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Willoughby, Mason.

Publication/Creation

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REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
FOR THE YEAR
1934

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

CITY OF LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1934

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STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Date of Appointment.

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
PETTIT, RICHARD G.		Jan., 1934
THREADGOLD, ARTHUR W.		Nov., 1923
LEE, W. R.	Unclassified	June, 1930
TUNBRIDGE, MRS.		Jan., 1917
HOLDRUP, F. A.		March, 1932

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

ROBINSON, ERNEST S.		Feb., 1913
FOWLER, GEORGE HENRY		Oct., 1920
MCGRATH, WILLIAM RICHARD	Grade I.	Mar., 1922
HARRINGTON, GEORGE EDWIN		Dec., 1925
SILLET, DAVID ERNEST		April, 1926
FISHER, STANLEY G.		July, 1928
NEALE, WILLIAM G. C.	Grade II.	July, 1928
TYLER, ALBERT		July, 1928
THORPE, ROBERT C.		March, 1930
WEBBER, G. A. (Rat Officer)		July, 1932
HUDSON, LESLIE A.		April, 1934
JOHNSON, E. A., M.B.E., 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.

GRACE, L. B. A., M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Surgeon		June, 1934
SHARP, J. OWEN, Senior Inspector		May, 1892
MATSON, WILLIAM S.		Dec., 1910
MITCHENER, WILLIAM E.	Grade I. Inspector	Dec., 1910
JONES, JOHN		April, 1914
SLATTER, CHARLES		May, 1908
MURRAY, SAMUEL B.		Sept., 1911
MELLISH, CYRIL E.	Grade II. Inspector	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
BERNHARDT, D. R.		May, 1931

WOMAN SANITARY INSPECTOR.

WILKINSON, MISS ANNIE M. July, 1909

TUBERCULOSIS SISTER AND HEALTH VISITOR.

BACKHOUSE, MISS S. A. June, 1931

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

GRAHAM, MRS. (Bath Attendant and Cleaner) June, 1927

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

GUILDHALL, E.C.

May, 1935.

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

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

During the year Mr. T. Dunlop Young, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., retired from the service, and I should like to place on record my appreciation of the assistance which I have received from him, and to say that his services as Veterinary Surgeon will be missed.

I should like to express my great appreciation of the valuable assistance which is rendered by St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the Corporation in connection with

- (1) Venereal Disease ;
- (2) Tuberculosis ;
- (3) Maternity and Child Welfare.

The efficiency, combined with economy and ease of working, is productive of the maximum benefit to all concerned.

If, in the future, prevention is to take the place of treatment, here is being laid the foundation at a place and in an atmosphere where and in which transition would properly be effected.

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 persons to an acre ; Registration London, at night, 59·5 persons to an acre.

Annual Rateable Value.—The rateable value of property within the *administrative county of London* (including the City) was £60,870,113, on April 6th, 1934, whilst on the same date the corresponding rateable value of property in the City of London was £8,933,634, or about one-seventh of the whole County.

The annual sum receivable from a penny rate is £36,602.

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.

*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 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.

The estimated population of the City, for the year 1934, is 9,660.

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 1934, 382 live births were registered in the City, 350 of which, however, did not belong thereto. To the remaining 32 must be added the births of 34 children born to citizens temporarily residing outside the City boundary.

The number of births, therefore, on which the rate should be calculated is 66. There were five still births. The annual birth-rate was 6·8 per 1,000 persons of all ages, compared with a quinquennial mean rate of 7·2 per 1,000. In the Metropolis the birth-rate in 1934 was 13·2 per 1,000.

Mortality.—During the year under review, 670 deaths were registered in the District, including 628 persons dying in the City, but not belonging thereto. Deducting these latter, 42 deaths remain, to which must be added those of 59 persons who died in *outside districts*, where they were registered; the total, therefore, on which the City death-rate is calculated is 101. See table, p. 10 for details. The death-rate for 1934 was 10·5 per 1,000 per annum of the population (the previous year being 10·9), whilst that for the whole of the Metropolis was 11·9.

Deaths from Violence.—Of the City deaths, 3·9 per cent. were caused by injuries or violence, as compared with 10·2 in 1932 and 4·6 in 1933. This is 2·5 below the average for the previous five years.

PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Year.	City of London. Per cent.	Metropolis. Per cent.
1929	2·7	5·6
1930	8·5	5·5
1931	5·9	5·7
1932	10·2	4·6
1933	4·6	4·7
Average previous five years	6·4	5·2
1934	3·9	5·6

DEATH RATES, PER 1,000 PER ANNUM.

Year.	City of London.	121 Great Towns of England and Wales.	Metropolis.
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
1933	10·9	12·2	12·2
Average previous five years	12·4	12·4	12·4
1934	10·5	11·8	11·9

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

The deaths from Phthisis correspond to a rate of 0·8 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 121 per 1,000 births, as against 67 for the whole of London.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1934.

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SURJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.												TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 and upwards.	
L.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
All Causes.	101	8	....	1	1	3	6	4	13	20	28	17	568
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
6. Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	....	2	....	....	12
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	10
11. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	5	5	116
14. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	18
16. Heart Disease	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	9	3	5	26
17. Aneurysm	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	14
19. Bronchitis	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	12	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	1	4	1	57
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	16
22. Peptic Ulcer	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	25
23. Diarrhœa, &c.	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
24. Appendicitis	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	14
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6
26. Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
27. Other Digestive Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	48
29. Puerperal Sepsis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30. Other Puerperal Causes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
32. Senility	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
33. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
34. Other Violence	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	32
35. Other Defined Causes	8	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	2	2	....	111
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
TOTALS	101	8	....	1	1	3	6	4	13	20	28	17	568

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1934 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
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
1933	9,830	396	83	8.4	572	58.18	521	57	5	60	108	10.9
Average previous 5 years	10,405	413	75	7.2	658	63.17	597	67	4	67	131	12.4
1934	9,660	382	66	6.8	670	69.36	628	59	8	121	101	10.5

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

Total population at all ages	13,709	} At Census 1921.
Number of inhabited houses	....	2,922
Average number of persons per house		4.6	

Vaccination.—Of the 371 births notified to the Vaccination Officer during 1934, 117 had been successfully vaccinated by the end of the year, 15 had died before the age for vaccination and 0 were reported as insusceptible. Vaccination was postponed by medical certificate in 4 cases, 154 had removed into other districts, or the vaccinations were pending at the end of the year. There were 81 instances of conscientious objection. The Public Vaccinator performed 13 re-vaccinations during the year, and in addition to the 117 successful vaccinations referred to above, 10 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>
1929	427	25.5	Nil.	Nil.	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
1933	396	36.7	0.7	..	4.5	0.2	35.4	22.5
Average previous 5 years.	417	30.1	0.3	..	3.1	0.4	42.1	24.0
1934	371	31.5	Nil.	..	4.0	1.1	41.6	21.8

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Three hundred and ninety notifications of births, including 24 still births, made in accordance with the requirements of the Notification of Births Act, were received. Of these, 58 only referred to City births, and the balance were transferred to the appropriate authorities.

Fifty-eight initial visits were made as a consequence of these notifications, and 1,119 subsequent visits in connection with infant welfare and ante-natal work.

No visit was necessary in connection with a case which came within the scope of the Children Act, 1908, or 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.

One home help was necessary during 1934.

There were 14 notifications of verminous school children under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

Five visits were made in connection with infant life protection and none in connection with cases of Ophthalmia.

It was not necessary to utilise 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, during 1934.

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 1934 :—

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

The City of London Infant Welfare Centre has continued actively during 1934. It will be recalled that an additional session each week was started at the beginning of 1934. This step has proved to be fully justified. Not only were the total attendances higher than 1933 by 350, but the number of families attending was increased by 25. This, at first sight, may appear a small increase on a total of 2,150 attendances, but it must be remembered that the single session a week had become much too lengthy an affair. Mothers and children were kept waiting until very late in the afternoon. Now, with two sessions, it is possible for them to be seen without too long a delay at the clinic, and the fact that over 300 more attendances were made shows that the delay was no longer a serious obstacle to the mothers attending.

During the year 1934 there were some minor changes in the *personnel* of the clinic. Dr. Franklin, who, up to September, 1934, had been doing the actual medical work in the clinic, went to the United States in that month. His work, as far as the City of London is concerned, has been continued during his absence by Dr. C. H. Stuart Harris, the temporary Chief Assistant to the Children's Department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Dr. Franklin will return during 1935, and it is hoped that he will then be able to resume his work. In addition, Miss Backhouse's work has been made more manageable by the addition of another Health Visitor. One would like to emphasise again at this point how much the success of this Welfare Centre has followed on the energy and skill that Miss Backhouse has put into the work. It is a very reasonable step that she should have an assistant.

The relations with the Hospital have been very cordial, and the close association between the Corporation's Welfare Centre and the Hospital Children's Department has made it possible that those infants attending the Centre, who fall ill, have been able to get Hospital attention at a very early stage of their illness.

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

Physician to the Children's Department,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

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 a 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 Valuation Committee, report for the year 1933–1934 that the City of London blind number only 14, of whom in 6 blindness occurred below the age of 50, in 4 below 30, and in 2 below 20. No one of the City blind is now below age 30.

It seems probable that the services of an ophthalmologist will be but rarely required.

The Authorities of St. Bartholomew's Hospital were asked and agreed to entertain an arrangement by which examination and certification on the prescribed form be made by any one of the specially qualified Hospital Ophthalmologists at a fee of £2 2s.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One hundred and eighty-eight cases of infectious disease were notified or reported during the year 1934.

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, 1935. Appropriate notice to interested parties was given, a copy of which is reproduced in Appendix E of this Report.

Twenty-two of the cases reported were Diphtheria, compared with 15 in 1933. The number of Scarlet Fever cases was 42, compared with 39 in 1933. There were 9 cases of Erysipelas. Measles and German Measles are not notifiable diseases, but 58 cases of the former illness were brought to my notice by medical practitioners and through the medium of the school medical service. Fifty-two cases of Chicken-pox were notified, 1 of Polio-myelitis, 1 of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, 2 of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 1 of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

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 64.

