 1 0	1 " 123.546 " 0.809%
Average (5 years)	201,759	20,256	222,015	1,816 2 3	1 ton in 130.892 tons or 0.767%
1933	181,888	14,999	196,887	1,168 6 2	1 ton in 155.726 tons or 0.642%

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

MEAT PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

On the invitation of a number of South American States, Mr. T. D. Young, the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon, was permitted by the Sanitary Committee to visit South America in the latter part of 1932 and the early part of 1933. The report, which is here reproduced, shows a satisfactory betterment of conditions in meat production and examination for export, and touches upon vital points in the economics of meat production.

Visit to South America.

" I visited the frigerificos in Argentina, Uruguay, and some of those in Brazil. Special attention was given to the meat inspection systems in operation in each country, and I am glad to report that a considerable all-round improvement has taken place since my last visit in 1913.

" The number of veterinary surgeons has considerably increased. All animals arriving at the meat works must be accompanied by a veterinary certificate that, when the consignment left the estancias, the animals had been carefully examined and found free from any clinical evidence of contagious disease. On arrival at the frigerificos the animals are again examined; any suspected of disease are placed aside and specially observed when slaughtered. If Aftosa (Foot and Mouth Disease) is discovered, none of the animals are killed for export to Britain. They are used for local consumption. Instead of coloured skewers being used on carcasses to indicate where the lesions of disease exist, discs of various colours are affixed with hooks to the carcass, so that, at the final examination, the veterinary officer has full details in front of him, in order that he can form a definite decision.

Caseous Lymphadenitis.

" The carcasses of lambs have the lymphatic glands palpated, and any glands which feel enlarged are incised and examined. The carcasses of all sheep have the available lymphatic glands incised.

" I understand that countries on the Continent will accept a carcass of mutton with one lymphatic gland, which had been affected with Caseous Lymphadenitis, cut out. Those more extensively affected have the lymphatic glands cut out and are sold locally. If there is a generalised condition in the

carcase, the whole of it is condemned as unfit for human food. No carcase showing any evidence of the disease is knowingly passed for export to Britain.

"Many of the frigorificos have been partly rebuilt and, as the result of advice which I gave on my previous visit, most of the canning and digester departments are entirely separate from each other and from the slaughtering section. Three of the older frigorificos have been closed, and one new works (the Anglo), belonging to the Union Cold Storage Company, has been built. This establishment, in which 4,000 to 6,000 cattle and over 6,000 sheep can be slaughtered daily, is the best equipped and most hygienic I have seen in any part of the world. As we occasionally find quarters of beef and carcasses of mutton showing lesions of disease in the lymphatic glands, I gave particular attention to this defect, and believe I have ascertained how it occurs. All carcasses of mutton and sides of beef are examined by the veterinary inspectors as they are suspended on a "moving chain." Each inspector examines a given area as the beef, mutton or pork passes him. If the carcasses, etc., are passing along quicker than the inspector can incise the area for which he is responsible, or if his attention is directed from his duty for even a few seconds, or he has to absent himself for a short period, then carcasses or sides may pass his post uninspected. Such omissions should be checked by the final inspecting veterinarian, but apparently even there some carcasses, etc., may escape minute observation, depending on the rapidity of the numbers passing him.

"The regulations, as framed, and the system are very good, but the human element plays, and always will play, an important part in the result. The chief veterinary officer in each frigorifico is held responsible, but it is evident that where up to forty inspectors are working under his charge, it must be difficult to keep each inspector work perfect.

"The preserved food sections are well supervised, and there is no inducement or temptation offered to any inspector to pass any unsound food, as the officers are all employed and paid by the Department of Agriculture of the Government. The owners of the frigorificos pay a fixed sum per animal to the Government, out of which the meat inspection staff is paid. Killing can begin only when the chief inspector gives his permission, and must cease if he thinks his staff has done enough work and are fatigued. Office, laboratory and lavatory accommodation are provided by the proprietors for the inspection staff, who are in complete control of everything in the frigorificos. The system of dividing the vertebræ in beef carcasses is now done by an electric saw. It was, on my first visit, done by a cross-cut saw operated by two men. There are two types of these saws in operation: (1) The circular saw; the other, a saw similar to that used by a carpenter, but more powerful. In short, the whole system of meat inspection is such as to form a model which I should like to see adopted in this country, as in many rural districts, judged from consignments of meat received in Smithfield, meat inspection is in a most unsatisfactory condition.

"The same system of meat inspection and control exists in Uruguay as in Argentina, and, as far as I could see and ascertain, also in Brazil; but, due to a revolution existing when in the latter country, I was unable to visit every frigorifico. There is no scarcity of beef in South America, especially in Argentina, where cattle can be bred and fed ready for killing in first-class condition at 1 year 3 months to 1 year 10 months old. Improvement in the breeding of cattle has continued in all the three countries. Improvement in the breeding of sheep and lambs has not received the same attention, but the production of pigs has made extraordinary progress—*e.g.*, I visited estancias where up to 80,000 pigs were being bred and fed in the open in the same manner as cattle and sheep, never indoors, the feeding being alfalfa, wheat, rye in the green state, and, as an addition, maize. Great attention is being given to producing a "standard pig," the principal breeds being the Duroc-Jersey (Red) and the Poland-China (Black).

"The tour made throughout the breeding and feeding grounds showed me that British farmers can never hope to compete with South American producers—*e.g.*, a first-class ox under two years old can be delivered at the frigorificos for the sum of £10, at a profit to the feeder, whilst at £12 he would be making a very good living. British farmers cannot produce the same type of ox under double this price, and even then it is doubtful whether it would leave any profit.

"The experience gained during the tour as to production cost and method of feeding, transport of live animals and meat inspection, has again proved invaluable, and certainly added to my knowledge, making me, I hope, a more efficient meat inspector.

"I am deeply grateful to the Corporation of the City of London for permitting me to accept the kind invitations of the Governments of Argentina and Uruguay, also to all their officers and the managers of the frigorificos for their courtesy and kindness, also to the Brazilian Government which, under the circumstances prevailing, did all it could, through its officers, to show me the system of meat inspection in operation.

"Where so many officers were so kind it would be invidious to mention names, but I could not omit to specially refer to the great kindness of Dr. J. Richelet, late Attaché to the Argentine Embassy in London."

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1933.

These Regulations came into force on September 1st, 1933. Considering the far-reaching effect and nature of the regulations, the application of them must of necessity be tempered for a while until a full measure of running order is possible.

The principal purpose of the Amendments is the extension of the system of certification of meat exported to England in the country of origin, from edible parts of pigs to that of cattle, sheep and goats also.

An "official certificate" is a label, mark, stamp, or other voucher affixed to oversea meat or its containing package by a competent authority in the country of origin and recognised by the Minister of Health as evidence of freedom from disease and careful dressing, preparation and packing. The recognition of an official certificate is effected by notice published by the Minister of Health in the *London Gazette*.

Several new forms of official certificate are already recognised by the Minister and copies are in the hands of your officers.

Meat prohibited from importation comprises scrap meat (meat not identifiable with a definite part of a carcase), meat from which pleura or peritoneum is stripped, a carcase not having several specified lymphatic glands in position, and a part of a carcase not having the specified glands appropriate to the part in position. The glands, pleura and peritoneum frequently give good indication of disease, if present, as of its absence.

Conditionally admissible meats—that is, meat which must have "official certification" for importation into this country—is

- (1) A severed part of the carcase of an animal with the specified glands proper to the part in position.
- (2) Lard, dripping, etc.
- (3) All edible parts of an animal other than the above (*e.g.*, heart and liver). Sausage casings and meat which has been prepared for human consumption before importation—*e.g.*, sausage and tinned food—are excepted. A part of the carcase of a pig which has been salted, cured, pickled, dried or smoked, or prepared as bacon, is unconditionally admitted as before the amending regulations.

In the former regulations these embargoes on and conditions to importation applied mainly to pigs; they now apply to the chief food animals, cattle, sheep and pigs. The official certificate is largely a guarantee of efficient examination of the live animal and its carcase in the exporting country. It should be an assurance of the possibility of examining that examination, as also the meat itself, in this country, but is not of necessity so.

Nothing in these regulations prevents the exercise of the powers of examination already possessed in the case of imported food, as of food in general, and the solid extension of the guarantee with regard to freedom from disease in imported meat conveyed by them will be recognised, especially having regard to the large trade in imported meat at Smithfield Market through the Port of London.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Constant supervision shows that the object of the Regulations has not yet been obtained to as great a degree as is desirable. The need for cleanliness in the handling and transport of meat is not always realised by the persons concerned.

The conditions at Smithfield with regard to meat vehicles continues to improve, but a number of cautions have been necessary with regard to the use of dirty lining cloths, upon which the meat is placed.

This year the use of metal-lined meat vehicles has increased among market carriers. One of the aluminium alloys has proved very satisfactory, especially where the sheets of metal are placed on a hard background. The great advancement which has been made by some carriers sets off the cases of carelessness.

It has not been necessary to institute proceedings against any of the market porters, although several cautionary letters have had to be sent. The butchers who engage a market porter are responsible for him with regard to the Regulations while he is in their employ—a point not generally recognised.

Many butchers now employ the regular market carriers to convey their meat, and some have vehicles which are a good practical advertisement, but considerable supervision is necessary where private cars are used, and where "once-a-week" washings are still considered sufficient.

The use of private cars for transport is rapidly increasing, and one feels that this method of conveyance is thoroughly bad practice. Of course, there is no objection if reasonable precaution protects the meat from contamination.

Details of the cases heard are as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
No. of Cases	32	15	6
No. of Summonses issued	103	50	20
Total Fines	£71 10 0	£116 13 0	£17 10 0
Total Costs	£4 8 0	£3 3 0	—

Six hundred and seventy-four cautionary letters were issued in 1933.

The butchers' shops are reaching a high standard of cleanliness.

Some distribution centres for restaurants carry too much business for the space available which militates against strict cleanliness.

Considerable improvements in premises used for the manufacture of sausages and meat products have been made, some being of a costly nature, and the trade has shown a willingness to work in close co-operation with your officers.

In general, I am conscious that the improvements effected during the past year are due to the cordial co-operation of the persons and associations who have met the officers of my department.

L.C.C. (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1932, PART II.

SUMMARY OF TYPES OF PREMISES REGISTERED DURING 1933.

Sausage and Cooked Meat Manufacturers	17
Ham Boilers	5
Shellfish Boilers	2
Jellied Eel Merchants	3
Pickling of Olives	1
„ Meats	27
Manufacture of Packet Cheese	1
Preparation of Bacon	4
„ Sausage Casings	4

Note.—Some premises are registered for more than one of the above processes.

The number of applications for registration received in 1933 is 56. Twenty premises were immediately registrable, and 32 after alterations. In four, registration was refused.