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

STATISTICS OF NOTIFICATIONS AND REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

NAME OF DISEASE.	Number of Notifications received.	Treated at Home.	Removed to the L.C.C. Special Hospitals.	Removed to the London Fever Hospital.	Treated at other Hospitals and Institutions.	Duplicate Certificates received.	Diagnosis subsequently found to be incorrect.	Net number of Cases.
Small-pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria	22	....	13	4	....	5	2	15
Scarlet Fever	42	4	32	4	....	2	2	38
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erysipelas	9	2	....	....	5	2	1	6
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Acute Polio-myelitis	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malaria contracted abroad	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	2
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Food poisoning or suspected food poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amoebic Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicken-pox	52	50	1	1	....	....	....	52
Totals	130	56	40	9	9	9	5	116
Measles	58	37	18	3	....	....	....	58
Totals	188	93	58	12	9	9	5	174

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 1934 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.
1929	60	90·0	10·0
1930	58	93·1	6·9
1931	38	94·7	5·3
1932	57	91·2	8·8
1933	56	87·5	12·3
Average for the five years	53·8	91·3	8·7
1934	61	90·2	9·8

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

DISEASES.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL CASES NOTIFIED.														No. of Cases Removed to Hospital.*	
	At Ages—Years.															
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and under 20 years.	20 years and under 25 years.	25 years and under 45 years.	45 years and under 65 years.	65 years and over.			
Small-pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cholera	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plague	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria	15	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	1	6	1	1	....	....	....	15
Erysipelas	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	4
Scarlet Fever	38	1	1	2	2	1	....	10	4	4	13	....	....	....	....	34
Typhus	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enteric (including Para-typhoid)	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Relapsing	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Continued	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polio-myelitis	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	13	3	3	1	....	....	25
Other forms of Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	58	2	2	1	6	2	31	3	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	21
Rubella	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicken-pox	52	2	1	2	2	4	25	12	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
Malaria (contracted abroad)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amœbic Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Food Poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTALS	199	5	5	5	11	8	60	26	20	28	23	7	1	....	....	106

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

SMALL-POX.

Four cases of Small-pox occurred during the year in persons not resident but employed in the City. Sixty-six contacts were kept under observation, including those who had been in contact with cases not resident or employed in the City.

The customary disinfection, where necessary, was carried out.

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 1934.

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

Although City medical practitioners are well aware of the facilities available, only two applications for supplies of diphtheria anti-toxin were received during 1934.

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 13·5 per cent. of these cases.

Specimens.	Disease Suspected.	Result.	
		Positive.	Negative.
35 Swabbings from throats	Diphtheria	4	31
2 Sputa	Tuberculosis	1	1

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 facility is of considerable value in the training of health visitors and is much appreciated. During 1934, 20 students attended for demonstrations.

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.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE) REGULATIONS, 1934.

These Regulations came into force on the 1st July and give to county councils and the council of every borough or urban or rural district council and every joint hospital board constituted under the Public Health Act, 1875, having the powers of Section 131 of that Act, the same powers and duties in relation to the provision of hospitals or temporary places for the use of persons who are for the time being within their county borough or district, as the case may be, and are suffering from an infectious disease, as they have for the use of the inhabitants of that county borough or district.

The Ministry of Health points out in this connection that the primary purposes of these Regulations is prevention of spread, and the responsible body in any district, having provided proper treatment for the inhabitants in and of that district, should logically be enabled to deal with infectious disease in persons who are in but not of the district, and the Regulations constitute a very desirable addition to the public health powers.

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 1,073.

The following is a brief summary of the work carried out during 1934 :

At the beginning of the year 524 males and 203 females were registered on the books as being under treatment or observation, which compares with 489 males and 187 females at the beginning of the previous year. Of these patients, 334 males and 177 females were under treatment for syphilis, and 177 males and 24 females for gonorrhœa. Thirteen males and 2 females were under treatment for conditions other than venereal disease.

New patients admitted totalled 1,073, as compared with 1,023 in the previous year, the total attendances were 32,130. Unfortunately, 294 cases discharged themselves before completion of treatment, and 90, although completing treatment, failed to submit themselves to final test.

Forty-four males and 13 females were transferred to other centres after treatment, whilst 524 males and 100 females were discharged after completion of treatment and observation.

There were 5 in-patients.

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

Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Non-Venereal Conditions.		Total Attendances.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
13,896	6,558	20	—	9,176	1,397	644	439	23,736	8,394

In the laboratories associated with the Centre, 8,764 specimens were examined, 23 for the detection of spirochetes, 1,744 for gonococci, 6,745 examinations for the Wassermann or Serum test, and 252 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 Soft Chancre.	For Gonorrhœa.	For Non-Venereal Conditions.	For Spirochetes.	For Gonococci.		
London	216	4	304	456	23	1,655	2,462	
Essex	—	—	4	7	—	30	—	
Herts.	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	
Surrey	3	—	3	7	—	24	9	
Kent	1	—	4	3	—	19	3	
Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sussex	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Bucks.	—	—	3	1	—	16	—	
Totals	221	4	318	476	23	1,744	2,477	

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
1934	866	207	1,073	32,130	3,997	9,314	....	5	8,764
Totals	9,632	2,721	12,353	305,661	47,415	49,288	17,975	321	107,503

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE
AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE
31st DECEMBER, 1934.

	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	177	....	....	177	24	13	2	524	203	727
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	4	10	....	....	40	....	....	....	44	10	54
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	19	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	2	21
.. secondary	40	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	34	74
.. latent in 1st year of infection .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.. all later stages	82	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	82	18	100
.. congenital	11	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	9	20
Soft Chancre .....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection .....	....	....	....	....	205	33	....	....	205	33	238
.. later .....	....	....	....	....	68	....	....	....	68	....	68
Conditions other than venereal .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	376	100	376	100	476
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	6	....	....	....	11	1	....	....	17	1	18
TOTAL OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	496	250	4	....	501	58	389	102	1,390	410	1,800
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15)	15	1	3	....	117	7	389	92	524	100	624
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	2	13
.. secondary	29	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	14	43
.. latent in 1st year of infection	26	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	6	32
.. all later stages	23	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	8	31
.. congenital	3	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	18	21
Soft Chancre .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection .....	....	....	....	....	105	10	....	....	105	10	115
.. later .....	....	....	....	....	39	....	....	....	39	....	39
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15)	8	26	....	....	44	12	....	....	52	38	90
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners :—	22	3	....	....	22	10	....	....	44	13	57
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	359	172	1	....	174	19	....	10	534	201	735
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9... (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4.)	496	250	4	....	501	58	389	102	1,390	410	1,800
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	6
.. secondary	10	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	13
.. latent in 1st year of infection	12	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	8	20
.. all later stages	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
.. congenital .....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	13,896	6,558	20	....	4,187	978	644	439	18,747	7,975	26,722
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing .....	....	....	....	....	4,989	419	....	....	4,989	419	5,408
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	13,896	6,558	20	....	9,176	1,397	644	439	23,736	8,394	32,130
12. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year .....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	2	5
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given .....	....	99	....	....	158	....	....	....	99	158	257

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.—*continued.*

	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	3	2	1	....	6	3	1	4	11	9
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :— (a) Names of preparations	Arsenobenzene Compounds.				Mercury.				Bismuth.	
	Neosalvarsan. Sil. Salvarsan. Neokharsavan. Novarsenobil.				.....				Bis. Oxochloride 5% Collosal Metal Bismuth.	
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	3,997				.....				9,314	
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 gonorrhœa? If not, in what way are they modified ?	Yes. —									
16. Pathological Work :— (a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre.	Microscopical			Serum Tests						
	for Spirochetes.	for Gonococci.	Wassermann.	Others for Syphilis.	for Gonorrhœa.					
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	1,744	1,111	1,061	53					

These numbers do not include any specimens for practitioners sent to the Pathological laboratory for examination.

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

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	London.	Surrey.	Essex.	Kent.	Bucks.	Herts.	Sussex.	Total.
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :— Syphilis	216	3	....	1	....	1	....	221
Soft Chancre	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Gonorrhœa	304	3	4	4	3	....	....	318
Conditions other than venereal	456	7	7	3	1	1	1	476
TOTAL	980	13	11	8	4	2	1	1,019
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	31,850	130	85	42	14	6	3	32,130
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area	257	....	....	....	....	....	....	257
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	3,965	32	....	....	....	....	....	3,997

25th Jan., 1935.

(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, 249 sessions have been held.

New Patients.—The number of new patients examined was 291, as compared with 312 last year :—

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

				Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
Referred to X-ray Department	....	....	....	76	180	256
" Surgical	"	....	....	1	4	5
" Dental	"	....	....	7	13	20
" Throat	"	....	....	22	46	68
" Pathological	"	....	....	1	2	3
" Other	"	....	....	1	3	4
				108	248	356

Patients Admitted to the Hospital for Diagnosis.—The wards of the Hospital are available for the reception of cases presenting difficulties of diagnosis, which can only be overcome by observation as In-patients. No resident and four non-resident patients were admitted for this and other purposes.

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

				City Residents.	Non-Residents.	Total.
Positive	....	....	....	4	6	10
Negative	....	....	....	16	39	55

Residential Treatment.—The number of patients for whom residential treatment was arranged was 79.

	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	13	4	2	1	2	22
Patients non-resident	41	3	13	—	—	57
	54	7	15	1	2	79

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 58.

In addition, 40 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 140.

Total Attendances :—

Residents	....	....	....	....	....	....	413
Non-Residents	....	....	....	....	....	....	816
							1,229

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 1934.

During past years a certain amount of difficulty has arisen in connection with the residential treatment of cases who were residing at the place at which they were employed, when diagnosed as having pulmonary tuberculosis. In order to meet this, the Corporation have made an arrangement with the Brompton Hospital whereby urgent cases can be admitted within 48 hours under Dr. Young's personal care, under a Certificate from the Medical Officer of Health. Two 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 23 City and 275 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. Sixty homes have been visited, and 184 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 4 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, 4 City and 24 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 4 homes were visited in this connection. Milk has been provided for necessitous persons requiring extra nourishment and in this connection the sum of about £40 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 a 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 present lady members of the Committee are Miss Crosby, M.B.E., and Lady Smith, J.P.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (A) THE CONDITION AT THE END OF 1934 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER AS DEFINITE CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION AT THAT TIME.

A.—PULMONARY

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.					
	Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.					
	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		
Disease arrested.	M	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Disease not arrested.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Discharged as Recovered.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
DEAD.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
GRAND TOTALS		29	4	21	13	38	6	3	7	10	3	5	7	12	10	1	4	6

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (A) THE CONDITION AT THE END OF 1934 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER AS DEFINITE CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION AT THAT TIME.

B.—NON-PULMONARY

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.				
	Bones and Joints.				Abdominal.				Other Organs.				Peripheral Glands.				
	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	
Disease arrested.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Disease not arrested.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Discharged as Recovered.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
DEAD.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
GRAND TOTALS		7	1	1	2	11	2	2	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (A) THE CONDITION AT THE END OF 1934 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER AS DEFINITE CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION AT THAT TIME.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.								
	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.								
	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. minus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. minus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. minus).					
Disease arrested.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Disease not arrested.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Discharged as Recovered.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
DEAD.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
GRAND TOTALS		4	3	3	1	7	4	1	3	5	6	1	3	6	10	2	3	4	8	5	4	3	4	11	9	4	1	1	6

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (A) THE CONDITION AT THE END OF 1934 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER AS DEFINITE CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION AT THAT TIME.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.											
	Bones and Joints.				Abdominal.				Other Organs.				Peripheral Glands.				Bones and Joints.				Abdominal.				Other Organs.				Peripheral Glands.			
	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.				
Disease arrested.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Disease not arrested.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Discharged as Recovered.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
DEAD.	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
GRAND TOTALS		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				

(Signed) W. M. WILLOUGHBY, Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1934.
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....	6	8			6	8	14
(b) Diagnosis not completed		1				1	1
(c) Non-tuberculous		6				6	6
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—							
(a) Definitely tuberculous....		1				1	1
(b) Diagnosis not completed	1	1			1	1	2
(c) Non-tuberculous	7	17	5	8	7	17	5
C.—CASE written off the Dispensary Register as—							
(a) Recovered	1	1			1	1	2
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)....					7	23	5
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—							
(a) Definitely tuberculous....	24	17	1	1	3	1	27
(b) Diagnosis not completed	1	2					3
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1934:—	58						
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years							1
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	18						
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)							5
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)....	413						
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December							38
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	184						
10. Number of							
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined							20
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work							76
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							21

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....	92	50	2	3	6	6	3
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous							9
(c) Non-tuberculous					35	42	2
B.—Number of Tuberculous City workers attending Dispensary for treatment on Dec. 31st, 1934							58
C.—Number of Non-Resident and Non-Workers attending Dispensary for treatment on Dec. 31st, 1934							38

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I. Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1934, to the 31st December, 1934.

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	5	4	....	1	....	1	11	17
" Females	3	3	2	2	1	1	....	12	17
Non-Pulmonary Males
" " Females

Col. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)

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	....	2
" 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)	1	....
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, 1934, on the Register of Notifications	39	23	62	3	3	6	68
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	6	3	9	....	....	....	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 column (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 1934, 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 (3) 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-four complaints of smoke nuisance or annoyance from chimneys were dealt with during the year, and in connection with these 304 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 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 1934, 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.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OBSERVATIONS AND REPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Month of the Year 1934.	PLACE.	Metric tons per square kilometre.									
		Rainfall mm.	Insoluble matter.			Soluble matter.		Total solids.	Included in soluble matter.		
			Tar.	Carbonaceous other than tar.	Ash.	Loss on ignition.	Ash.		Sulphates (SO ₂).	Chlorine (Cl).	Ammonia (NH ₃).
January	Meteorological Office	31	0.34	1.65	3.10	1.85	3.20	10.14	1.59	0.76	0.06
	Golden Lane	32	0.81	6.38	12.43	40.88	29.33	89.84	20.78	4.45	0.14
	Victoria Park	31	0.23	3.70	6.13	2.12	3.25	15.43	1.22	0.52	0.07
February	Meteorological Office	6	0.25	1.47	1.95	1.13	1.13	5.93	0.52	0.42	0.05
	Golden Lane	4	0.37	0.87	2.64	1.41	2.12	7.41	0.80	0.61	0.04
	Victoria Park	3	0.07	0.24	0.40	0.34	0.71	1.76	0.36	0.13	0.02
March	Meteorological Office	43	0.14	1.37	2.27	0.68	2.29	6.75	0.99	0.43	0.02
	Golden Lane	50	0.48	3.03	5.30	8.12	11.25	28.19	6.73	0.14	0.19
	Victoria Park	50	0.24	2.91	6.19	1.09	2.18	12.61	0.72	0.47	0.08
April	Meteorological Office	45	0.15	1.53	3.43	0.72	2.25	8.08	0.80	0.45	0.04
	Golden Lane	43	0.21	1.62	3.98	2.14	1.54	9.49	1.06	0.66	0.12
	Victoria Park	49	0.11	4.21	3.01	1.27	1.95	10.55	0.94	0.35	0.09
May	Meteorological Office	12	0.14	0.86	1.23	0.42	1.62	4.27	0.53	0.22	0.01
	Golden Lane	7	0.37	0.70	2.47	3.09	3.53	10.16	2.30	0.45	0.07
	Victoria Park	10	0.23	2.03	5.44	0.30	0.85	8.85	0.35	0.11	0.04
June	Meteorological Office	25	0.08	0.50	0.99	0.50	1.92	3.99	0.64	0.24	0.02
	Golden Lane	20	0.25	0.48	1.72	1.14	1.74	5.33	0.66	0.34	0.06
	Victoria Park	43	0.11	1.49	3.80	0.26	1.89	7.55	0.94	0.23	0.07
July	Meteorological Office	65	0.13	0.73	2.34	1.16	2.96	7.32	0.93	0.29	0.06
	Golden Lane	18	0.59	0.12	0.70	0.75	0.99	3.15	0.21	0.37	0.01
	Victoria Park	24	0.07	1.07	2.97	0.61	1.14	5.86	0.55	0.15	0.11
August	Meteorological Office	54	0.08	0.24	0.38	1.51	1.94	4.15	0.66	0.22	0.02
	Golden Lane	35	0.47	2.24	5.26	2.01	2.93	12.92	1.05	0.55	0.01
	Victoria Park	41	0.03	0.44	0.81	0.41	2.37	4.06	0.70	0.21	0.07
September	Meteorological Office	33	0.13	0.47	1.18	0.86	2.39	5.04	0.93	0.16	0.03
	Golden Lane	32	0.19	0.72	1.86	2.13	3.61	8.51	0.52	0.39	0.03
	Victoria Park	31	0.06	0.91	1.83	0.19	2.10	5.09	0.68	0.11	0.04
October	Meteorological Office	22	0.14	1.36	1.83	0.76	2.28	6.37	0.81	0.44	0.02
	Golden Lane	25	0.22	0.92	2.38	1.52	2.13	7.17	0.66	0.59	0.01
	Victoria Park	26	0.06	0.60	0.86	0.41	1.51	3.44	0.68	0.24	0.06
November	Meteorological Office	41	0.30	1.92	2.14	0.91	2.22	7.49	0.85	0.61	0.07
	Golden Lane	43	0.30	4.46	3.22	2.33	3.00	13.32	1.35	0.83	0.43
	Victoria Park	46	0.05	0.78	1.67	0.28	1.47	4.25	0.82	0.26	0.06
December	Meteorological Office*	126	0.21	3.13	4.19	4.80	12.38	24.71	3.73	4.07	2.34
	Golden Lane	112	0.61	3.06	4.46	2.01	3.59	13.73	1.39	0.95	0.10
	Victoria Park	114	0.13	2.85	5.79	1.14	4.09	14.00	1.64	0.19	0.09

*These figures are abnormal; the appearance of the sample was unusual, being very opalescent.

CONGRESSES.

The Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, at Norwich, from 14th to 19th May ; the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, at Bristol, from 9th to 14th July ; and the Congress of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in London, on 14th and 15th June, were all attended by representatives of the City Corporation, and again provided ample evidence of the value of these assemblies.

One of my staff also attended the Congress of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, held at Southport, from the 3rd to the 8th September.

CREMATION.

The publicity which the Public Health Committee of the City Corporation, acting as the Burial Board to the City of London, gave in 1933 to the Crematorium which they had established at the City of London Cemetery, at Little Ilford, was productive of such excellent results that it was felt desirable to adopt similar measures during 1934, and, accordingly, I communicated with the medical officers of health of the areas which might be regarded as within reasonable distance of Ilford Cemetery, asking them whether they would be good enough to circularise again the medical practitioners in their districts with copies of the Corporation brochure, " Garden of Rest," and to refer to the facilities available for cremation at Ilford, in their annual reports for 1933.

I am glad to be able to record that the majority of the medical officers of health with whom I communicated were heartily in sympathy with the objects in view, and it is satisfactory to note that the number of cremations which took place during 1934—*i.e.*, 237—is an increase of 23 per cent. over the previous highest of 192 during 1933. Reference to the following table will show that the total number of cremations which took place in the several crematoria existing in Great Britain during 1934 increased from the 1933 figure of 7,471 to 8,337. One cannot feel, however, that there will ever be a really appreciable increase in cremation until there has been an increase in the number of crematoria, and the consequent facilities available.

At the present moment—although cremation is, contrary to the general belief, not an expensive matter—there are the practical difficulties in the way of the relatives carrying out either their own views, or even the expressed wishes of the deceased, associated with the journey from the place of decease to the nearest crematorium. I feel convinced that, with the establishment of a crematorium in every large town, one would see a marked increase in the figures.

On the Continent, where facilities are more readily available, considerable expansion of the movement has been experienced, especially in Czecho-Slovakia and Germany.

CREMATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. 50 YEARS—1885-1934.

YEAR.	Woking*	Manchester.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Hull.	Durham.	Leicester.	Golders' Greens.	Birmingham	Leeds.	City of London.	Sheffield.	Bradford.	W. Norwood.	Hendon Park	Prestonpall.	Bristol.	Ipwich.	Edinburgh.	Brighton.	Guernsey.	Nottingham.	Reading.	Southampton	Birkenhead (opened 1885, closed Oct. 1934)	Newcastle-on-Tyne (opened 1885, closed Oct. 1934)	High Wycombe (opened 1885, closed Oct. 1934)	Stockport (opened 1885, closed Oct. 1934)	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																										200
1896	137	52	10	28																									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	158	1																			451
1903	143	92	24	35	18	1	1	5	220	19																			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	50	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														1,986
1923	170	227	90	62	45	21	36	920	75	27	69	37	23	178	6														2,390
1924	235	251	82	74	47	28	40	1,114	97	47	68	32	24	240	7	4													2,700
1925	271	287	116	75	41	32	57	1,214	126	48	66	48	32	266	7	14													2,877
1926	305	303	98	96	55	33	70	1,270	128	40	84	43	32	299	8	13													3,265
1927	320	357	129	101	70	38	68	1,459	150	59	95	57	50	279	11	22													3,436
1928	344	367	141	103	72	39	61	1,483	157	60	103	51	45	306	11	20	71	2											4,353
1929	426	443	185	103	97	55	124	1,797	205	66	99	81	47	410	14	28	116	37	20										4,533
1930	446	442	121	160	84	52	119	1,787	180	73	112	59	49	390	12	40	143	55	125	78	6								5,195
1931	476	508	158	163	128	62	89	1,866	257	109	112	87	77	415	13	43	177	68	169	144	4	70							6,315
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					7,480
1933	447	674	202	247	148	119	122	2,396	395	153	192	108	101	624	10	84	300	120	359	300	20	90	67	193					8,337
1934	430	717	255	240	183	100	129	2,553	386	165	237	120	135	653	11	105	329	132	474	348	15	136	81	299	20	26	10	48	
Totals	9,364	8,867	2,868	2,862	1,680	907	1,402	31,437	3,390	1,361	2,105	1,183	1,005	5,604	131	424	1,373	508	1,413	1,133	54	370	161	569	20	26	10	48	80,275

* "Viscount Cross in the year 1879 forbade the practice of cremation there (Woking) under the threat of passing an Act to make it illegal. . . . But in 1884 appeared the well-known judgment of Mr. Justice Stephen, which, in the case of a child's body having been burned by its father contrary to the order of the coroner, determined cremation to be a legal act, provided no nuisance be caused thereby to others."—Extract from speech made by the late Sir Henry Thompson at the opening of Golders' Green Crematorium, 27th November, 1902. *Vital Statistics of Cremation Society of England, 1902*, p. 21.