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.		
		1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (a).	Dirty Vehicle	4	6	3	—	—	—	7	4	—	12	11	3	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (b).	Meat in contact with other commodities (furred rabbits, poultry, spare tyres, etc.).	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (a).	Meat in contact with ground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (3).	Head covering Offence	5	1	5	7	—	—	6	2	—	6	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (3).	Overall Offence	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Meat in contact with floor mat of a Private Car.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Meat contaminated with visible dirt	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Dirty and stinking cloths used for protecting the meat.	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	3	7	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (b).	Meat being conveyed uncovered	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Part I, Section 5	Obstruction of an Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	16	12	9	10	—	—	23	9	—	30	27	6	10	—	2	14	2	—	—	—	—

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.	..... 153,146
Bacon	..... Bags	..... "	..... 1 cwt. 2 qrs.—3 cwts.	..... 101,822
Cheese (Loose)	..... Cases	..... "	..... 1 lb.—8 lbs.	..... 46,588
Cheese	..... Single Packages	..... "	..... 24 lbs.—1 cwt.	..... 290,188
Eggs (Fresh)	..... Cases	..... "	..... 84 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	..... 65,992
Eggs (Dried)	..... Packages	..... "	..... 56 lbs.—1 cwt.	..... 26
Egg Yolk	..... Casks	..... Holland and China	..... 56 lbs.—4 cwts.	..... 438
Compound	..... Packages	..... Holland	..... 56 lbs.	..... 10
Beef Dripping	..... Casks	..... South America	..... 56 lbs.—1 cwt.	..... 600
Lard	..... "	..... South America and Holland.	..... 28 lbs.—56 lbs.	..... 20,022
Margarine	..... "	..... Holland	..... 12 lbs.—56 lbs.	..... 22,541
CEREALS—				
Barley	..... Bags	..... "	..... 100 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	..... 749
Beans	..... "	..... "	..... 1 cwt.—2 cwts.	..... 10,882
Peas	..... "	..... "	..... 1 cwt.—1 cwt. 3 qrs.	..... 19,919
Rice	..... "	..... Italy and Spain	..... 1 cwt.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	..... 1,591
Semolina	..... "	..... Holland	..... 1 cwt.	..... 100
Cocoa	..... "	..... Holland, East Africa and Ceylon.	..... 28 lbs.—2 cwts.	..... 14,463
Coffee	..... "	..... East Africa, Costa Rica and Holland.	..... 1 cwt. 2 qrs.	..... 89,191
FRUIT (SOFT):—				
Apples	..... Packages	..... Holland and Australia	..... 28 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	..... 9,618
Cherries	..... "	..... Holland	..... 12 lbs.—40 lbs.	..... 289
Cranberries	..... "	..... "	..... 28 lbs.	..... 12,556
Currants	..... "	..... "	..... 6 lbs.—12 lbs.	..... 5
Gooseberries	..... "	..... "	..... 40 lbs.—100 lbs.	..... 59
Loganberries	..... "	..... "	..... 6 lbs.—12 lbs.	..... 800
Peaches	..... "	..... "	..... 10 lbs.—14 lbs.	..... 104
Pears	..... "	..... "	..... 6 lbs.—28 lbs.	..... 8,355
Plums	..... "	..... "	..... 7 lbs.—28 lbs.	..... 1,391
Red Currants	..... "	..... "	..... 6 lbs.—12 lbs.	..... 2
Rhubarb	..... "	..... "	..... 6 lbs.—12 lbs.	..... 25
Strawberries	..... "	..... "	..... 6 lbs.—14 lbs.	..... 36
FRUIT (DRIED):—				
Apricots	..... "	..... America, S. Africa and Persia.	..... 28 lbs.—56 lbs.	..... 60,592
Currants	..... "	..... America, Greece and Turkey.	..... 28 lbs.—56 lbs.	..... 278,704
Dates	..... "	..... Mesopotamia and Egypt.	..... 3 qrs.	..... 25,992
Evaporated Apples	..... "	..... E. Africa, Canada and America.	..... 56 lbs.	..... 98,732
Figs	..... "	..... Turkey and Spain	..... 28 lbs.—4 cwts.	..... 102,434
Fruit Salad	..... "	..... Canada, America and S. Africa.	..... 28 lbs.—56 lbs.	..... 1,300
Nectarines	..... "	..... America and S. Africa	..... 56 lbs.	..... 1,769
Peaches	..... "	..... S. Africa, Canada and America.	..... 24 lbs.	..... 5,250
Pears	..... "	..... "	..... 24 lbs.	..... 6,022
Plums	..... "	..... S. Africa and California.	..... 24 lbs.	..... 195,461
Preserved Fruit	..... "	..... Holland	..... 10 lbs.—56 lbs.	..... 478
Raisins	..... "	..... Spain, Turkey, Greece and America.	..... 6 lbs.—56 lbs.	..... 253,767
Sultanas	..... "	..... S. Africa, Persia, Greece, Turkey and U.S.A.	..... 24 lbs.—56 lbs.	..... 266,343
FRUIT (GREEN):—				
Grape Fruit	..... Packages	..... Florida and Jaffa	..... 56 lbs.—1 cwt.	..... 964
Grapes	..... "	..... Holland and Spain	..... 12 lbs.—1 cwt.	..... 62,363
Lemons	..... "	..... Italy and Spain	..... 1 cwt.	..... 356,577
Melons	..... "	..... Holland and Spain	..... 12 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	..... 79,308
Oranges	..... "	..... Spain, Italy and Jaffa	..... 3 qrs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	..... 75,368
Pines	..... "	..... St. Michaels	..... 1 qr. 16 lbs.—2 qrs. 18 lbs.	..... 5,755
Pomegranates	..... "	..... Spain	..... 28 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	..... 15

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from.	General Range of Weight of Packages.	Quantity.
VEGETABLES—				
Beans	Packages	Holland	40 lbs.	16,489
Beetroots	"	"	1 cwt.	42
Cabbages	"	"	1 cwt.	13,768
Carrots	"	"	40 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	49,490
Cauliflowers	"	"	24 lbs.—40 lbs.	18,050
Celery	"	"	28 lbs.	19
Cucumbers	"	"	12 lbs.—40 lbs.	6,973
Lettuce	"	"	12 lbs.—28 lbs.	360,664
Onions	"	"	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	102,853
Parsnips	"	"	1 cwt.	916
Potatoes	"	"	56 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	208,875
Radishes	"	"	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	12,737
Sprouts	"	"	100 lbs.	157
Tomatoes	"	"	12 lbs.—56 lbs.	351,906
Turnips	"	"	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	10
Sugar	Bags	"	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	500
Tea	Chests	India, China, Java and Ceylon.	1 cwt.	100,943
TINNED GOODS—				
Anchovies	Cases	Portugal	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	272
Apples	"	Canada, Australia and America.	50 lbs.—1 cwt.	13,583
Apricots	"	Australia and California	48 lbs.	33,955
Asparagus	"	Canada and America	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	2,380
Beans	"	Spain and Italy	1 cwt.	1,241
Beef Brisket	"	South America	90 lbs.	5,081
Beef Extract	"	"	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	2,400
Blueberries	"	Holland	1 cwt.	5
Boiled Beef	"	South America	90 lbs.	1,899
Brawn	"	Holland	36 lbs.	3,125
Cherries	"	Italy	28 lbs.—48 lbs.	28,465
Chicken....	"	Holland	1 cwt.	155
Condensed Milk	"	"	48 lbs.	1,081,635
Corned Beef	"	South America	72 lbs.	35,949
Crab	"	Japan and America	56 lbs.	350
Figs	"	America	1 cwt.	603
Fish	"	Holland and Portugal	1 cwt.	60
Fruit Pulp	"	Spain, Italy, Holland and Australia.	72 lbs.—100 lbs.	17,887
Fruit Salad	"	Australia and California	56 lbs.—100 lbs.	8,935
Glands	"	South America	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	9
Grape Fruit	"	Florida	50 lbs.	13,290
Hams	"	Holland	20 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	372
Kidneys	"	South America	56 lbs.	75
Loganberries	"	California	1 cwt.	5,225
Lobster	"	"	50 lbs.	14,952
Mandarines	"	Japan	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	150
Meat Roll	"	Holland	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	500
Oranges....	"	Japan	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	5,380
Ox Tripe	"	South America	56 lbs.	120
Peaches....	"	Australia, Canada and California.	48 lbs.	73,455
Peas	"	Spain, Italy and America.	48 lbs.	11,908
Pears	"	Australia, Canada and California	48 lbs.	39,689
Pines	"	Hawaii and Singapore	60 lbs.	126,673
Pilchards	"	California	60 lbs.	2,800
Plums	"	Canada and America	60 lbs.	870
Pork and Beans	"	America	60 lbs.	755
Pressed Beef	"	South America	90 lbs.	694
Prawns	"	America	56 lbs.	7,322
Rhubarb	"	Holland	1 cwt.	65
Salmon	"	America and Canada	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	8,019
Sardines	"	Portugal	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	20,770
Sausages	"	Holland	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	925
Soup	"	Canada and S. America	56 lbs.	260
Sterilised Cream	"	Denmark and Holland	14 lbs.—56 lbs.	1,424
Strawberries	"	America and Canada	48 lbs.	37
Sugar Corn	"	"	56 lbs.	3,017
Tomatoes	"	Italy and Canada	56 lbs.	53,388

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from.	General Range of Weight of Packages.	Quantity.
Tinned Goods—(continued)—				
Tongues	Cases	Holland and S. America	48 lbs.—1 cwt.	6,482
Veal	"	Holland	56 lbs.—100 lbs.	11,676
Vegetables	"	Holland, Spain and Italy	50 lbs.—100 lbs.	2,083
Macaroni	Packages	Italy	28 lbs.	21,756
Milk Powder	"	Holland	50 lbs.—1 cwt.	34,361
Nuts (Various)	Bags, Packages	Spain, China, Holland and Russia.	50 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	34,130
Vegetables (in Brine).	Casks	Spain, Italy and Holland.	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	10,888
Vegetables (Dried)	Packages	Holland	56 lbs.	10
Ginger (Preserved)	Casks, Cases	China	30 lbs.—3 cwts.	54,843
Nuts (in Brine)	Casks	Spain, Italy and Holland.	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	224
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Aniseed	Packages	Italy	1 cwt.	13
Biscuits	"	Holland	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	744
Caraway Seeds	"	"	1 cwt. 1 qr.	1,505
Cherries (in Brine)	Casks	Italy	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	992
Chocolate	Packages	Holland	50 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	669
Citrons (in Brine)	Casks	Spain	4 cwts.	44
Cocoa Butter	Packages	Holland	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	2,583
Chutney	Casks	India	1 cwt.—3 cwts.	10
Condensed Milk	"	Holland	4 cwts.—6 cwts.	5,843
Confectionery	Packages	"	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	774
Crispbread	"	Sweden	56 lbs.	17,430
Desiccated Cocoanut	"	Ceylon	28 lbs.—1 cwt. 18 lbs.	4,452
Drained Cherries	"	Italy and Canada	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	1,189
Drained Citrons	"	Spain	56 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	110
Fresh Cream	Drums	Holland	56 lbs.—130 lbs.	211
Fruit and Lemon Juice.	Casks	Spain and Italy	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	2,628
Fruit Pulp	"	Spain, Italy and Holland.	4 cwts.	6,946
Honey	"	Holland and America	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	1,129
Glands	"	Holland	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	60
Glucose	"	"	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	26
Jam	"	Australia	3 qrs. 9 lbs.	48
Liquorice	Packages	Italy	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	516
Marmalade	Casks	Florida	1½ cwts.—2 cwts. 1 qr.	7
Peel (in Brine)	"	Spain and Italy	4 cwts.—5 cwts.	1,135
Poultry	Packages	Holland	24 lbs.—56 lbs.	638
Sugar Candy	"	"	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	385
Casings	Casks	"	56 lbs.—3 cwts.	354
Rabbits	Packages	"	1 cwt.	777
Vegetable Powder	"	"	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	1,570
Yeast	"	"	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	6,610
Potato Flour	"	"	1 cwt.	20
Turtle Meat	"	South America	56 lbs.	8
Rice Flour	"	Holland	1 cwt.	64
Cloves	"	West Indies	1 cwt.	106
Beef Powder	"	South America	56 lbs.—2 cwts.	367

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

The administration of the above-mentioned Acts has been attended with little difficulty in persuading affected parties to conform to the requirements. Casual street vendors, as a rule, still appear to have little knowledge of the requirements of the law, but those regularly engaged in this kind of work, having once been acquainted by the Inspector of their obligations, very readily remedy any omission. In shops and stores defect is almost invariably due to the failing of assistants to carry out the proprietors' instructions. The marked improvement in packing and grading of produce is very evident.