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

SHOPS ACTS, 1934.

The above-mentioned Act is based on certain recommendations of a Select Committee on Shop Assistants, which reported in 1931, and before which I had the honour of submitting evidence. So far as the Public Health Committee of the City Corporation is concerned, the responsibilities under the Act are confined to the arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers, and Section 10 of the Act requires in every part of a shop in which persons are employed the provision and maintenance of—

- (a) suitable and sufficient ventilation ;
- (b) suitable and reasonable temperature ;
- (c) suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation ;
- (d) suitable and sufficient lighting ;
- (e) suitable and sufficient washing facilities.

In view of the fact that it was not possible to estimate what additional staff, if any, would be necessary to enable the provisions of this Act to be enforced, three inspectors engaged on factory and workshop inspection were relieved temporarily of such work as might be eased during the initial period of operation of the Act, and detailed for work under its provisions. At some later date, it may be necessary for recommendations to be made in regard to additional assistance in this matter.

MEAT INSPECTION.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports of fresh meat and bacon for the twelve months, 1934, were :—

	BEEF. Cwts.		MUTTON. Cwts.		PORK. Cwts.		BACON. Cwts.	
	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.
Argentina	7,072,927	7,645,174	921,632	1,146,601	277,044	166,356	—	—
Australia	1,516,360	1,164,035	1,627,885	1,306,666	82,424	—	—	—
Brazil	533,253	517,022	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	894,643	506,113
Chile	—	—	206,325	—	—	—	389,549	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,287,830	5,524,497
Irish Free State	4,667	—	12,882	—	143,783	194,695	367,803	204,303
Lithuania	—	—	—	—	—	—	251,572	415,526
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	607,728	871,950
New Zealand	1,003,955	706,750	3,554,511	3,734,462	414,352	278,082	—	—
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	463,397	783,758
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	296,641	402,634
United States	—	50,130	—	—	290,070	83,322	39,759	62,931
Uruguay	612,292	673,471	138,386	171,958	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	354,629	361,916	30,778	338,756	40,829	95,369	—	313,221
Totals	11,098,083	11,118,498	6,492,399	6,698,443	1,248,503	817,824	7,598,922	9,084,933

Live Stock for the twelve months, 1934 :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Canada	51,373	—	—
Irish Free State	3,559,464	436,598	384,774

Average prices were given as follows :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Canada	£16 8 5	—	—
Irish Free State (including stores)	£7 15 4	£1 4 0	£2 17 5

LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS.

Analysis and Comparison of Supplies in Tons.

Description and Country of Origin.	Twelve Months.		Difference.
	1934.	1933.	
<i>Beef and Veal :</i>			
England and Wales	20,717	19,999	+ 718
Scotland	14,932	14,521	+ 411
Ireland	1,652	2,557	- 905
Australia	20,370	11,607	+ 8,763
New Zealand	10,834	3,525	+ 7,309
Canada	4,147	2,945	+ 1,202
Un. of South Africa	216	3,325	- 904
Southern Rhodesia	2,205		
U.S. of America	2,258	1,901	+ 357
Argentina	151,891	154,577	- 2,686
Uruguay	6,814	6,508	+ 306
Brazil, etc.	6,885	7,593	- 708
Netherlands	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—
Other Countries	—	—	—
Totals : Beef and Veal....	242,921	229,058	+ 13,863
<i>Mutton and Lamb :</i>			
England and Wales	11,379	13,447	- 2,068
Scotland	19,400	18,366	+ 1,034
Ireland	708	2,331	- 1,623
Australia	22,883	19,281	+ 3,602
New Zealand	66,868	72,234	- 5,366
Canada	13	19	- 6
Un. of South Africa	—	6	- 6
U.S. of America	35	36	- 1
Argentina	16,297	19,357	- 3,060
Uruguay	908	672	+ 236
Brazil, etc.	460	369	+ 91
Netherlands	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—
Other Countries	250	320	- 70
Totals : Mutton and Lamb	139,201	146,438	- 7,237
<i>Pork and Bacon :</i>			
England and Wales	23,098	24,370	- 1,272
Scotland	25	40	- 15
Ireland	6,763	6,471	+ 292
Australia	2,962	2,596	+ 366
New Zealand	6,135	4,200	+ 1,935
Canada	495	283	+ 212
Un. of South Africa	—	—	—
U.S. of America	1,544	536	+ 1,008
Argentina	1,925	762	+ 1,163
Uruguay	7	—	+ 7
Brazil, etc.	167	90	+ 77
Netherlands	*845	*844	+ 1
Denmark	*524	*872	- 348
Other Countries	*2,388	*3,059	- 671
Totals : Pork and Bacon	46,878	44,123	+ 2,755
<i>Poultry and Game :</i>			
England and Wales	11,421	9,703	+ 1,718
Scotland	804	650	+ 154
Ireland	2,403	1,717	+ 686
Australia	103	87	+ 16
New Zealand	5	12	- 7
Canada	256	153	+ 103
Un. of South Africa	3	7	- 4
U.S. of America	126	180	- 54
Argentina	384	377	+ 7
Uruguay	19	—	+ 19
Brazil, etc.	28	—	+ 28
Netherlands	607	1,339	- 732
Denmark	47	25	+ 22
Other Countries	6,392	9,431	- 3,039
Totals : Poultry and Game	22,598	23,681	- 1,083
Totals : Carried forward	451,598	443,300	+ 8,298

Description and Country of Origin.	Tons	Twelve Months.		Difference.
		1934.	1933.	
Totals : Brought forward	.... Tons	451,598	443,300	+ 8,298
<i>Rabbits :</i>				
England and Wales	1,515	1,025	+ 490
Scotland	9	32	- 23
Ireland	—	1	- 1
Australia	5,030	6,363	- 1,333
New Zealand	715	330	+ 385
Canada	—	—	—
Un. of South Africa	—	—	—
U.S. of America	—	—	—
Argentina	2	—	+ 2
Uruguay	—	—	—
Brazil, etc.	—	—	—
Netherlands	91	108	- 17
Denmark	1	2	- 1
Other Countries	374	382	- 8
Totals : Rabbits	.... Tons	7,737	8,243	- 506
<i>Eggs :</i>				
England and Wales	1,947	1,568	+ 379
Scotland	3	—	+ 3
Ireland	126	177	- 51
Australia	127	115	+ 12
New Zealand	3	3	—
Canada	4	8	- 4
Un. of South Africa	39	189	- 150
U.S. of America	1	2	- 1
Argentina	8	11	- 3
Uruguay	—	1	- 1
Brazil, etc.	—	—	—
Netherlands	62	95	- 33
Denmark	60	50	+ 10
Other Countries	502	311	+ 191
Totals : Eggs	.... Tons	2,882	2,530	+ 352
<i>Butter and Cheese :</i>				
England and Wales	176	264	- 88
Scotland	—	—	—
Ireland	3	8	- 5
Australia	150	164	- 14
New Zealand	323	270	+ 53
Canada	16	2	+ 14
Un. of South Africa	—	—	—
U.S. of America	—	6	- 6
Argentina	61	70	- 9
Uruguay	—	1	- 1
Brazil, etc.	—	—	—
Netherlands	29	117	- 88
Denmark	1	—	+ 1
Other Countries	455	93	+ 362
Totals : Butter and Cheese	.... Tons	1,214	995	+ 219
<i>Sundries :</i>				
England and Wales	503	530	- 27
Scotland	—	—	—
Ireland	3	3	—
Australia	1	6	- 5
New Zealand	5	12	- 7
Canada	1	7	- 6
Un. of South Africa	5	3	+ 2
U.S. of America	39	41	- 2
Argentina	1	1	—
Uruguay	—	—	—
Brazil, etc.	—	—	—
Netherlands	45	63	- 18
Denmark	85	94	- 9
Other Countries	629	585	+ 44
Totals : Sundries	.... Tons	1,317	1,345	- 28
Grand Totals	.... Tons	464,748	456,413	+ 8,335

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

Mutton and Lamb.—There was a decrease in this class of food, received at the Central Markets, from England and Wales, but an increase from Scotland.

Pork and Bacon.—There was a decrease in supplies from England, Scotland and Wales.

Poultry, Game, Rabbits, Eggs, Butter, Cheese and Sundries.—On the whole, there was a slight decrease in these supplies compared with those of 1933.

Supplies of meat, poultry, etc., for the year 1934 aggregated 464,748 tons. Empire produce consisted of 56·3 per cent., and Foreign 43·7 per cent.

GREAT BRITAIN.—1934.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.		Veal.		Goat.		Mesenteries.	Plucks.	Heads.
	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Tongues.				Lungs.
Abscess	—	—	25	2	32	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
Arthritis	—	—	21	—	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Black Quarter	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	4	—	103	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	1	—	488	2	46	—	90	—	1	1	—	8	6
Hæmorrhagic Musculature	—	—	2	—	137	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Injury	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	5	—	13	—	12	—	—	—	—	4	1
Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killed in Extremis	—	—	20	6	10	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lymphadenoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Myositis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nephritis	—	—	3	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	1	1
Osteomalacia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Disease	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	—	—	186	—	249	8	8	2	—	—	—	1	5
Pyæmia	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rachitis	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Bovine)	13	14	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	51	41	2	28
Tuberculosis (Porcine)	—	—	—	—	421	58	—	—	—	1	322	98	458
Totals for 1934	19	14	933	10	950	76	156	2	1	53	363	103	513
Totals for 1933	22	18	1,000	2	1,082	34	123	5	3	31	58	152	829

Ireland (Southern).—The consignments of food, in tons, received from this country, compared with those of 1933 were as follows:—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork and Bacon.	Poultry and Game.	Rabbits.	Butter and Cheese.	Eggs.	Sundries.
1934	1,652	708	6,763	2,403	—	3	126	3
1933	2,557	2,331	6,471	1,717	1	8	177	3

The amount of unsound food surrendered is shown in Tables on page 39.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	Sides.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Quarters.	Carcases.	Sides.
Abscess	—	—	—	—	1	1
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	2	—
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hæmorrhagic	—	—	—	—	5	—
Killed in Extremis	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Growth	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	19	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	11	10
Totals for 1934	—	—	—	—	41	11
Totals for 1933	2	3	8	2	32	35

Argentina.—The following table shows the amount of food in tons received from this country, compared with the amount for 1933 :—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork and Bacon.	Poultry and Game.	Rabbits.	Eggs.	Butter.	Sundries.
1934	151,891	16,297	1,925	384	2	8	61	1
1933	154,577	19,357	762	377	—	11	70	1

The amounts of diseased meat surrendered from this year's consignments are shown in the following table, and the amount of unsound food surrendered in tables on page 39.

	Beef. Quarters.		Mutton. Carcases.		Mutton. Quarters.		Mutton. Pieces.		Pork. Carcases.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Abscess	38	40	34	32	5	—	1	—	3	23
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	161	74	12	—	11	—	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fibrous Growth	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanotic Tumour	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osteomalacia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Disease	—	7	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Hinds)	45	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" (Fores)	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" (Pork)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	101	131	195	132	17	—	12	—	4	24

Australia.—During the year this country sent the following amounts of food, in tons, to the markets, compared with those for 1933 :—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork.	Poultry and Game.	Rabbits.	Eggs.	Butter.	Sundries.
1934	20,370	22,883	2,962	103	5,030	127	150	1
1933	11,607	19,281	2,596	87	6,363	115	164	6

The following table shows the amounts of meat surrendered as diseased and the quantities of unsound food are shown in tables on page 39.

	Beef. Quarters.		Mutton. Carcases.		Mutton. Quarters.		Mutton. Pieces.		Pork. Carcases.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Abscess	4	9	19	39	—	—	1	—	3	2
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	122	91	41	—	9	—	—	1
Parasitic Disease	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	21	141	158	41	—	10	—	3	3

New Zealand.—The total amounts of food, in tons, deposited in the markets during the year 1934 from this country, compared with those for 1933, are shown in the following table :—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork.	Poultry and Game.	Rabbits.	Eggs.	Butter and Cheese.	Sundries.
1934	10,834	66,868	6,135	5	715	3	323	5
1933	3,525	72,234	4,200	12	330	3	270	12

The amount of unsound food discovered in those consignments is given in tables on page 39, and the amount of diseased meat in the following table :—

	Beef. Quarters.		Mutton. Carcases.		Mutton. Quarters.		Mutton. Pieces.		Pork. Carcases.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Abscess	3	2	34	14	8	—	2	—	55	24
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	103	73	41	—	13	—	—	—
Cystic	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhagic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury and Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Parasitic Disease	—	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Injury	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Totals	4	4	138	107	49	—	15	—	58	36

Uruguay.—The amount of food, in tons, sent to the markets from this country in 1934 was :—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork.	Poultry and Game.
	6,814	908	7	19

The quantity of diseased meat surrendered is given herewith, and the amount of unsound food is shown in tables on page 39.

	Beef. Quarters.		Mutton. Carcases.		Mutton. Pieces.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Abscess	5	3	—	1	—	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis	—	—	7	2	1	—
Cysticercus Bovis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Disease	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	6	3	7	4	1	—

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

	Mutton Carcases.		Mutton Quarters.		Mutton Pieces.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Abscess	7	1	—	—	—	—
Caseous Lymphadenitis	29	1	4	—	2	—
Totals	36	2	4	—	2	—

Brazil.—The total amounts of food, in tons, deposited in the markets during 1934 was as follows :—

	Beef and Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork and Bacon.		Pork and Game.			
	6,885	460	167		28			
			Beef Quarters.	Mutton Carcases.	Mutton Pieces.	Pork Carcases.		
		1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	
Abscess		3	8	—	3	—	21	10
Parasitic Disease		—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis		8	5	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		11	14	—	3	—	21	11

South Africa, including Southern Rhodesia.—The consignments sent during 1934 were made up as follows :—

	Beef and Veal.	Poultry and Game.	Eggs.	Sundries.
	2,421	3	39	5
South Africa.				
	Beef Quarters.			
	1933.	1934.		
Abscess	6	1		
Hæmorrhagic	1	—		
Tuberculosis	3	2		
Totals	10	3		
Southern Rhodesia.				
	Beef Quarters.			
	1933.	1934.		
Abscess	14	10		
Tuberculosis	16	6		
Totals	30	16		

Other Countries.—The tables for the following countries show the amount of meat surrendered due to disease :—

	Pork Carcases.		Sides, Bacon.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
<i>United States of America.</i>				
Abscess	1	5		
Emaciated	—	1		
Pleurisy	—	2		
Totals	1	8		
<i>Lithuania.</i>				
Abscess			1934. Bacon. Pieces.	Sides. 4
<i>Canada.</i>				
Abscess			1	2
<i>Denmark.</i>				
Abscess			—	4
<i>Holland.</i>				
Abscess			—	3
<i>Poland.</i>				
Abscess			—	4
<i>Norway.</i>				
Abscess			—	1
<i>Hungary.</i>				
Abscess			—	3
<i>Austria.</i>				
Abscess			—	1
<i>Iceland.</i>				
Caseous Lymphadenitis			1	—

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS.

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

Countries.	Carcases.		1934.	1932.	Sides, 1933.	1934.	1932.	Quarters.		1932.	Pieces.	
	1932.	1933.						1933.	1934.		1933.	1934.
Argentina	483	238	77	4	3	—	36	—	—	47	3	66
Australia	187	132	123	—	—	—	101	30	—	111	86	396
Chile	105	36	10	169	85	—	79	7	—	284	93	46
New Zealand	246	154	113	—	19	—	18	12	—	393	27	139
Uruguay	3	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
Totals	1,024	582	325	173	107	—	234	49	—	835	241	647

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)	41	Milk (Tins)	53
Beef (Feet)	64	Mutton (Carcases)	5
.. (Heads)	20	.. (Pieces)	12
.. (Livers)	255	.. (Pluck)	1
.. (Pieces)	32	Offal (lbs.)	550
.. (Tails)	18	Partridges	5,168
.. (Tongues)	1	Pheasants	2,881
Butter (cwts.)	4	Pigeons	1,641
Capercaillies	1	Plover	300
Chickens and Poussins	2,429	Pork (Head)	1
Cheese (Cases)	144	.. (Pieces)	6
Cream (Tins)	1,941	Ptarmigan	83
Curlew	9	Quail	2,805
Ducks	870	Rabbits	18,863
Eggs (Hens)	624	Salmon (Tins)	40
Fish (Tins)	65	Sausages (lbs.)	2
Fowls	6,381	Snipe	243
Fruit (Tins)	901	Soup (Tins)	122
Game (Black)	143	Teal	85
.. (Unclassified)	311	Turkeys	1,821
Geese	280	Veal (Carcases)	7
Goat (Carcases)	2	.. (Feet)	297
Grouse	1,566	.. (Pieces)	1
Guinea Fowls	856	.. (Plucks)	19
Hares	2,896	Venison (Pieces)	19
Hazelhens	148	Widgeon	8
Meat (Tins)	19	Woodcock	47

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Total for 1934	52	1	3	10
.. 1933	42	15	2	0
Increase	9	6	1	10

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

Article.	No.	How Packed.	Origin.	Cause for Destruction.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon (Sides)	4	....	New Zealand	Decomposed....	0	2	0	0
.. ..	10	....	United Kingdom.	.. ..	0	3	1	26
Beef (Pieces) ....	....	....	Australia	.. & Brine Stained.	0	3	2	25
.. (Tongues)	2	....	..	Decomposed....	0	0	0	18
.. ..	22	....	Argentina	.. ..	0	1	0	3
.. (Fores)	42	....	..	Fire Damage	3	6	3	22
.. (Pieces) ....	....	....	..	Decomposed & Brine Stained.	0	2	3	11
.. (Kidneys) ....	....	....	Various	Decomposed....	0	0	1	26
.. (Livers) ....	....	....	..	.. ..	0	0	0	10
.. (Tails) ....	....	....	..	.. ..	0	3	3	17
Fish (Various) ....	....	....	..	.. ..	3	19	3	8
Carried forward					8	4	1	26