During the year 2,261 shops and 685 street vendors were visited, and 14 minor offences in connection with the former, and 18 in the latter, were remedied without delay.

Twenty new orders were issued under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1928.

During the year 150 visits have been made in connection with the above-mentioned Act, and 25 special enquiries instituted in connection with reports by other Authorities of neglect to comply with requirements. Offences disclosed have nearly always been due to ignorance of the somewhat difficult clauses of the Act, and the assistance which your Officer has been able to give in explaining the points of difficulty has been much appreciated.

The Quarterly Returns to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have been made in the usual way.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 1933, 1,012 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, 807 of which were taken as informal or test samples without the formalities of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, being observed. Seventeen of these informal samples were reported against, as follows :—

	Samples.
3 Sausages	43
3 Spices, Herbs and Condiments	49
2 Soups	6
2 Pickles and Sauces	19
2 Wines, Non-Alcoholic	11
1 Camphorated Oil	4
1 Glycerin of Alum	2
1 Glycerin of Phenol	2
1 Magnesia Preparation	1
1 Grey Powder	1

17

Of the formal samples, 21 out of 205 were reported against, as follows :—

	Samples.
11 Milk	165
2 Pickles and Sauces	2
2 Spices and Herbs	2
1 Mustard	1
1 Rum	12
1 Camphorated Oil	1
1 Glycerin of Alum	1
1 Glycerin of Phenol	1
1 Tincture of Iodine	1

21

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 3·7, as compared with 4·4 in 1932.

Butter, Cream and Cheese.—It is interesting to note that none of the 63 samples of these dairy products was reported against.

Spices, etc.—Of the 72 samples of spices, herbs, condiments, pickles and sauces taken, 9 were reported against, 8 of which related to adulterated mint. This mint, originally imported, was found to be an admixture of dried mint with quantities of leaves of Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven), varying from 20 per cent. to as much as 50 per cent. These leaves are practically tasteless and odourless, and are used for packing, and have been in use in Italy for feeding certain types of silkworm. They are, of course, quite useless for the purpose of flavouring, for which mint is employed. Three prosecutions were taken in connection with the sale of this article.

Sausages.—By the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, sausages is one of the articles in which Sulphur Dioxide preservative is permitted to be used to a limited amount, provided that the presence of preservative is declared by notice or label in a specified manner. Of the 43 samples of sausages purchased, 14 were sold as containing preservative, and, on examination, the actual amount in no case exceeded the maximum permitted. Three samples were reported against as containing preservative, though no

declaration had been made by label or notice, and in each case the vendors were cautioned and the requirements of the regulations brought to their notice.

Ice Cream.—The consumption of this important commodity has greatly increased during the past few years, and it is to be regretted that no legal definition or standard of quality exists for ice cream.

Analyses of the 28 samples taken in the City showed a very wide range in the percentage fat content, which bore little relationship with the prices charged. Thirteen of the samples, purchased at restaurants, had a fat content of 8 per cent. or more, ranging from 8·5 per cent. to 24·4 per cent., with an average of 13·5 per cent. Fifteen samples, taken principally from itinerant vendors, had a fat content ranging from 0·6 per cent. to 4·6 per cent., with an average of 2·6 per cent.

It may reasonably be submitted that ice cream should have a milk fat content of at least 8 per cent., and consist only of butter fat, milk solids-not-fat, sugar, gelatine and water. Mixtures which principally consist of milk, sugar, cornflour, eggs, etc., should not be permitted to be sold as ice cream, but under an appropriate designation such as Ice or Ice Custard.

Spirits.—Twenty-seven samples of spirits were purchased formally and, with one exception, found to be above the standard of 35 degrees under proof. Legal proceedings were taken and a conviction obtained against a licensed victualler in connection with the sale of a sample of rum. A fine of £10, with £3 3s. 0d. Costs, was imposed after proof of a previous conviction.

Non-Alcoholic Wines.—Eleven samples were taken and 2 were found to contain salicylic acid, a preservative the use of which is prohibited by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, and one which the Public Analyst states he has not found in any article of food for some years past. Enquiries revealed that the bottles were of very old stock and had been supplied by the wholesaler or manufacturer prior to the Preservative Regulations coming into operation. Permission was given to the retailers to withdraw the unsold stock from sale.

Drugs.—Of the 120 samples of drugs taken, 9 were reported against as not complying with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia or not being in accordance with the formula on the container. Legal proceedings were instituted and fines imposed in two instances, and in the other cases, where the discrepancy or deficiency was small, the vendors were communicated with.

EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Chemical.—Eleven of the 165 samples of milk which were taken formally were certified to be below the standards which presume adulteration, equivalent to a percentage figure of 6·6, as compared with 7·2 in 1932. In most cases the deficiency was small, and further samples were taken which were certified to be genuine. The low fat figure was probably due to the absence of, or neglect to use, a proper plunger, in order to keep the milk constituents uniform. In such cases the attention of the vendors or consignors was directed to the necessity of taking precautions to see that the milk was sold in the same state as when it was received. Fifty-five of the samples were purchased from milk roundsmen in the streets. The only case of legal action was in reference to a sample purchased from a milk roundsman and certified to contain 7·2 per cent. of extraneous water. The vendor was fined £4, with £1 0s. 6d. Costs.

The following table shows the percentage fat-content in each of the 165 samples of milk procured in the City during the year, the average fat-content being 3·4 per cent., only 9 samples falling below the standard figure of 3 per cent. :—

Percentage of Fat.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of Fat.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of Fat.	No. of Samples.
2·5	1	3·3	26	4·0	5
2·7	1	3·4	27	4·1	2
2·8	1	3·5	18	4·2	2
2·9	6	3·6	19	4·3	2
3·0	6	3·7	8	4·6	2
3·1	8	3·8	12	5·0	1
3·2	9	3·9	9		
				Total	165

Six 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, 1928.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926, AND
THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Ten new applications for registration as retail purveyors of milk were received during the year, and none was refused. Five 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 1932	....	....	286
New Applications for Registration received	....	....	10
Applications granted	....	....	10
Applications refused	....	....	—
Names of Retailers removed from Register	....	....	5
Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register at end of 1933	....	....	291
Number of Milk Sellers (other than Retail Purveyors of Milk) on the Register at end of 1933	....	....	25
Licenses issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	....	....	16

Inspection of Premises where Milk is Retailed.—During the year 187 inspections were made in connection with the sale of milk, and the statutory requirements were found generally to be complied with. Observations have been made from time to time in order to ensure that milk distribution has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and no instances, such as the bottling of milk elsewhere than in a dairy, have been recorded.

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

Fourteen 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 and the requirements respecting labelling.

The one sample of dried milk taken was reported satisfactory in all respects.

REGISTERED PREMISES.

Butter Factories.—One butter factory is registered in the City. Samples taken at irregular intervals at these premises 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.
3	Desiccated Soup	Informal	Sulphite Preservative equivalent to 124 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million.
4	Desiccated Soup	Informal	Sulphite Preservative equivalent to 49 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million.
13	Tincture of Iodine	Formal	Iodine in excess to 78% and Potassium Iodide deficient to 100%.
35	Mustard	Formal	Starch, 4%.
39	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 4%.
183	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 5%.
235	Glycerin of Phenol	Informal	Phenol deficient, 36.2%.
237	Grey Powder (2 grains)	Informal	Mercury deficient, 27.2%, and Chalk deficient, 18.6%.
252	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 2.2%.
253	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 1.9%.
273	Magnesia Oil	Informal	Magnesia deficient, 77.3%.
285	Glycerin of Alum	Informal	Alum deficient, 13.3%.
304	Dried Mint	Informal	Leaves foreign to genuine Mint, 32%.
313	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 16.3%.
316	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 7.6%.
318	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 3.3%.
326	Rum	Formal	Proof Spirit deficient, 4.5 degrees.
331	Dried Mint	Formal	Leaves foreign to genuine Mint, 38%.
333	Glycerin of Phenol	Formal	Phenol deficient, 17.8%.
334	Glycerin of Alum	Formal	Alum deficient, 15%.
339	Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 85 parts per million.
420	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 7.2%.
436	Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 240 parts per million.
438	Camphorated Oil	Informal	Camphor deficient, 12.3%.
461	Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 285 parts per million.
468	Camphorated Oil	Formal	Camphor deficient 11%.
538	Mint Sauce	Informal	Leaves foreign to genuine Mint, 40%.

ADULTERATION OR OTHER IRREGULARITY.

Observations.	Results of Proceedings or other Action taken.
.....	Manufacturers communicated with. Method of manufacture altered.
.....	Manufacturers communicated with. Method of manufacture altered.
Taken in connection with sample No. 999 (1932)	Vendors prosecuted. Fined £5, with £1 0s. 6d. Costs.
Taken in connection with sample No. 803 (1932)	Manufacturers and Vendors communicated with. Containers marked as containing a mixture.
Re-sampled—genuine	.....
Re-sampled—genuine	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 333	.....
Re-sampled formally—genuine	.....
Re-sampled. See sample No. 420	.....
Re-sampled. See sample No. 420	.....
.....	Manufacturers communicated with. Error found to exist in formula on container.
Re-sampled formally—No. 334	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 331	.....
Two of five churns consigned.	Consignor cautioned.
Remainder genuine.	.....
Two churns consigned, one genuine	Consignor cautioned.
.....	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £10, with £3 3s. 0d. Costs. Previous conviction.
Taken in connection with Sample No. 304	Retailer prosecuted. Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3 3s. 0d. Costs. Suppliers prosecuted. Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £5 5s. 0d. Costs.
Taken in connection with Sample No. 235	Vendor cautioned.
Taken in connection with Sample No. 285	Vendor cautioned.
.....	Vendor cautioned. Use of preservatives discontinued.
.....	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £4 and £1 0s. 6d. Costs.
.....	Vendor cautioned.
Re-sampled formally—No. 468	.....
.....	Vendor cautioned.
Taken in connection with sample No. 438	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £1, with £1 1s. 0d. Costs.
Re-sampled formally—No. 668	.....

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING

Serial No.	Article.	Whether Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.
612	Dried Mint	Informal	Leaves foreign to genuine Mint, 28%
615	Mint Sauce	Informal	Leaves foreign to genuine Mint, 40%
666	Mint Sauce	Formal	Leaves foreign to genuine Mint, 50%
667	Dried Mint	Formal	Leaves foreign to genuine Mint, 20%
668	Mint Sauce	Formal	Leaves foreign to genuine Mint, 40%
741	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 4%
758	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 2.3%
807	Cowslip Wine (Non-Alcoholic).	Informal	Salicylic Acid, 250 parts per million
829	Raisin Wine (Non-Alcoholic).	Informal	Salicylic Acid, 20 parts per million
957	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 9%
1010	Curry Powder	Informal	Lead, 96 parts per million

ADULTERATION OR OTHER IRREGULARITY—continued.