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

Article.	No.	How Packed.	Origin.	Cause for Destruction.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Geese	1	Case	Brought forward	....	8	4	1	26
Glands	2	"	Argentina	Mould Fungi	0	0	3	23
Hares	97	"	United Kingdom.	Decomposed....	0	0	2	0
Kidneys			Argentina	" & Vermin Damage.	0	4	3	21
"			Australia	Decomposed....	0	0	1	2
"			New Zealand	"	0	8	3	23
Livers			Argentina	"	4	4	4	11
"			Australia	"	0	0	0	18
"			New Zealand	"	5	3	1	15
Lard	4	Boxes	United Kingdom.	"	0	0	3	23
Mellons	225	Casks	"	"	0	0	0	0
Mutton (Carcases)	3	"	Argentina	*C.L.A.	0	1	0	27
"	1	"	"	Mould Fungi	0	0	1	12
"	2	"	"	Decomposed....	0	1	0	10
" (Sides)	1	"	"	*C.L.A.	0	0	0	27
" (Quarters)	2	"	"	"	0	0	0	22
" (Shoulders)	2	"	"	"	0	0	0	8
" (Legs)	168	"	"	"	0	13	2	22
" (Pieces)		"	"	"	0	0	2	21
"		"	"	Brine Stained & Perished.	0	3	2	15
" (Hearts)	4	Bags	"	Mould Fungi	0	1	0	8
" (Carcases)	32	"	Australia	*C.L.A.	0	11	3	24
"	2	"	"	Brine Stained	0	1	0	10
"	2	"	"	Decomposed....	0	0	2	13
"	22	"	"	Store Damage	0	13	2	14
" (Sides)	3	"	"	*C.L.A.	0	0	2	16
" (Quarters)	157	"	"	"	0	18	3	5
"	30	"	"	Decomposed....	0	4	2	20
" (Shoulders)	136	"	"	*C.L.A.	0	6	2	23
" (Legs)	53	"	"	"	0	3	3	0
"	10	"	"	Brine Stained	0	0	1	11
" (Pieces)		"	"	*C.L.A.	0	19	2	4
"		"	"	Mould Fungi & Decomposed.	1	9	2	25
"		"	"	Brine Stained	0	14	0	19
" (Carcases)	8	"	Chile	*C.L.A.	0	5	0	0
"	1	"	"	Decomposed....	0	0	2	5
" (Shoulders)	6	"	"	*C.L.A.	0	0	0	23
" (Legs)	68	"	"	"	0	2	0	0
" (Pieces)		"	"	Brine Stained	0	0	1	4
" (Sides)	47	"	"	*C.L.A.	0	12	0	17
" (Hearts)	3	Bags	"	Decomposed....	0	0	3	23
" (Carcases)	5	"	New Zealand	Brine Stained	0	2	2	13
Mutton (Carcases)	1	"	"	Bruised	0	0	1	20
"	40	"	"	*C.L.A.	1	0	0	26
"	8	"	"	Mould Fungi	0	2	3	26
"	120	"	"	Smoke Damage	0	0	0	0
"	1	"	"	Transit Damage.	0	0	1	27
" (Sides)	1	"	"	*C.L.A.	0	0	1	1
" (Quarters)	2	"	"	"	0	0	0	25
" (Shoulders)	1	"	"	"	0	0	0	3
" (Legs)	129	"	"	"	0	9	2	5
" (Pieces)		"	"	"	2	17	0	0
" (Quarters)	2	"	"	Mould Fungi	0	0	0	12
" (Pieces)		"	"	Brine Stained	0	2	2	13
"		"	"	Mould Fungi	0	18	1	21
"		"	"	Perished	0	4	3	11
				Carried forward	33	2	2	20

* Caseous Lymphadenitis.

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

Article.	No.	How Packed.	Origin.	Cause for Destruction.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Mutton (Pieces)	Brought forward	.....	33	2	2	20
Offal	3 Bags	Various United Kingdom.	Decomposed	0	14	3	22
"	1 Box	Argentina	Mould Fungi	0	0	2	4
Pork (Legs)	2	"	Abscess	0	0	0	17
" (Pieces)	"	Decomposed	0	2	0	24
"	8 Boxes	Australia	"	0	0	0	4
" (Carcases)	1	Canada	"	0	1	0	20
Poultry (Mixed)	U.S.A.	Tuberculosis	0	0	2	19
Rabbits	2 Cases	United Kingdom.	Decomposed	0	10	2	6
Sweetbreads	1 Case	New Zealand	"	0	1	0	12
"	3 Boxes	Argentina	"	0	0	0	24
"	Australia	"	0	0	1	1
Tails	Various	"	0	1	1	20
Tongues	Australia	"	0	0	2	8
"	"	Brine Stained	0	0	1	2
Tripe	New Zealand	Decomposed	0	0	1	19
Puffins	6 Casks	Australia	"	0	0	3	3
			Tasmania	"	0	0	0	0
Total for 1934					34	18	2	21

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF VARIOUS FOOD PRODUCTS SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN THE CITY OF LONDON FOR UNSOUND CONDITIONS, 1934.

Countries.	Beef in lbs.	Lamb 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	366,513	38,208	2,400	1,200	—	—	—	31,780	—	—	9,540	107	—	—
Australia	22,097	26,872	3,203	—	—	—	—	2,727	6,254	7,827	3,820	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,482	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	512	—	10,727	587	—	—	—	—
Brazil	3,200	—	363	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	2,540	—	—	—
Britain	19,533	27,416	70,407	11,140	697	138	1,427	51,232	36,772	51,982	3,005	2,296	4,610	1,654
Canada	3,901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,785	—
Chile	—	5,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,205	—	—	170	7,234	1,020	—	519
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,117	3,072	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,474	623	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,576	—	29,584	30,005	3,781	972	—	—
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	762	2,407	—	—	1,784	—	—
Ireland	1,497	14,768	13,271	278	95	—	—	116,224	1,280	5,272	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,971	6,587	—	—	—	154
New Zealand	24,025	206,237	6,525	506	—	—	274	5,971	6,509	3,074	342	—	—	600
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,254	—	—	528	1,452	—	—	—
Uruguay	5,454	5,020	1,420	127	—	—	—	1,742	—	—	2,250	682	—	—
U.S.A.	684	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,274	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680	8,540	—	—	—	—
South Africa	8,079	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	—
S. Rhodesia	7,543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siberia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—
Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,027	—	—	—	—
Totals for 1934	462,526	323,446	97,591	13,251	852	138	16,248	239,030	104,556	129,034	34,496	6,861	9,645	2,927
Totals for 1933	524,723	367,295	101,283	16,820	1,197	642	21,481	258,101	65,387	158,796	7,981	7,784	1,532	633

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF VARIOUS FOOD PRODUCTS SURRENDERED TO OR SEIZED BY MEAT INSPECTORS IN THE CITY OF LONDON FOR DISEASED CONDITIONS, 1934.

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	33,005	32,852	5,298	571	—	—	4,271	—	—
Australia	4,251	24,075	4,002	—	—	—	2,870	—	1,782
Brazil	1,894	2,382	157	371	—	—	—	—	—
Britain	24,681	17,362	102,343	4,183	232	1,586	68,207	8,203	9,995
Chile	—	2,054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	578	—	—	—	897	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	342	—	—
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	742	—
Ireland	420	682	6,243	427	—	—	889	52,310	378
New Zealand	4,872	22,093	4,077	742	—	—	276	827	1,127
Poland	—	—	172	—	—	—	542	—	884
South Africa	3,955	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	3,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	872	2,042	62	127	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	—	—	387	—	—	—	156	549	754
Totals for 1934	77,690	103,542	123,319	6,421	232	4,800	129,034	10,743	14,542
Totals for 1933	71,676	100,700	117,283	6,389	376	2,783	136,844	8,029	9,637

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Central Markets (Smithfield)	766	2	3	7
Cold Stores	34	18	2	21
Leadenhall Market and City Shops	52	1	3	10
Total for the year 1934	853	3	1	10
Total for the year 1933	878	5	2	7
Decrease	25	2	0	25

EXPORT OF MEAT, ETC.

Fifty-four certificates were issued during the year.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND INSTRUCTION IN MEAT INSPECTION.

One hundred and eighty-seven persons from various training centres received instruction. Sixteen 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.
6	28/2/34	Dealer	Guildhall....	Ald. Sir P. Neal.	Under the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1911, Sec. 39, being person who deposited for sale on Smithfield Market one calf carcass which was diseased.	Fined £5 ; Costs, £2 2s. 0d.
6	28/2/34	Small Holder.	"	"	Being the owner of one calf carcass which was diseased.	Fined £5 ; Costs, £2 2s. 0d.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-33.

From a meat inspector's point of view, these regulations are not easily read. This has led to certain difficulties. Considerable quantities of meat are seen, in increasing volume, inspection of which is completely valueless. This is chiefly boneless beef and a variety of small joints and pieces of meat. An example of each category will suffice to indicate what is meant and, at the same time, illustrate the impracticability of examination.

(a) *Boneless Beef.*

In the removal of bones important lymphatic glands and portions of serous membranes are frequently removed. A typical specimen of boned-out beef, known as a "mid-cut," is imported in large quantities, and consists, as a rule, of loin, rump and thin flank. Apart from the absence of certain glands and portions of serous membranes, this particular cut presents a further difficulty in that, before one can attempt to examine it, it is necessary to defrost, in order to expose the various parts which have been folded over before freezing.

(b) *Small Joints.*

Portions of loins of mutton have been imported, inspection of which is of little value, particularly as in many cases the regional lymphatic glands are absent.

(c) *Pieces.*

Small pieces of muscle from various parts of the carcass are seen from time to time, but their inspection can be of no assistance in indicating their origin as being from a healthy carcass. An example of this is a cut described as a "flank steak," which consists merely of a circular portion of abdominal muscle. Obviously no inspector can pass an opinion of any value upon such a cut.

Chilled Beef.

A satisfactory aspect in connection with imported meat is the development of the trade in chilled beef from the Colonies. Whereas, until within the last few years, the chilled beef trade was almost a South American monopoly, many successful shipments have arrived during the course of the year from the Colonies. As a result of scientific investigation and research into the prolonged storage of chilled beef, a great expansion in this trade may be anticipated.

Table showing Weight of Meat delivered, and Meat delivered to Contractors as unsound, during each Month of the Years 1933 and 1934.

MONTH.	Meat delivered at the Market, 1933.			Unsound Meat delivered to Contractors, 1933.			Meat delivered at the Market, 1934.			Unsound Meat delivered to Contractors, 1934.		
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.
January	41,911	0	0	51	9	3	43,434	0	0	77	6	3
February	35,287	0	0	50	11	3	35,871	0	0	65	17	3
March	40,054	0	0	75	9	3	39,948	0	0	52	2	2
April	36,463	0	0	52	9	3	37,467	0	0	49	9	0
May	39,328	0	0	75	0	3	39,714	0	0	65	9	2
June	35,037	0	0	70	2	0	34,624	0	0	54	8	0
July	35,065	0	0	94	16	0	35,349	0	0	82	13	1
August	35,013	0	0	141	19	1	35,611	0	0	75	3	1
September	36,603	0	0	98	18	0	35,946	0	0	97	0	2
October	41,061	0	0	107	19	2	43,697	0	0	145	10	3
November	40,645	0	0	76	18	3	41,866	0	0	71	0	2
December	39,945	0	0	58	8	3	41,218	0	0	98	10	2
TOTALS	456,412	0	0	954	4	0	464,745	0	0	934	12	1

One ton in every 486 tons of meat paying toll in the Central Markets, Smithfield, was condemned last year, as compared with one ton in 478 in 1933.

*Table showing the average deliveries at the Central Meat Market, and other details for successive quinquennial periods during the past 60 years:—

Quinquennium.	Annual Average General Supply.			Seizures by Inspectors.			‰ of Unsound Meat.
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	
1874-1878	178,373	10	0	192	18	2	·108
1879-1883	218,200	12	3	282	11	2	·129
1884-1888	249,580	19	2	248	1	2	·099
1889-1893	304,986	5	1	461	15	1	·151
1894-1898	372,440	12	2	749	3	3	·201
1899-1903	410,456	18	1	1,082	13	2	·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
1929-1934	464,847	0	0	946	6	0	·203

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

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

	BRITISH.			AMERICAN.		Australian and New Zealand Per cent.	South Africa. Per cent.
	Country Killed. Per cent.	Town Killed. Per cent.	†Foreign Killed. Per cent.	Home Killed. Per cent.	American Killed. ‡ Per cent.		
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
1934	22·3	3·0	2·9	0·4	41·5	29·4	0·5

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

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Average daily delivery into the Markets	1,502	1,554	1,511	1,491	1,514
**Minimum delivery on any one day	208	523	368	627	544
Maximum delivery on any one day	3,694	4,524	3,877	4,061	3,704
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.

199,961 tons of fish, of which 186,775 were land-borne and 13,186 water-borne, were received at or near Billingsgate Market during the year.

This was an increase of 4,887 tons in the land deliveries and a decrease of 1,813 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 1934.

Month.	Weight of Fish Delivered.		Total.	Weight of Fish Condemned.		Ratio of Fish Condemned to that Delivered.
	By Land.	By Water.				
	Tons. cwt. qrs.	Tons. cwt. qrs.	Tons. cwt. qrs.	Tons. cwt. qrs.		
January ...	16,171 15 3	770 15 1	16,942 11 0	41 12 3		1 ton in 406·906 tons, or 0·245%
February ...	16,035 15 0	686 5 2	16,722 0 2	48 0 0		" 348·375 " " 0·287%
March ...	17,699 19 3	1,155 2 1	18,855 2 0	80 9 3		" 234·261 " " 0·426%
April ...	13,888 2 1	1,117 19 0	15,006 1 1	61 7 2		" 244·497 " " 0·409%
May ...	15,186 11 3	1,018 13 0	16,205 4 3	74 2 1		" 218·657 " " 0·457%
June ...	15,775 12 0	1,117 10 1	16,893 2 1	131 15 1		" 128·208 " " 0·779%
July ...	18,548 13 0	1,166 17 0	16,715 10 0	124 7 0		" 134·422 " " 0·743%
August ...	16,388 11 3	1,384 19 3	17,773 11 2	93 15 0		" 189·584 " " 0·527%
September ...	15,281 17 2	1,299 17 2	16,581 15 0	128 9 2		" 129·065 " " 0·774%
October ...	14,229 9 2	1,219 18 2	15,549 8 0	69 14 2		" 221·576 " " 0·451%
November ...	16,613 4 1	1,233 13 2	17,246 17 3	95 9 0		" 180·690 " " 0·553%
December ...	14,455 15 3	1,014 16 1	15,470 12 0	81 2 2		" 190·700 " " 0·524%
TOTALS	186,775 8 1	13,186 7 3	199,961 16 0	1,030 5 0		" 194·137 " " 0·515%

WEIGHT OF FISH DELIVERED, FISH SEIZED AS UNSOUND, AND PERCENTAGE OF FISH CONDEMNED TO THAT DELIVERED, AT OR NEAR BILLINGSGATE MARKET DURING 1934 AND THE FIVE YEARS 1929—1933.

YEAR.	Weight of Fish Delivered.		TOTAL.	Weight of Fish Condemned.	Ratio of Fish Condemned to that Delivered.
	By Land.	By Water.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons. cwt. qrs.	
1929	216,936	22,396	239,332	1,587 6 1	1 ton in 150·778 tons or 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%
1933	181,888	14,999	196,887	1,168 6 2	1 " 155·726 " 0·642%
Average (5 years)	195,252	18,335	213,587	1,601 9 3	1 ton in 133·408 tons or 0·749%
1934	186,775	13,186	199,961	1,030 5 0	1 ton in 194·137 tons or 0·515%

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The improvement reported last year has been maintained, but there is still a number of persons to whom the Regulations are unknown or who evade them.

Butchers who visit the markets about twice a week irregularly as to time are particularly difficult of supervision.

The market carriers know the Regulations and the advantage of maintaining their vehicles fit within and without.

The market porters also carry out the Regulations in spirit and letter; the few contraventions noted have no intention behind them.

PRIVATE CARS used for the conveyance of meat are increasing in number, and often no attempt is made to protect the meat from the gross contamination met with under these circumstances. In seven cases legal proceedings were instituted. Dissatisfaction has been expressed by those persons who are carrying out the Regulations, that the users of Private Cars are contravening practically all the requirements of Clause 21 of the Regulations.

Details of cases heard are as follows:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
No. of Cases	15	6	11
No. of Summonses issued	50	20	32
Total Fines	£116 13 3	£17 10 0	£13 5 0
Total Costs	£3 3 0	—	—

Six hundred and twenty-three cautionary letters were issued in 1934.

The high standard of cleanliness with regard to butchers' shops reported last year has been maintained.

The Depots used as distribution centres by certain multiple restaurants are the subject of constant supervision and owing to their limited space, the standard aimed at has not yet been reached.

The premises used for the manufacture of sausages and meat products within the City show a general state of cleanliness.

The general improvements noted during the past year are the result of cordial co-operation between persons and associations responsible for the carrying out of the Regulations and the Officers of my Department.

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.		
		1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (a).	Dirty Vehicle	6	3	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	11	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (b).	Meat in contact with other commodities (furred rabbits, poultry, spare tyres).	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (a).	Meat in contact with ground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (3).	Head covering Offence	1	5	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (3).	Overall Offence	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Meat in contact with floor mat of Private Car.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Meat contaminated with visible dirt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (2) (b).	Dirty and stinking cloths used for protection of the meat.	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Part VI, Clause 21, Section (1) (b).	Meat being conveyed uncovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Totals	12	9	10	—	—	—	9	—	—	27	6	6	—	2	—	2	—	16	—	—	—

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1932. PART II.
SUMMARY OF TYPES OF PREMISES REGISTERED DURING 1934.

Sausage and Cooked Meat Manufacturers	3
Ham Boilers	4
Shellfish Boilers	4
Pickling of Meats	6
Preserving of Vegetables	1
Preparation of Sausage Casings	2
Manufacture of Ice Cream	1
Sale of Ice Cream	16

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

This Act, in spite of its limitations, has improved the standard of cleanliness in many businesses. Before premises are registered, a schedule of alterations and improvements is submitted to the applicants. When the improvements have been carried out, a standard capable of maintainance results.

The number of premises registered in the City since the inception of the above Act is 84. In five cases the premises were considered unfit for the satisfactory conducting of the type of business for which application for registration was made.

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 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.	200,381
Bacon	Bags, Cases	"	1 cwt. 2 qrs.—3 cwts.	57,284
Cheese (Loose)	Single	"	1 lb.—8 lbs.	107,773
Cheese	Packages	"	24 lbs.—1 cwt.	303,693
Eggs (Fresh)	Cases	"	84 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	71,060
Egg Yolk	Casks	"	56 lbs.—4 cwts.	245
Lard	Packages	Holland and South America.	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	39,973
Margarine	"	"	12 lbs.—56 lbs.	9,072
CEREALS—				
Barley	Bags	Holland	100 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	547
Beans	"	Holland and Madagascar.	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	3,140
Peas	"	Holland	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 3 qrs.	26,477
Rice	"	Holland and Italy	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	1,107
Tapioca	"	Holland	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	562
Lentils	"	"	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 3 qrs.	43
Ground Rice	"	"	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	24
Cocoa	Bags, Packages	Holland, Colombo and E. Africa.	28 lbs.—2 cwts.	11,161
Coffee	Bags	Holland, E. Africa, Ceylon and Costa Rica.	1 cwt. 2 qrs.	49,614
FRUIT (SOFT)—				
Apples	Packages	Holland, Australia, New Zealand and Russia.	28 lbs.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	20,835
Bananas	"	Holland	1 cwt. 1 qr.	1,500
Cherries	"	"	12 lbs.—40 lbs.	497
Citrons	"	Spain	56 lbs.	16
Cranberries	"	Holland	28 lbs.	3,174
Juniper Berries	"	"	56 lbs.	84
Peaches	"	"	10 lbs.—14 lbs.	52
Pears	"	Holland and Russia	6 lbs.—28 lbs.	3,801
Plums	"	"	7 lbs.—28 lbs.	521
Strawberries	"	"	6 lbs.—14 lbs.	6,604
FRUIT (DRIED)—				
Apricots	"	America and Australia	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	44,344
Currants	"	Greece, Turkey and South Africa.	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	252,985
Dates	"	Mesopotamia, Turkey and Egypt.	3 qrs.	10,551
Evaporated Apples	"	Canada, America and Australia.	56 lbs.	8,364

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from	General Range of Weight of Packages.	Quantity.
Fruit (Dried)—(continued).				
Figs	.... Packages	Turkey, Spain and Greece.	28 lbs.—4 cwts.	73,034
Fruit Salad	.... "	Canada, America and Australia.	28 lbs.—56 lbs.	2,550
Nectarines	.... "	Australia	56 lbs.	518
Peaches	.... "	Australia and America	24 lbs.—56 lbs.	2,624
Pears	.... "	Canada, America and Australia.	24 lbs.—56 lbs.	7,693
Plums	.... "	Australia, America and South Africa.	24 lbs.—1 cwt.	260,047
Preserved Fruit	.... "	Holland	10 lbs.—56 lbs.	153
Raisins	.... "	America, Turkey Greece, Spain and South Africa.	6 lbs.—56 lbs.	133,593
Sultanas	.... "	America, Turkey, Greece, South Africa and Persia.	24 lbs.—56 lbs.	277,800
FRUIT (GREEN)—				
Grape Fruit	.... "	Florida and Jaffa	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	1,616
Grapes	.... "	Holland, Spain and Russia.	12 lbs.—1 cwt.	110,709
Lemons	.... "	Italy and Spain	1 cwt.	257,194
Melons	.... "	Spain and Holland	12 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	84,351
Oranges	.... "	Holland, Spain, Brazil and Egypt.	3 qrs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	47,175
Pineapples	.... "	St. Michaels	1 qr. 16 lbs.—2 qrs. 18 lbs.	22,424
Pomegranates	.... "	Spain	28 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	4,170
VEGETABLES—				
Asparagus	.... "	Holland	28 lbs.	50
Beans	.... "	"	40 lbs.	1,479
Beetroots	.... "	"	1 cwt.	80
Cabbages	.... "	"	1 cwt.	8,095
Carrots	.... "	"	40 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	41,224
Cauliflowers	.... "	"	24 lbs.—40 lbs.	5,733
Cucumbers	.... "	"	12 lbs.—40 lbs.	18,663
Lettuce	.... "	"	12 lbs.—28 lbs.	271,579
Onions	.... "	Holland and Spain	1 cwt. 1 qr.	102,412
Parsnips	.... "	Holland	1 cwt.	5,643
Peas	.... "	"	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	3,790
Potatoes	.... "	Holland, Spain and St. Malo.	56 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	120,260
Radishes	.... "	Holland	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	17,986
Spinach	.... "	"	14 lbs.—56 lbs.	70
Sprouts	.... "	"	100 lbs.	3
Tomatoes	.... "	"	12 lbs.—56 lbs.	441,209
Sugar	.... Bags, Cases	"	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	42,290
Tea	.... Chests	India, Ceylon, China and Java.	1 cwt.	107,817
TINNED GOODS—				
Anchovies	.... Cases	Holland and Portugal	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	1,012
Apples	.... "	Canada, Australia and America.	50 lbs.—1 cwt.	15,490
Apricots	.... "	"	48 lbs.	24,704
Asparagus	.... "	Canada and America	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	2,393
Beans	.... "	"	1 cwt.	850
Beef Brisket	.... "	South America	90 lbs.	425
Beef Powder	.... "	"	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 2 qrs.	413
Black Currants	.... "	France	1 cwt.	150
Boiled Mutton	.... "	South America	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	250
Brawn	.... "	Holland	36 lbs.	3,863
Cherries	.... "	Canada and Italy	28 lbs.—48 lbs.	23,027
Condensed Milk	.... "	Holland	48 lbs.	1,104,512
Corned Beef	.... "	South America	72 lbs.	20,232
Crab	.... "	America	56 lbs.	436
Crayfish	.... "	"	56 lbs.	339
Figs	.... "	"	1 cwt.	535
Fish	.... "	Portugal	1 cwt.	735
Fruit Pulp	.... "	America and Spain	72 lbs.—100 lbs.	13,468
Fruit Salad	.... "	America, Australia and Canada.	56 lbs.—100 lbs.	14,379