Observations.	Results of Proceedings or other Action taken.
Re-sampled formally—No. 667	
Re-sampled formally—No. 666	
Taken in connection with sample No. 615	Vendor prosecuted. Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 1s. 0d. Costs.
Taken in connection with sample No. 612	Vendor prosecuted. Summons dismissed. Warranty proved.
Taken in connection with sample No. 538	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £1, with £5 5s. 0d Costs.
Re-sampled—genuine.	
Further sample not obtainable as consignor ceased to send milk.	
	Manufacturers communicated with. Old stock, withdrawn from sale.
	Manufacturers communicated with. Old stock, withdrawn from sale.
	Vendor cautioned.
To be re-sampled formally	

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928,
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 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	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter (on bread)	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery.....	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (Self-raising)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jam and Marmalade.....	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	165	—	165	11	—	11	6.6	—	6.6
Milk, Condensed	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard	1	12	13	1	—	1	100.0	—	7.6
Sugar	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits	27	—	27	1	—	1	3.7	—	3.7
Drugs	5	115	120	4	5	9	80.0	4.3	7.5
Other Articles	4	452	456	4	12	16	100.0	2.6	3.5
TOTALS	205	807	1012	21	17	38	10.2	2.1	3.7
SPIRITS—									
Gin	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rum	12	—	12	1	—	1	8.3	—	8.3
Whisky	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	27	—	27	1	—	1	3.7	—	3.7
DRUGS—									
Acid, Acetic	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	1	4	5	1	1	2	100.0	25.0	40.0
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essences, Various	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine of Alum	1	2	3	1	1	2	100.0	50.0	66.6
" " Borax	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Phenol	1	2	3	1	1	2	100.0	50.0	66.6
Hydrogen Peroxide	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liniment of Turpentine	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linseed, Crushed	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lozenges and Tablets	—	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magnesia Preparation	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	100.0	100.0
Oil, Almond	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Cloves	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Calomel	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Gall and Opium	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, White Precipitate	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Zinc	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraffin, Liquid	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paregoric	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, Grey	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	100.0	50.0
Powder, Liquorice Compound	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, Seidlitz	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sal Volatile	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward....	4	105	109	3	5	8	75.0	4.3	7.3

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1926,
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 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.
DRUGS (continued)—									
Brought forward	4	105	109	3	5	8	75·0	4·3	7·3
Soda Bicarbonate	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphur, Flowers of	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tincture, Iodine	1	5	6	1	—	1	100·0	—	16·6
Tincture, Quinine	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5	115	120	4	5	9	80·0	4·3	7·5
OTHER ARTICLES—									
Arrowroot	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barley, Pearl	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverages, etc.	—	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cake and Biscuits	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee Mixtures, etc.	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Milk	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egg Powder Substitute	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Canned	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Potted	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Bottled and Canned	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Dried	—	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Crystallised	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Flavouring	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honey	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jellies	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder, etc.	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd, etc.	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat	—	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat, Canned	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat, Potted	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Pies	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mince-meat	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickles and Sauces	2	19	21	2	2	4	100·0	10·5	19·0
Powder, Custard	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Vegetables	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sago	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages, etc.	—	43	43	—	3	3	—	6·9	6·9
Soups	—	6	6	—	2	2	—	33·3	33·3
Spices, Herbs, and Condiments	2	49	51	2	3	5	100·0	6·1	9·8
Tapioca	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treacle, etc.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water, Aerated	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines (Non-alcoholic)	—	11	11	—	2	2	—	18·1	18·1
Yeast	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	452	456	4	12	16	100·0	2·6	3·5

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.
13 Tincture of Iodine....	78% excess of Iodine and 100% deficient in Potassium Iodide.	£5 and £1 0s. 6d. Costs.
326 Rum	39.5 degrees under proof	£10 and £3 3s. 0d. Costs.
331 Dried Mint	38% leaves foreign to genuine Mint	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3 3s. Costs.
331 Dried Mint	Label falsely described Mint, which contained 38% leaves foreign to genuine Mint.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £5 5s. Costs.
420 Milk....	7.2% extraneous water	£4 and £1 0s. 6d. Costs.
468 Camphorated Oil	11% deficient in Camphor	£1 and £1 1s. Costs.
666 Mint Sauce	50% leaves foreign to genuine Mint	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 1s. Costs.
667 Dried Mint	20% leaves foreign to genuine Mint	Dismissed. Warrant proved.
668 Mint Sauce	40% leaves foreign to genuine Mint	£1 and £5 5s. Costs.

SUMMARY.

Total Fines	£21 0s. 0d.	Total Costs	£20 19s. 0d.
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BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.
SAMPLES COLLECTED 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.

Precautions were taken during the collection of the samples to ensure that they were not contaminated during the process.

Fifty samples were collected and these were sent from different farms situated in the following counties:—

Norfolk	24	Hertfordshire	2
Suffolk	19	Cambridgeshire	1
Essex	4		

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.	Dirt.	Date of Death.	Post Mortem Findings.	Result qua Tubercle.
1	11th March....	Trace	24th April	Caseating right inguinal glands. Tuberculous liver and spleen. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in pus from gland.	Positive.
2	11th March....	Trace	24th April	Normal	Negative.
3	11th March....	Trace	12th April	Perisplenitis and perihepatitis. No evidence of tuberculosis.	Negative.
4	11th March....	Trace	24th April	Normal	Negative.
5	11th March....	Trace	15th March....	Normal	Frustrate.
6	11th March....	Trace	24th April	Normal	Negative.
7	14th March....	Nil	26th April	Normal	Negative.
8	14th March....	Nil	18th March....	Normal	Frustrate.
9	14th March....	Nil	26th April	Normal	Negative.
10	14th March....	Trace	24th June	Caseating right inguinal lumbar glands. Massive tuberculosis of spleen and liver. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in pus from gland.	Positive.
11	14th March....	Nil	24th June	Caseous right inguinal lumbar glands. Moderate degree of tuberculosis of spleen. Slight degree of tuberculosis of liver. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in pus from gland.	Positive.
12	14th March....	Trace	24th March....	Normal	Negative.
13	16th March....	Nil	3rd May	Normal	Negative.

No. of Sample.	Date of Inoculation of Guinea Pig.	Dirt.	Date of Death.	Post Mortem Findings.	Result qua Tubercle.
14	16th March....	Trace	3rd May	Normal	Negative.
15	16th March....	Trace	3rd May	Normal	Negative.
16	16th March....	Trace	3rd May	Normal	Negative.
17	16th March....	Trace	3rd May	Normal	Negative.
18	16th March....	Trace	3rd May	Normal	Negative.
19	22nd March	Trace	5th April	Miliary nodules in spleen and liver. Caseous right inguinal glands. No tubercle bacilli found. Culture grows gram negative bacilli. Pus from gland inoculated into another guinea-pig. (See 19a.)	
19a	13th April	Nil	16th June	Normal	Frustrate.
20	22nd March	Trace	4th May	Normal	Negative.
21	22nd March	Trace	4th May	Normal	Negative.
22	22nd March	Nil	4th May	Normal	Negative.
23	22nd March	Trace	4th May	Small caseous glands in right inguinal and lumbar regions. Tuberculosis of spleen. Early tuberculosis of liver. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in spleen.	Positive.
24	22nd March	Trace	4th May	Normal	Negative.
25	7th Oct.	Nil	22nd Nov.	Tuberculous glands in right inguinal region. Early tuberculosis of spleen and liver. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in spleen.	Positive.
26	7th Oct.	Nil	22nd Nov.	Normal	Negative.
27	7th Oct.	Nil	22nd Nov.	Normal	Negative.
28	7th Oct.	Trace	22nd Nov.	Normal	Negative.
29	7th Oct.	Nil	22nd Nov.	Normal	Negative.
30	7th Oct.	Nil	22nd Nov.	Normal	Negative.
31	10th Oct.	Nil	27th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
32	10th Oct.	Trace	27th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
33	10th Oct.	Trace	27th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
34	10th Oct.	Nil	27th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
35	10th Oct.	Nil	27th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
36	10th Oct.	Nil	27th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
37	10th Oct.	Nil	1st Dec.	Normal	Negative.
38	12th Oct.	Trace	1st Dec.	Normal	Negative.
39	12th Oct.	Nil	1st Dec.	Normal	Negative.
40	12th Oct.	Nil	1st Dec.	Normal	Negative.
41	12th Oct.	Nil	1st Dec.	Normal	Negative.
42	12th Oct.	Nil	1st Feb.	Tuberculous glands in right inguinal and lumbar regions. Early tuberculosis of liver and advanced tuberculosis of spleen. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in inguinal glands.	Positive.
43	17th Oct.	Trace	6th Dec.	Large abscess in right inguinal region, containing coliform bacilli and streptococci. No other lesions.	Negative.
44	17th Oct.	Nil	6th Dec.	Normal	Negative.
45	17th Oct.	Trace	6th Dec.	Normal	Negative.
46	17th Oct.	Nil	30th Oct.	Normal	Frustrate.
47	17th Oct.	Nil	6th Dec.	Normal	Negative.
48	17th Oct.	Nil	27th Nov.	Normal	Negative.
49	8th Nov.	Nil	19th Dec.	Normal	Negative.
50	8th Nov.	Nil	19th Dec.	Normal	Negative.

"Dirt.—As regards dirt, about half the samples were clean, and half contained a trace, but none could be considered objectionable.

"Tuberculosis.—Two samples (Nos. 8 and 11) were repetitions of samples found positive in September last (viz., Nos. 2 and 43, 1932, respectively). In the first, the animal died within one week of inoculation, and the experiment was therefore frustrate, and the second was again found to be positive. As these samples were collected with bias, they have been excluded from the calculations.

"Three other animals died within one month, and have also been excluded. One of these (No. 19) died 14 days after inoculation, and was found to have extensive disease of the internal organs. The condition did not resemble tuberculosis, no tubercle bacilli could be demonstrated, and a second animal inoculated with pus from a lymphatic gland, failed to develop tuberculosis in six weeks.

"Forty-four samples have, therefore, to be considered, and of these, five were found to contain living tubercle bacilli, namely, 11.1 per cent."

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 for such action as they considered desirable.

I have received a report from the local Medical Officer of Health who was notified of the dirty condition of Sample No. 33, 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%	1922	9.5%
1905	9.1%	1923	2.6%
1906	8.0%	1924	12.8%
1907	8.3%	1925	2.4% 1st Series.
1909	12.5% 1st Series.		2.4% 2nd Series.
	4.7% 2nd Series.	1927	4.88%
1910	6.25%	1928	8.3%
1912	6.6%	1929	5.1%
1913	10.4%	1930	4.2%
1914	10.2%	1931	9.5%
1915	8.5%	1932	9.1%
1917	4.2%	1933	11.1%
1919	14.8%		
1921	24.2% 1st Series.		
	26.3% 2nd Series.		
	12.5% 3rd Series.		

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

Sample No. 13.

5 per cent. deficient in fat. Re-sampled and found to be genuine.

Sample No. 30.

4 per cent. deficient in milk fat. Re-sampled and found to be genuine.

Sample No. 42.

2.3 per cent. extraneous water. Unable to re-sample as consignor ceased to send milk to the City.

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 656 persons, compared with 680 in 1932. 85 per cent. are adults and 15 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 1933 100 persons (94 per cent. adults and 6 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 1933, 63 persons (69 per cent. adults and 31 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 819.

The number of births was 8, viz. : 8* males and 0 females. The birth-rate, omitting the still-births, was 7·3 per 1,000, which is 0·5 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 1933 was 14·6 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 1933.

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	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
SOUTH	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
KING'S .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
QUEEN'S	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
PRINCE'S	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
BEARSTED HOUSE .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
DUTTON .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	8	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	6	5

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 1933 being 12,959, of whom 5,141 were males and 7,818 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	56	279	50	401	786
February	57	288	51	443	839
March	88	366	111	585	1,150
April	91	341	79	549	1,060
May	102	351	105	616	1,174
June	116	397	100	727	1,340
July	117	441	98	687	1,343
August	116	339	94	621	1,170
September	92	350	120	609	1,171
October	61	335	65	548	1,009
November	76	313	59	548	996
December	73	296	35	517	921
TOTALS	1,045	4,096	967	6,851	12,959

* Two still births.

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	159	....	....	12
February	167	....	1	26
March	211	....	1	16
April	209	....	37	10
May	215	4	1	23
June	207	3	1	17
July	184	....	....	12
August	148	2	1	12
September	164	1	2	14
October	193	1	1	9
November	205	1	1	24
December	140	....	....	12
TOTALS	2,202	12	46	187

MIDDLE DISTRICT—Inspector G. H. FOWLER.

Month.	Premises Inspected.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
January	125	1	2	14
February	168	2	1	11
March	157	2	2	12
April	156	1	2	16
May	187	2	4	11
June	179	3	2	18
July	161	7	7	20
August	123	....	1	9
September	249	....	4	14
October	171	7	6	8
November	186	2	2	15
December	143	8	7	10
TOTALS	2,005	35	40	158

EAST DISTRICT—Inspector G. E. HARRINGTON.

Month.	Premises Inspected.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
January	167	....	....	16
February	177	4	9	10
March	192	12	7	12
April	172	....	20	11
May	182	1	9	18
June	197	2	....	20
July	160	....	....	16
August	174	....	....	18
September	218	4	3	12
October	167	3	4	19
November	161	....	1	18
December	163	....	....	14
TOTALS	2,130	26	53	184

THE FOREGOING ARE SUMMARISED AS UNDER:—

District.	Number of Inspections made.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
West	2,202	12	46	187
Middle	2,005	35	40	158
East	2,130	26	53	184
TOTALS	6,337	73	139	529

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	30	247	120	2.0	37
Middle	—	—	—	—	—
East	16	121	68	1.7	16
TOTAL	46	368	188	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 1933.

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.	
WEST DISTRICT.						
Albion Buildings, No. 21, Bartholomew Close	—	10	—	—	—	23
Albion Buildings, No. 22, Bartholomew Close	—	10	—	—	—	14
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Close	16	1	—	—	—	33
Dean Street Blocks, Fetter Lane—						
Block A	—	7	—	—	—	22
" B	3	3	1	—	—	13
" C	4	4	—	—	—	15
" D	3	1	1	1	—	17
" E	7	1	1	1	—	14
" F	4	4	—	—	—	15
St. Ann's Chambers, Ludgate Hill	3	13	—	1	—	33
Bloomfield House, Snow Hill	—	17	—	2	—	55
TOTAL (SIX "BLOCKS")	40	71	3	5	—	254
MIDDLE DISTRICT.						
Bridgewater House, Fann Street	—	9	—	—	1	15
City Buildings, Moor Lane	1	20	10	—	1	76
TOTAL (TWO "BLOCKS")	1	29	10	—	2	91
EAST DISTRICT.						
Harrow Place and Stoney Lane—						
North Block	—	52	8	—	—	169
South "	5	22	13	—	—	117
Prince's "	5	50	—	—	—	133
Queen's "	5	40	5	—	—	123
King's "	8	18	16	—	—	114
Barker's Buildings, Catherine Wheel Alley, Bishopsgate	3	2	1	2	—	22
Bearsted House, Hutchison Street	—	—	8	16	—	100
Dutton House, New Street	—	—	13	2	1	63
TOTAL (FOUR "BLOCKS")	26	184	64	20	1	841

These twelve blocks contain 456 tenements, and are inhabited by 1,186 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)	296
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	540
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	190
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	397
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(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	40
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	100
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	28
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	28
(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 202 plans were submitted with regard to proposed reconstruction of water-closets or drains in the City.

Of these, 182 were approved, 19 revised and approved; and 1 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 eight 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, etc.; and of the 76 cases investigated in 1933, it was found necessary to make amendments to soil and waste pipes, water-closets, &c., in 30 instances.

House, Trade and other Refuse Removal.—The City Engineer informs me that the refuse removed from the City in 1933 consisted of 16,812 tons of street sweepings and slops, and 41,167 tons of house and trade refuse, a total of 57,979 tons. The total for the year 1932 was 70,582 loads. 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, 73 notices have been issued by the Sanitary Committee, and in no case was it found necessary, in consequence of non-compliance therewith, to refer the matter to the City Solicitor.

Summer Flushing of Courts.—There are 161 courts and narrow passages throughout the City, which were regularly flushed during the summer months, under the direction of the City Engineer, who informs me that in this service, and the flushing of the main streets, no less than 26,884,859 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 1933, 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, 15 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 all 15 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 five 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.

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 and public buildings, renders the problem of adequate reduction difficult.

Some 529 birds have been caught by the expert engaged by the Corporation, and all destroyed under my supervision, with the exception of one ringed bird, which was sent to the Secretary of the Homing Union for return to its owner. One hundred and thirty-four other pigeons were destroyed at request.

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.

**EXHUMATION AND RE-INTERMENT OF BODIES.
CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY.**

During the year the bodies of nine 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.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AT

- (i.) HOUNDSDITCH and BACK GRAVEL LANE, and
(ii.) BANK OF ENGLAND.

During the course of rebuilding operations at each of the above-mentioned premises, human remains were unearthed. In the case of Houndsditch and Back Gravel Lane, the quantity was very small and bore obvious evidence of age and previous disturbance. The customary notification to the Coroner and City Police was made, and the remains subsequently reverently reinterred on the site.

In regard to the discovery at the Bank of England, the quantities here were very much larger, and the work of exhumation covered a period of 4½ months. Arrangements had been made by the Bank of England Authorities to reinter such remains as were found in a special vault purchased at Nunhead Cemetery. The total number of cases removed was 98, which represented approximately 800 bodies. Supervision of this work on behalf of this Department was entrusted to one of your sanitary inspectors, Mr. G. H. Fowler, who was assisted by Mr. G. E. Harrington.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, &c.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.—The premises upon the Register number 3,744, in which are included 8,385 workrooms, &c.

There were served 1,702 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	1,421	3,825
WORKSHOPS	1,145	1,718
WORKPLACES:—		
Kitchens of Restaurants and Tea Rooms	691	1,605
Kitchens of Licensed Premises	249	744
Stables	5	44
Other places	233	449
	3,744	8,385

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

	Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
FACTORIES	2,121	—	2,121
WORKSHOPS	1,051	—	1,051
WORKPLACES	1,350	514	1,864

The following is a Summary of Inspections of separate workrooms, since 1924 :—

		Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
FACTORIES.				
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
1933	....	2,121	—	2,121
WORKSHOPS.				
		Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
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
1933	....	1,051	—	1,051
WORKPLACES.				
		Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
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
1933	....	1,350	514	1,864

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

SUMMARY.

Aboveground Bakehouses	....	5
Underground Bakehouses	....	9
		—
		14

* These have been established at least 47 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 42 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)	....	....	45	130	81	256
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	61	189	165	415
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	....	....	166	269	328	763
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	306	495	894	1,695
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	....	....	99	318	231	648
Workshops,	Initial Inspections (Tenancies)	....	....	17	65	72	154
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	20	82	97	199
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	....	....	141	214	241	596
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	195	277	377	849
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	....	....	73	197	105	375
Workplaces,	Initial Inspections (Tenancies)	....	....	38	12	15	65
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	74	15	17	106
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	....	....	13	16	59	88
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	20	20	93	133
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	....	....	502	46	40	588
Bakehouses,	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	....	....	16	10	2	28
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	25	10	2	37
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	....	....	33	15	9	57
Kitchens of Restaurants, &c.—							
	Initial Inspections (Tenancies)	....	....	14	17	10	41
	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	30	39	21	90
	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	....	....	64	97	133	294
	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	146	234	275	655
	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	....	....	106	213	234	553
Kitchens of Licensed Premises—							
	Initial Inspections (Tenancies)	....	....	—	10	4	14
	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	—	25	9	34
	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	....	....	12	37	51	100
	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	....	....	43	123	122	288
	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	....	....	4	51	78	133
<hr/>							
Workshops notified by H.M. Inspector	....	....	....	11	17	7	35
<hr/>							
General complaints received	....	....	....	5	17	7	29
<hr/>							
Miscellaneous visits	....	....	....	249	259	88	596

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	56	87	17	25	54	32	4	14	10	299
Want of Ventilation....	3	5	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	13
Overcrowding	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Want of Drainage of Floors	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Want of Lavatory Accommodation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food improperly stored	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	1	1	10
Storage Cistern defective	4	69	13	1	2	17	—	2	18	126
Accommodation for Refuse	4	2	1	2	2	3	—	—	1	15
Accumulation of Refuse	37	2	9	2	5	4	—	—	2	61
Sanitary Accommodation.	Insufficient (Tenancies)	1	6	3	—	—	—	2	—	12
	Unsuitable (Do.)	5	6	10	2	2	2	—	—	27
	Defective (Do.)	101	168	133	12	17	13	2	9	460
Do. (No. of Conveniences)*	101	168	134	12	17	13	2	9	461	
Not separate for Sexes (Tenancies)	2	8	6	1	—	1	—	3	—	21
Other Nuisances	61	25	23	16	31	36	1	9	10	212
Total Defects found	285	378	216	65	117	112	7	41	47	1,268

* 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	49	86	14	28	48	36	8	13	11	293
Want of Ventilation....	3	7	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	16
Overcrowding	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Want of Drainage of Floors	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Want of Lavatory Accommodation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food improperly stored	1	—	—	2	4	5	—	—	1	13
Storage Cistern defective	4	67	13	1	2	17	—	2	18	124
Accommodation for Refuse	4	2	1	4	2	2	—	—	1	16
Accumulation of Refuse	31	1	7	4	5	6	—	—	2	56
Insufficient (Tenancies)	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	13
Sanitary Accommodation. { Unsuitable (Do.)	5	6	7	1	2	2	—	—	—	23
{ Defective (Do.)	100	169	130	8	19	12	2	8	5	453
{ Do. (No. of Conveniences)*	100	169	131	8	19	12	2	8	5	454
{ Not separate for Sexes (Tenancies)	2	8	4	1	—	1	—	2	—	18
Other Nuisances	53	22	17	15	32	38	4	8	11	200
Total Defects remedied	266	375	197	67	116	120	14	35	49	1,239

ACTION TAKEN.	East District.	Middle District.	West District.	Totals.
Matters referred to H.M. Inspector—				
Nuisances remediable by H.M. Inspector	1	6	—	7
Failure to affix Abstract	10	32	16	58
Matters referred by H.M. Inspector—				
Notified by H.M. Inspector	3	4	—	7
Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	3	4	—	7
Notices served—				
Factories—Intimation	11	35	11	57
Statutory	—	1	1	2
Workshops—Intimation	19	16	4	39
Statutory	1	3	3	7
Workplaces, &c.—Intimation	29	4	1	34
Statutory	—	3	—	3
Kitchens of Restaurants—				
Intimation	3	8	6	17
Statutory	—	3	1	4
Kitchens of Licensed Premises—				
Intimation	—	1	—	1
Statutory	—	—	—	—
Orders required from Sanitary Committee....	17	10	4	31
Certificates for Cleansing issued by Medical Officer of Health	1	3	3	7
Matters referred to District Inspectors	17	6	2	25
Matters referred to Women Inspectors	—	—	—	—
Matters referred to Workshop Inspectors	—	—	—	—
Cases reported for Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings taken	—	—	—	—

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

Lists received from City Firms	—	—	—	1,253
Names and Addresses, &c., received from other Authorities	—	—	—	445
Names and Addresses transmitted to other Authorities	—	—	—	8,401
Notices served on Employers	—	—	—	1,538
Letters written, &c.	—	—	—	30
Firms visited	19	61	31	111
Outworkers' Lists not kept	—	2	7	9
Do. not sent	—	2	7	9
Infectious Disease occurring in Outworkers' Premises	—	—	—	—
Registered Factories and Workshops at which Outwork is received—				
Inspections	67	83	36	186
Defects found	34	39	5	78
Defects remedied	34	39	5	78
"Places from which work is given out"—				
Inspections	2	—	37	39
Defects found	—	—	6	6
Defects remedied	—	—	6	6

*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	4
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken....	6
Domestic Premises receiving Outwork (not registerable as Workshops).	Inspections	43
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken....	1
Underground Conveniences for Women	Inspections	152
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	33
Railway Stations (Ladies' Rooms)	Inspections	114
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	24
Kitchens of Restaurants, &c.	Initial Inspections (Tenancies)	7
	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	10
	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	387
	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	504
	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	164
	Defects found	245
	Notices { Intimation (Verbal)	106
	{ Statutory	—
	Matters referred to District Inspectors	49
	Matters referred to Workshop Inspectors	1
Certificates for Cleansing issued by Medical Officer of Health	—	
Orders required from Sanitary Committee	—	
Cases reported for Legal Proceedings	—	
Legal proceedings taken	—	

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 Outwork ers.
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
1933	1,189	1,069	8,495	9,564

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)	1,030	59	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	753	46	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	1,001	59	—
Total	2,784	164	—

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	328	321	4	—
Want of ventilation	31	32	2	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	10	11	1	—
Other nuisances	538	504	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	12	13	—
	unsuitable or defective	610	582	—
	not separate for sexes	21	18	—
<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	1,551	1,482	7	—

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

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

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.							Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Section 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.				Sending once in the year.			Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists †	Outworkers †		Lists.	Outworkers.		Notices served on employers who comply with the law but do not send lists.			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)	Contractors.	Workmen.	(5)	Contractors.	Workmen.		(7)							
Wearing Apparel—							1,538								
making, &c.	1,006	3,346	4,825	44	93	135									
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)	92	281	166	2	3	—									
Cables and Chains															
Anchors and Grapnels															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys															
Umbrellas, &c.	34	11	187	—	—	—									
Artificial Flowers	2	—	3	1	—	1									
Nets, other than Wire Nets															
Tents															
Sacks															
Racquet and Tennis Balls															
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags	2	—	4	—	—	—									
Brush making	4	—	54	—	—	—									
Pea picking															
Feather sorting															
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.															
Stuffed Toys	2	—	10	—	—	—									
Basket making															
Chocolates and sweetmeats															
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c.															
Textile Weaving															
TOTAL	1,142	3,638	5,249	47	96	136	1,538	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

* If an employer 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	1,142
	Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses)	14
	Total number of Workshops on Register	*1,156

* These were found to be 1,729 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)	58	
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).	Notified by H.M. Inspector	7
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	7
Other	—	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year	Nil.	
In use at the end of the year	9	

Date, 31st December, 1933.

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

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (S. 133), 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.

No additional premises were 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.

Bodies Received.—Post-Mortems and Inquests :—

Bodies received at the Mortuary to await burial	....	....	....	....	....	114
Post-Mortem examinations made	....	....	....	....	....	77
Inquests held on bodies	....	....	....	....	....	71
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.
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
1932	234,170	142	90	91	2
Average for previous 5 years	257,861	151	133	85	2
1933	233,821	114	71	77	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.
447	229,210	£359 1s.

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

Disinfection—Infectious Disease :—

Articles disinfected after cases of infectious disease	....	....	....	....	4,566
Library Books disinfected	....	....	....	....	45
Public Vehicles—Electric Ambulance and Police Litters	....	....	....	....	4
Cells at Police Stations	....	....	....	....	4
Premises disinfected (including offices)	....	....	....	....	98
Lockers disinfected at request of General Post Office Authorities	....	....	....	....	100
Horsehair (cases)	26

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897 :—

Number of verminous persons bathed	100
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Cleansing of School Children :—

Total number of children cleansed	1,067
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10 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 1933 one body was placed in the apparatus.

Mortuary Chapel.—I have felt for some time that the equipment of the chapel which is provided at the City Mortuary, for the reception of citizens dying in the City, whose homes are not altogether suitable for the retention of the bodies whilst waiting for burial, has left something to be desired. The Corporation have now equipped this building with an altar and the customary altar ornaments. There is already indication that greater use will now be made of the Chapel than has been the case in the past.

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 1933 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. An additional Sanitary Inspector has, however, at the time of writing this Report, been appointed, who will commence his duties on the 1st June, 1934.

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 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. A special communication was sent to all licencees, restaurateurs, grocers, butchers, etc., etc.

The tables set out on page 78 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 105 buildings, occupied by 117 firms, were inspected, and that 108 of these occupancies were found to be rat-infested. One or other of the rat-catchers working in the City was engaged by eleven firms. Poisons were laid down in 46 cases, varnish traps were used in 35 cases, break-backs, wire and other traps in 96 cases. Ten firms kept cats or dogs on the premises. In all, 105 complaints or applications for advice have been received. Rat-proofing was put into operation in 242 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 disinfecting 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 14,563 rats in the City during 1933.

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 :—

Sections of brick sewers constructed for the purpose of linking-up	4
Brick sewers reconstructed	2
Disused sewers filled in and abolished	4
Brick sewers reinverted, pointed and repaired	15
Pipe sewers constructed, reconstructed and repaired	4
Miscellaneous repairs to sewers, drains, etc.	44
House drains constructed in connection with new buildings	12
Drains of existing buildings reconstructed	17
House drains partially reconstructed in connection with the part reconstruction and reinverting of certain sewers	23
Gully drains partially reconstructed in connection with the part reconstruction and reinverting of certain sewers	9
New gullies and drains constructed	3
Gullies reconstructed	14
Gully drains reconstructed	26
Gully and house drains repaired	98
Disused gully and house drains bricked off	105
Number of rats destroyed by sewer-men during year	797

Eighty-five lbs. of poison was used in the sewers during the year, and subsequently 157 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 78.

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 30TH, 1933.

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.		Hired bills delivered.	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 the City Engineer's Department.	By the M.O.H.'s Department.			
January	7	16	7	7	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	19	380	167	6	—	7
February	7	12	8	10	2	2	1	3	—	2	—	16			7	—	7
March	4	15	4	4	—	4	5	6	—	—	—	11			4	—	4
April	4	6	4	5	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	1			4	—	4
May	8	10	9	10	—	6	1	3	10	1	3	21			9	—	8
June	8	12	9	9	1	2	1	2	9	—	1	20			8	—	8
July	19	34	20	26	3	7	2	18	8	—	1	47			17	—	19
August															10	—	16
September	16	20	16	16	1	5	4	8	2	1	—	31			10	—	16
October	11	13	11	9	—	5	1	2	—	—	2	16			6	—	11
November	21	41	20	21	3	8	10	20	4	1	3	60			34	—	21
December															—	—	105
TOTALS	105	1.7	108	117	11	46	28	63	35	5	10	242	547	105	—	105	

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, 94 persons were examined by the Medical Officer of Health during 1933. Five of these persons were reported as physically unfit for office. Fifteen officers were also medically examined with a view to their retirement. With four exceptions, all were reported to be unfit for duty.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. WILLOUGHBY,

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL, E.C.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

The patient with the following history of ...

...

W. H. WILKINSON
Medical Officer in Charge
...

...

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.—STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Albion Buildings, Flat 7	21	M	73	15th Oct.	Syncopal. Atheroma of coronary arteries	
"	24	M	74	18th Jan.	Heart failure consequent upon acute pleural effusion and œdema of lungs	
Aldersgate Street....	31	F	51	19th July	Syncopal. Myocardial degeneration	P.M.
"	180	M	65	23rd Oct.	Syncopal. Complete occlusion of left coronary artery by atherina and fatty degeneration of heart muscle.	Resided at Seven Kings. P.M.
" Manchester Hotel.	—	M	34	3rd Nov.	Aneurism of Aorta. Rupture of pericardium into bronchus. (Edema of lungs	Died in ambulance on way to St. Bartholomew's.
Aldgate, Three Nuns Hotel.	—	F	59	10th Mar.	1a. Myocardial disease b. High blood pressure	Resided at Liverpool.
Angel Court	1	M	48	18th Mar.	1a. Uremia b. Chronic arteriosclerotic kidney	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Artillery Lane	9	F	83	27th July	2. Pyonephrosis, due to renal stone 1a. Chronic myocarditis b. Old age	
Barbican	21a	M	50	5th April	Poisoning by cyanide of potassium.	Inq. P.M. Resided at Hendon. Self-administered. Suicide. Unsound mind.
Barker's Buildings	9	M	53	13th Nov.	1a. Secondary Carcinoma of brain b. Carcinoma bronchus	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Bartholomew Close	61a	F	68	2nd Feb.	2. Secondary Carcinoma suprarenals Heart Failure following embolism of the Coronary Artery	
Bartholomew House, Cloth Fair.	2	F	72	25th Jan.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia and Influenza	Died in Islington.
"	5	M	64	29th Aug.	1a. Carcinoma of Stomach (Gastrectomy) b. General Peritonitis c. Broncho-pneumonia	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Basinghall Street....	22	F	83	20th June	1a. Senile decay; ascites b. Morbus Cordis	
"	39	F	74	15th April	1a. Cardiac failure b. Hemiplegia	
Bearsted House, Middlesex Street.	1	M	68	19th Feb.	1a. Coronary Thrombosis b. Arterio-sclerosis c. Senile Gangrene	Died in London Hospital.
"	1	F	47	4th Sept.	1a. Asthenia b. Cerebral Embolism c. Valvular disease of Heart	
"	8	M	20	3rd Jan.	1a. Influenzal Pneumonia	Died in London Hospital.
Bishopsgate	121	M	39	8th Mar.	Syncopal. Myocardial degeneration, probably accelerated by pressure of large clot in right ventricle	Resided in Stepney.
"	192	M	5 wks.	30th Dec., 1932	Asphyxia. Pneumonia	
"	280	M	23	8th May	1a. Septicæmia b. Ulcerative Endocarditis	
"	306	F	50	11th Dec.	Toxæmia. Bilateral Pyonephritis. Chr. Cystitis. Tabes Dorsalis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Bread Street	—	M	87	28th April	1a. Myodegeneration b. Chronic Nephritis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Broad Street Railway Station.	—	M	40	4th March	Thrombosis of Cerebella vein. Sub-arachnoid Hæmorrhage	Resided at Manor Park.
Broadway, Ludgate Hill....	9	F	24	5th Nov.	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in St. Joseph's Hospital.
Bucklersbury	25	M	78	27th June	1a. Senile decay b. Cardio vasc. degeneration c. Broncho-pneumonia	Died in City of London Mental Hospital, Stone.
Bury Street	5	F	66	3rd Aug.	1a. Asthenia b. Secondary Carcinoma of Liver and Stomach.	
Chancery Lane	122	F	82	12th Nov.	1a. Myodegeneration b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Circus, Minories	3	M	73	25th Jan.	Carcinoma of Œsophagus. Secondary Carcinoma of brain	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Cowper's Court, Cornhill	—	M	59	19th Feb.	Shock. Fractured skull and other injuries caused by fall from window sill	P.M. Inq. Resided at Brixton.
Cullum Street	24	F	33	29th Apr.	1a. Laryngeal T.B. b. Pulmonary T.B.	Died in Brompton Hospital.
Dean Street	5c	M	76	10th Jan.	Multiple injuries. Threw himself from window. Suicide while of unsound mind.	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Dove Court	14	F	66	1st Jan.	Carcinoma of rectum	Died in St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney.
Fenchurch Avenue	2	M	72	9th Jan.	1a. Influenza 2. Myocardial degeneration	
Fenchurch Street	3	M	62	30th Sept.	Syncopal. Myocardial degeneration. Occlusion of right coronary artery and Arterio-sclerosis	Resided at Dunton Green, Kent.
"	19	F	62	27th Dec.	1a. Cardiac Syncopal b. Pneumonia	

STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—continued.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of Houses	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Fenchurch Street....	22	F	62	3rd June	1a. Myocardial failure b. Myocardial degeneration c. Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma	
" Railway Station.	—	M	73	6th Mar.	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Old age c. Adiposity	Resided at Goodmayes.
Fetter Lane	101	M	66	29th Dec.	2. Bronchitis and Gastric Influenza	Died in Archway Hospital.
Fish Street Hill	37	F	68	26th July	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1a. Cardiac Syncope b. Fatty infiltration of heart muscle	
Fleet Street	138	M	43	9th Oct.	Syncope. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	P.M.
Fleur-de-Lis Court	4	F	67	16th Jan.	1a. Acute Bronchitis b. Carcinoma Mammæ (operation) and Secondary Metastases	
Friday Street	6/7	M	34	28th Feb.	Shock. Multiple injuries. Crushed between lift and floor	Resided at Edenbridge.
Gracechurch Street	3	F	43	26th Jan.	1a. Hæmatemesis 2. Gastric ulcer	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
" ..	78	M	39	19th April	1a. Lobar Pneumonia	Died in Guy's Hospital.
Great New Street	2	F	76	24th Mar.	1a. Cerebral Thrombosis b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
" ..	13	F	84	17th Dec.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Senility	
Great Tower Street	74	F	36	2nd Jan.	2. Bronchitis 1a. Cardiac Syncope b. Influenza	
" ..	48	F	92	28th Feb.	2. Graves' disease 1a. Bronchitis	
Gresham Street	34/ 36	M	55	26th June	2. Valvular disease of heart 1a. Apoplexy b. Arterio-sclerosis c. Chronic Nephritis	
" ..	46	F	71	28th Jan.	1a. Acute Bronchitis and Influenza	
" ..	99	M	58	24th Nov.	1a. Syncope b. Angina Pectoris	Resided at Finchley.
Gunpowder Alley	24	F	8 hrs.	24th Oct.	1a. Premature birth b. 25th week of pregnancy	
Harrow Place	39	F	6 mos.	17th Jan.	1a. Acute catarrhal Gastro-enteritis b. Acute Stomatitis	
Holborn Viaduct	39	F	53	12th Mar.	1a. Metastatic Carcinoma liver b. Carcinoma left breast	
Huggin Lane	4a	F	47	14th Sept.	Syncope. Mitral Stenosis. Myocardial degeneration and Emphysema	Died in ambulance on way to hospital. P.M. Natural.
Hutchison Street	12	F	79	23rd Sept.	(a) Myocardial degeneration (b) Senile decay	Died in Jewish Home of Rest at Wandsworth. P.M.
King's Block, Stoney Lane.	16	F	80	29th Jan.	Syncope, supervening on Acute Pul- monary Congestion, with œdema of both lungs	
" ..	33	M	55	29th May	1a. Cerebral Thrombosis b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in Prince of Wales' Hospital, Tottenham.
Leadenhall Market	—	M	58	7th Nov.	1a. Myocardial degeneration	Resided in Shoreditch.
Leadenhall Street	65	F	48	20th June	1a. Acute Ulcerative Colitis	Died in St. Peter's Hos- pital, Stepney.
" ..	122	M	66	24th Jan.	1a. Syncope b. Chronic Myocardial degeneration	Resided at Hampstead.
" Great Eastern Hotel.	—	F	55	2nd July	1a. Myocardial degeneration	Died in Chest Hospital in Bethnal Green.
Liverpool Street, Great Eastern Hotel.	—	M	56	6th Sept.	1a. Myocarditis b. Fatty degeneration of heart 2. Ascites	Resided in Yorkshire.
" ..	—	F	49	18th July	Cerebral hæmorrhage. Atheroma of Arteries.	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. P.M.
Liverpool Street Station	—	M	Newly born.	12th July	Asphyxiation and inattention at birth. No evidence to determine whether in- tentional or otherwise	P.M. Inquest. Name un- known.
Liverpool Street	36	F	78	29th Nov.	1a. Asthenia b. Senility	Resided in Chelsea.
Lloyds Avenue	6	M	70	2nd Sept.	1a. Acute Myocardial degeneration b. Prostatectomy c. Cystitis 2. Ascites	Died in Guy's Hospital.
Long Lane	—	M	18	19th Dec.	Shock. Fractured skull and severe internal injuries. Fall under motor lorry	Resided in Canning Town. Inq. P.M.
Love Lane, Eastcheap	4	M	82	26th July	1a. Broncho-pneumonia	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Lower Thames Street	82	M	74	11th Dec.	1a. Uræmia and Myocardial degenera- tion b. Enlarged prostate	Died in St. Peter's Hos- pital.
" H.M. Custom House.	—	M	62	29th Jan.	Syncope. Myocardial degeneration, following blocking of left coronary artery	Resided at Balham.

STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—*continued.*

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Ludgate Circus	4	F	79	1st Jan.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Senility	
Ludgate Hill	59	F	90	23rd May	1a. Myocarditis b. General Arterio-sclerosis	Died at Hackney.
Mansell Street	18	M	75	10th May	Chronic Bronchitis and Myocardial degeneration	P.M.
„ Stern's Hotel	—	M	55	7th Sept.	1a. Myocarditis b. Heart failure and bilateral hydrothorax	Died in Holborn.
Mansion House	—	F	63	2nd Nov.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage b. Arterio-sclerosis	Resided in Herts.
Mansion House Chambers	148	M	64	25th May	Syncope, due to rupture of the heart and Hæmorrhage into the pericardium	Resided at Chingford. P.M.
Middle Street	1	M	9 mos.	5th Nov.	1a. Tubercular Meningitis	Died in Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street.
„	5	M	87	20th Jan.	1a. Myocardial degeneration 2. Paralysis Agitans	
Middlesex Street	110	M	56	5th March	1a. Cirrhosis of liver b. Chronic alcoholism	Died in Stepney.
„	112	M	70	31st Dec., 1932	Syncope. Acute Pericarditis. Myocardial degeneration	
„	116	M	44	11th Jan.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Asthma c. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
„	116	M	73	11th Jan.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Myocardial degeneration c. Epilepsy	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
„	116	M	84	29th Jan.	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Chronic Nephritis	
„	116	M	48	9th Feb.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in Bancroft Lodge, Stepney.
„	116	M	54	1st Mar.	Syncope due to Myocardial degeneration, consequent upon obliteration of left coronary artery	
„	116	M	50	5th Aug.	1a. Cerebral Thrombosis b. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
„	116	M	80	21st Aug.	1a. Heart failure b. Car. vasc. Hypertrophy c. Hyperpiesia	Died in London Hospital.
„	116	M	56	31st Aug.	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in Shoreditch.
„	116	M	79	2nd Oct.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
„	120	M	64	26th Nov.	Lobar Pneumonia	Died in London Hospital.
Mincing Lane	38	F	38	9th May	Pyæmia. Purulent Cervicitis. Paracervicitis	Died in London Hospital.
Mitre Street	—	F	92	8th Feb.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Moor Lane Chambers	27	M	75	24th Aug.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Perforated Gastric Ulcer and Peritonitis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Moorgate Street Station, C. & S.L.R.	—	M	34	28th July	Fractured skull. Laceration of brain. Run over by train. Suicide. Unsound mind	Inq. P.M. Resided at Edgware.
Nevill's Court	9	F	82	24th Jan.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Cachexia c. Carcinoma of face	
„	11	F	78	7th Feb.	1a. Senile decay c. Syncope	
„	12	M	53	18th Dec.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia 2. Heart failure	
New Bridge Street	19	M	66	6th Dec.	Syncope. Disease of Coronary Arteries. Coroner's P.M. Natural	Resided at Westminster.
North Block, Stoney Lane.	44	F	83	8th Mar.	Cerebral Thrombosis. Fractured neck of femur. Fall from bed	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
„	50	F	79	21st Jan.	1a. Acute Pulmonary congestion b. Bronchitis acute	
„	52	F	44	28th Aug.	2. Progressive Myocardial failure 1a. Carcinoma of liver b. Carcinoma of gall bladder	Died in Guy's Hospital.
„	52	F	44	28th Aug.	2. Gall stones 1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
Old Broad Street	18/19	M	74	8th Oct.	1a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Paternoster Row	17	F	70	23rd Mar.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage b. Hyperpiesia 2. Ovarian cyst	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Philpot Lane	5	M	65	23rd May	1a. Moist Gangrene of arm b. Embolism of brachial artery c. Atheroma Coronary Arteries 2. Congestive Cardiac failure	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Prince's Block, Stoney Lane.	51	F	64	12th Feb.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia, supervening on Influenza 2. Diabetes Mellitus	

STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—continued.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Prince's Street	8	F	69	1st July	1a. Carcinoma of colon b. (Verified by laparotomy before death.)	
Queen's Block, Stoney Lane.	40	M	53	15th Feb.	1a. Acute Cardiac dilatation b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in London Jewish Hospital.
Queen Victoria Street	136	M	58	2nd Aug.	Syncope due to disease and narrowing of left coronary artery	P.M. Resided at Kingston, Surrey.
River Thames	—	M	About 50	19th Mar.	Asphyxia from drowning. No evidence to determine how deceased came in water	Unknown man. Found dead. Inq. P.M.
"	—	M	49	8th May	Asphyxia by self-immersion in Thames. Suicide unsound mind	Resided at Roehampton. P.M. Inq.
"	—	M	56	18th June	Asphyxiation by drowning	Resided at Kensington. P.M. Inq. Suicide. Unsound mind.
Roman Bath Street	Gen. P.O.	M	18	21st May	Shock. Syncope following a blow on body from another boy	Inq. P.M.
St. Ann's Chambers, Ludgate Circus.	10	M	75	24th Jan.	1a. Acute Bronchitis	
"	40	F	73	28th Feb.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
St. Paul's Churchyard	22	M	23	22nd April	1a. Myocardial failure b. Empyema c. Lobar Pneumonia	Died in London Hospital.
Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus.*	—	M	70	4th April	Syncope. Gas and oxygen anaesthesia. Operation for tumour (papilloma) of bladder. Misadventure	Died in hospital, in St. Marylebone.
Snow Hill	4	M	32	11th July	1a. Morbus Cordis b. Syncope c. Infantile Paralysis	Resided at West Norwood.
South Block, Stoney Lane.	13	F	46	6th Nov.	1a. General Carcinomatosis b. Carcinoma of lung	Died in London Hospital.
"	27	F	75	14th July	1a. Cerebral Thrombosis	
Tokenhouse Buildings	1	F	79	25th Aug.	1a. Hypostatic Pneumonia b. Chronic Bronchitis	
Tower Hill	3	M	64	3rd Mar.	1a. Peritonitis b. Perforated duodenal ulcer Aortic Stenosis. Syncope.	Died in Bancroft Lodge, Stepney. P.M.
Upper Thames Street	9	F	48	11th Nov.	Fractured pelvis and skull. Wall falling on deceased at his place of employment	P.M. Inq. Accidental.
"	29	M	54	20th April		
Upper Thames Street, The Black Bull.	97	M	41	26th Dec.	1a. Carcinoma of lung 2. Cystitis	Died in Hornchurch.
Water Lane, Gt. Tower Street.	9	M	80	1st March	1a. Cardio vascular degeneration	Died in City of London Mental Hospital, Dartford.
Widgate Street	12	F	69	22nd Dec.	1a. Cardiac Syncope b. Myocardial degeneration 2. Diabetes Mellitis Chronic Interstitial Nephritis	
" (Flat 3)	12/ 13	F	76	6th June	Syncope. Myocardial degeneration. Phthisis	
"	23	F	82	23rd Oct.	1a. Cerebral Haemorrhage b. Hyperpiesis 2. Senility	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	25	F	95	24th July	1a. Chronic Myocarditis b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.

APPENDIX B.—LIST OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER THAN
TUBERCULOSIS, 1933.

STREET LISTS.—COMPILED FROM NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED.

Street or Place.	No. of House.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Notification.
Aldersgate Street	—	F	23	Diphtheria	4th March.
Ditto	153	F	40	Erysipelas	17th March.
Austin Friars	24	M	6	Scarlet Fever	6th June.
Barker's Buildings	18	F	10	Chickenpox	8th August.
Ditto	19	M	9	Ditto	17th July.
Bartholomew House	15	F	7	Scarlet Fever	10th October.
Basinghall Street	9	M	45	Food Poisoning	29th March.
Bearsted House	8	M	6	Chickenpox	17th July.
Billingsgate Market	—	M	53	Erysipelas	2nd February.
Bishopsgate	242	F	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scarlet Fever	4th December.
Bloomfield House	9	M	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Measles	8th May.
Ditto	23	M	1	Ditto	6th May.
Bucklersbury	35	F	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chickenpox	11th March.
Bush Lane	23	M	3	Measles	14th August.
Cannon Street	123	M	76	Diphtheria	9th March.
Clothier Street	6	M	5	Chickenpox	4th July.
College Street	—	F	5	Measles	30th November.
Crown Court	—	F	21	Scarlet Fever	6th January.
Ditto	—	M	20	Measles	19th December.
Crutched Friars	52	M	4	Ditto	3rd November.
Dean Street	5	F	12	Chickenpox	24th February.
Ditto	7	M	6	Scarlet Fever	13th January.
Devonshire Square	2	F	6	Chickenpox	7th April.
Dutton House	3	F	12	Scarlet Fever	29th June.
Ditto	9	M	5	Chickenpox	4th July.
Ditto	12	M	7	Ditto	14th June.
Fleet Street	1	M	20	Scarlet Fever	5th September.
Gracechurch Street	78	M	7	Ditto	11th December.
Great Tower Street	34	M	5	Diphtheria	25th October.
Gresham Street	23	M	17	Scarlet Fever	6th April.
Houndsditch	141	M	25	Erysipelas	16th October.
Jewry Street	12	M	50	Ditto	29th April.
John Street	12	M	17	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	31st March.
King Street	—	M	2	Measles	3rd May.
Ditto	24	F	6	Diphtheria	2nd November.
Liverpool Street	—	F	44	Erysipelas	2nd November.
Long Lane	74	M	9 dys	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23rd February.
Ludgate Circus Buildings	2	M	12	Scarlet Fever	5th September.
Ludgate Circus	56	F	5	Chickenpox	10th May.
Mark Lane	5	F	7	Diphtheria	19th August.
Martin's Lane	7	F	51	Erysipelas	29th September.
Middle Street	2	M	8	Measles	21st May.
Middlesex Street	116	M	47	Erysipelas	6th March.
Mincing Lane	—	M	3	Measles	23rd May.
Minories	95	F	7/12	Diphtheria	8th August.
Ditto	97	M	3	Scarlet Fever	10th June.
Ditto	97	M	5	Ditto	9th June.
Ditto	97	F	8	Ditto	12th June.
Mitre Street	7	F	9	Ditto	27th February.
Moor Lane	—	M	28	Chickenpox	15th September.
Moor Lane Chambers	8	M	6	Diphtheria	24th November.
Ditto	25	F	5	Scarlet Fever	2nd October.
Moorgate	141	M	4	Measles	2nd August.
Nevill's Court	8	F	3	Ditto	11th May.
Ditto	11	F	5	Ditto	6th May.
Ditto	11	F	5	Ditto	2nd May.
Ditto	11	M	2	Ditto	29th April.
Ditto	11	M	3	Ditto	29th April.
Ditto	11	F	7	Ditto	29th April.

LIST OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS, 1933.

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

Street or Place.	No. of House.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Notification.
Nevill's Court	11	F	8	Measles	29th April.
Ditto	11	M	6	Ditto	29th April.
New Broad Street	53	F	11	Scarlet Fever	26th June.
North Block, Stoney Lane	31	F	10	Chickenpox	16th June.
Old Bailey	22	F	7	Scarlet Fever	4th November.
Old Broad Street	19	M	35	Diphtheria	4th July.
Primrose Street	1	F	2	Chickenpox	3rd January.
Queen's Block, Stoney Lane	8	F	11	Scarlet Fever	5th December.
Ditto	27	F	30	Erysipelas	29th September.
Ditto	28	F	8	Chickenpox	15th June.
Rose Alley	38	F	5	Measles	21st March.
Ditto	41	M	3	Scarlet Fever	12th December.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	—	—	—	Diphtheria (two cases)	Various.
Ditto	—	M	4	Chickenpox	26th April.
Ditto	—	—	—	Scarlet Fever (seven cases).	Various.
Serjeant's Inn	13	M	40	Measles	1st May.
South Block, Stoney Lane	7	F	44	Diphtheria	6th February.
Ditto	29	F	6	Measles	20th March.
Ditto	33	M	31	Scarlet Fever	31st July.
Swan Lane	8	M	8½	Chickenpox	16th March.
Trinity Square	14	M	33	Enteric Fever	6th September.
Upper Thames Street	104	F	9	Scarlet Fever	7th February.
Water Lane	3	M	15	Ditto	29th June.
Watling Street	64	F	7	Ditto	19th June.
Widegate Street	12	F	10	Ditto	19th April.
Ditto	14	F	20	Ditto	26th October.
Ditto	23	M	5	Ditto	28th September.

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.
43, Cloth Fair	Messrs. J. Seeley & P. Paget, 41, Cloth Fair, E.C. (o)	2	3
10, East Harding Street	Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street (o)	2	8
12, do.	Do. do. (o)	4	6
93, Fetter Lane	Friern Manor Dairy Co., 93, Fetter Lane (o)	3	8
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	6
11, Great New Street	M. Quilty, 11, Great New Street (T)	4	6
13, do.	F. Wilson, 39, Holmedene Avenue, Herne Hill (o)	9	12
14, do.	Mrs. A. E. Jackson, 14, Great New Street (T)	6	8
16, do.	J. Day, 16, Great New Street (T)	3	5
21, do.	Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall (o)	5	12
23, do.	Mrs. J. Barnsley, 27, Great New Street (o)	4	14
25, do.	Do. do. (o)	5	11
27, do.	Do. do. (T)	4	9
7½, Gunpowder Alley	Mrs. C. Townsend, 259, Essex Road, N. (o)	2	4
8, do.	Do. do. (o)	3	10
4 & 5, Middle Street	J. Hull & Sons, Bartholomew Close (o)	6	10
3, Montague Court	Mrs. Vincent, 3, Montague Court (T)	3	5
4, do.	Mrs. F. Smith, 4, do. (T)	3	3
5, do.	Mr. W. V. Luff, 80, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.3 (o)	2	4
8, Nevill's Court	Moravian Mission, 32, Fetter Lane (o)	4	7
9, do.	Do. do. (o)	9	10
10, do.	Do. do. (o)	6	10
11, do.	Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall (o)	7	19
12, do.	Do. do. (o)	4	10
14, Newbury Street	Page & Steward, 2, Ironmonger Row (o)	3	12
14, Wine Office Court	Messrs. Reynolds & Eason, 192, Bishopsgate (o)	2	3
16, do.	Do. do. (o)	2	3
2, Pemberton Row	Mr. J. O'Shea, 2, Pemberton Row (T)	4	8
30	TOTAL	120	247

Average number of lodgers to each occupied tenement :	2.0
Houses demolished or closed as dwelling-houses	—
Tenement houses on Register	30
Cleansing Notices served	37

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Nil.

EAST DISTRICT.

Situation of Premises.	Name and Address of Owner or Tenant.	Tenements.	Lodgers.
5, Artillery Lane	Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	5	8
7, do.	Do. do. (o)	4	12
9, do.	I. J. & J. Mendes, Ltd., 113-125, Grove Street, E.1 (o)	3	6
21, do.	Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	3	6
10, Brushfield Street	Reynolds & Eason, 192, Bishopsgate (o)	6	7
12, do.	Luke Cohen, 12, Brushfield Street (T)	3	11
14, do.	Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	7	7
3, The Circus, Minories	W. Lewis, 3, Circus, Minories (T)	4	5
4, do.	W. Wisdom, 4, do. (T)	5	16
5, do.	T. Groves, 5, do. (T)	6	5
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)	5	9
25, do.	Do. do. (T)	3	8
2, Goodman's Yard	Charrington, Brewers, Mile End Road (o)	3	3
	TOTAL	68	121

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	Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1903 Sept., 1904.

BYE-LAWS.

Vendors of Fried Fish	London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Sec. 9 Jan., 1914.
Fish Curers	ditto ditto ditto
Slaughtering of Cattle	Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Sec. 19 May, 1911.
Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, Ice, Salt, Dust, Ashes, Rubbish, Offal, Carrion, Fish or Filth, or other matter or thing in any street....	City of London Sewers Act, 1897 ; Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Sec. 16 Feb., 1894.
Prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matters running out of any manufactories, brewers, slaughterhouses, knackers' yard, butchers' or fishmongers' shop, or dunghill	ditto ditto ditto
Prevention of keeping of animals on any premises in such a manner as to be a nuisance	ditto ditto ditto
As to the paving of yards or open spaces in connection with dwelling houses	ditto ditto ditto
Keeping W.C.'s supplied with a sufficient supply of water	ditto ditto Sec. 39 Feb., 1894.
Cleansing of Cisterns	ditto ditto Sec. 50 ditto.
Water Closet, Earth Closet, &c.	City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1900 Sept., 1909.
Houses Let in Lodgings	Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Sec. 94 and Housing Act, 1925, Sec. 6 Sept., 1926.
Demolition of Buildings	City of London (Public Health) Act, 1902, Sec. 5 July, 1904.
Ash Pits	City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1900, Sec. 54 June, 1925.
Business of Slaughterer of Poultry	Public Health (London) Act, 1891 July, 1925.
Rag and Bone Dealer....	London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Sec. 9 Jan., 1927.

REGULATIONS.

Soda Water	Agreed regulations to control trade 1908.
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.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.**Compulsory Notification of Chicken-pox.**

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, 1933, Chicken-pox shall be a compulsorily notifiable disease within the City of London.

BELL.

GUILDHALL,
LONDON, E.C.2.
23rd February, 1933.

APPENDIX F.

Corporation of London.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEASLES WARNING.

MEASLES has appeared in your neighbourhood, and there is a possibility that the disease may become prevalent.

MEASLES is a highly infectious disease, especially in the early stages of illness before the rash appears. The early symptoms are those of a cold, which may be at first slight; there is generally running at the eyes and nose, sneezing and possibly a dry cough, followed by a rash about the fourth day after the first appearance of illness.

MEASLES SHOULD ALWAYS BE TREATED AS A SERIOUS DISEASE, ESPECIALLY IN YOUNG CHILDREN. As soon as it is suspected the child should be put to bed in a well-ventilated room (as far as possible away from other children) and be kept warm. A doctor should be called in at once, for many children lose their lives, or suffer from ill-health for years as a result of the after-effects of the disease, mainly because the disease is neglected in the early stages. The child should on no account be exposed to chill or draughts or allowed to run about until the doctor or nurse gives consent.

IMMEDIATELY MEASLES OCCURS IN YOUR FAMILY YOU SHOULD INFORM THE HEAD TEACHER OF THE SCHOOL ATTENDED BY YOUR CHILDREN, OR THE HEALTH VISITOR AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE, OR SEND WORD TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AT THE GUILDHALL, E.C.2.

If children are absent for more than two days, parents are specially asked to send a note to the Head Teacher stating the reason for such absence.

A child showing signs of sickening or suffering from measles must not attend Sunday School, play centres, cinemas, public baths or any place of entertainment, nor mix with other children.

If you are not in a position to obtain the services of a private doctor, you should apply to the Relieving Officer of your district for the services of a District Medical Officer.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF A MEASLES PATIENT TO HOSPITAL OR FOR NURSING ASSISTANCE IN THE HOME MAY BE MADE IN SPECIAL CASES WHEN THE NEED FOR THIS IS KNOWN TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. The sooner you send word of the existence of measles in the home, the sooner will the Medical Officer of Health know and the sooner will help be forthcoming. Do not wait until bronchitis or pneumonia develops—it may then be too late.

W. M. WILLOUGHBY,
Medical Officer of Health.