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from.	General Range of Weight of Packages.	Quantity.
Tinned Goods—(continued).				
Grape Fruit	Cases	Florida and Texas	50 lbs.	18,202
Grape Fruit Juice	"	"	50 lbs.	936
Hams	"	Holland and Denmark	20 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	11,000
Jam	"	Australia	56 lbs.	51
Kidneys	"	Holland	56 lbs.	7
Liver	"	"	56 lbs.	5
Loganberries	"	America	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	3,452
Lobster	"	"	50 lbs.	12,871
Olives	"	Spain	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	23
Orange Juice	"	"	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	400
Meat	"	Holland	36 lbs.	446
Oranges	"	Spain and Japan	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	16,011
Peaches	"	Australia and America	48 lbs.	66,765
Peas	"	Holland and Italy	48 lbs.	14,658
Pears	"	Canada, Australia and America.	48 lbs.	63,257
Pines	"	Singapore and Hawaii	60 lbs.	142,519
Pilchards	"	America	60 lbs.	6,595
Plums	"	"	60 lbs.	1,250
Pork and Beans	"	America and Canada	60 lbs.	2,750
Prawns	"	America	56 lbs.	1,450
Raisins	"	"	56 lbs.	20
Rhubarb	"	Holland	1 cwt.	87
Salmon	"	Canada and America	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	27,447
Sardines	"	Portugal and Spain	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	41,182
Sausages	"	Holland	56 lbs.—1 cwt.	468
Soup	"	Canada	56 lbs.	2,400
Sterilized Cream	"	Holland	14 lbs.—56 lbs.	1,651
Strawberries	"	America	48 lbs.	111
Sugar Corn	"	Canada and America	56 lbs.	2,935
Tomatoes	"	Italy	56 lbs.	52,468
Tongues	"	Holland and South America.	48 lbs.—1 cwt.	8,353
Veal	"	Holland	56 lbs.—100 lbs.	24,674
Vegetables	"	Holland, Spain and Italy.	50 lbs.—100 lbs.	3,036
Macaroni	Packages	Canada and Italy	28 lbs.	10,662
Milk Powder	"	Holland	50 lbs.—1 cwt.	37,090
Nuts (Various)	Bags	Spain, Italy, China and Russia.	50 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	38,138
Vegetables (in Brine).	Casks	Spain and Holland	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	8,834
Vegetables (Dried)	Packages	Holland	56 lbs.	280
Ginger (Preserved)	Cases, Casks	China	30 lbs.—3 cwts.	7,656
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Biscuits	Packages	Holland	1 cwt.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	93
Block Milk	"	"	56 lbs.	172
Caraway Seeds	Bags	"	1 cwt. 1 qr.	1,845
Cherries (in Brine)	Casks	Italy	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	998
Chocolate	Packages	Holland	50 lbs.—1 cwt. 1 qr.	419
Chutney	"	India	1 cwt.—3 cwts.	10
Citrons (in Brine)	Casks	Spain	4 cwts.	16
Cocoa Butter	Packages	Holland	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	5,433
Condensed Milk	Casks	"	4 cwts.—5 cwts.	3,712
Confectionery	Packages	"	28 lbs.—1 cwt.	512
Crispbread	"	Sweden	56 lbs.	847
Curry Powder	"	India	50 lbs.	4
Sterilized Cream	Drums	Holland	56 lbs.	2,643
Fruit and Lemon Juice.	Casks	Spain and Italy	3 cwts.—4 cwts.	3,232
Fruit Pulp	"	Holland, Spain and Italy.	4 cwts.	8,971
Glands	"	Holland	1 cwt.—3 cwts.	35
Honey	"	"	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	30
Liquorice	Packages	Italy	1 cwt.—2 cwts.	360
Liquorice Juice	Casks	"	2 cwts.—3 cwts.	481
Orange Skins	Packages	"	56 lbs.	10
Peel (in Brine)	Casks	Spain and Italy	4 cwts.—5 cwts.	150
Poultry	Packages	Holland	24 lbs.—56 lbs.	3,728

Article.	Description of Packages.	Where from.	General Range of Weight of Packages.	Quantity.
Miscellaneous—(continued).				
Pepper	.... Packages	.... Holland, Singapore and Java.	....	680
Sugar Candy	.... "	.... Holland	.... 28 lbs.—56 lbs.	500
Casings	.... Casks	.... Holland, America and Persia.	.... 56 lbs.—3 cwts.	300
Rabbits	.... Packages	.... Holland	.... 1 cwt.	496
Tongues	.... Casks	.... "	.... 2 cwts.—3 cwts.	6
Vegetable Powder	.... Packages	.... "	.... 1 cwt. 2 qrs.	1,643
Yeast	.... "	.... "	.... 28 lbs.—56 lbs.	5,738
Tomato Sauce	.... "	.... Italy	.... 56 lbs.—1 cwt.	2,381
Candied Citrons	.... "	.... Spain	.... 56 lbs.	50
Desiccated Cocoanut.	.... Bags	.... Ceylon	.... 28 lbs.—1 cwt. 18 lbs.	1,825

UNSOOUND FOOD SURRENDERED AT RIVERSIDE WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES.

As a result of the daily inspection of City Wharves, 77 loads of unsound food were removed from these places during the year by the Cleansing Department. The material so disposed of comprised:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Condensed Milk
Coffee
Dried Fruit
Fresh Fruit
Fruit Pulp
Tinned Fruit, Vegetables and Fish
Vegetables
Miscellaneous
Total

In addition to the above, 76 cases and 3 tins Jellied Veal were removed from wharves by condemned meat van, and a large amount of fruit and vegetables were destroyed at the wharves under supervision, and a quantity of unsound food was released for manufacturing and cattle feeding, with proper guarantees and under supervision of local authorities concerned.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACTS, 1928 AND 1931.

The above-mentioned Acts have been administered during the year with little real difficulty, beyond that of persuading affected parties to conform to the requirements. This is readily understandable in areas like the City of London, where there are so many casual street vendors with little or no knowledge of the requirements of the law. Those regularly engaged in the work associated with these Acts of Parliament, having once been acquainted by the Inspector of their obligations, readily remedy any omission; defect is almost invariably due to the failure of assistants to carry out the instructions of the proprietor.

During the year, 2,648 shops and stores and 790 street traders were interviewed. There were in all 25 minor offences. There was one offence against the law relating to marking which is, at the time of writing this report, the subject of legal proceedings.

Twenty-three new orders were issued under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts, 1928 and 1931, and 4 new orders under the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Act, 1926.

There has been a marked improvement in the packing and grading of produce.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1928.

The work in connection with the above-mentioned Act has been carried on as usual, and 146 visits to firms dealing with material controlled by the Act made by your officer. Twenty-six special enquiries instituted in connection with reports by other authorities of neglect to comply with the requirements have been instituted, and such technical errors as have been discovered have been rectified by the responsible persons immediately their attention was directed to them. As in the past, such offences have 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 points of difficulty has been appreciated.

The quarterly returns to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have been made in the usual way.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE COMPOSITION AND DESCRIPTION OF FOOD.

This Departmental Committee was originally appointed in 1931, but in the interests of economy, operations were suspended and re-started in July, 1933, on the following terms of reference :—

“ To consider whether it is desirable that the law relating to the composition and description of articles of food should be altered so as to enable definitions or standards to be prescribed, or declarations of composition to be required, for articles of food other than liquid milk ; and if so, to recommend what alterations of the law are required.”

The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee are as follows :—

The law should be altered so that standards should be prescribed and declarations of composition required.

The enabling power should be vested in the Minister of Health.

In some foods, standards or declarations are unnecessary, but in important articles of food it is desirable that the public should know what they are getting.

Standards or declarations should only be fixed or made where analysis or other examination can be a check.

The guiding consideration should be that the same term should always mean the same thing.

The terms of reference did not cover a consideration of particular articles of food, but sausages, meat pastes, potted meats, infants' and invalids' food, jam, cream, confectionery and other articles were considered for the purpose of hearing the views of witnesses on the general question.

Almost all witnesses urged that infants' and invalids' food should bear on the label of the package a declaration of their contents.

Purchasers of toffee were getting what they wanted, whether toffee be made with butter or nut fat. It might be desirable to prohibit certain ingredients in sweetmeats, but definitions were not needed.

The limits or standards as to arsenic, tin, lead or other contaminating impurity, and also additions to food for the purpose of carriage or consumption should also come under review.

Complaints as to misleading advertisements and labelling are well founded. It is agreed in principle that, for purposes of evidence as to the nature, quality, and substance demanded, claims made in advertisement should be part of the package label.

The retailer of a pre-packed article needs the protection of an alteration of the law in cases where samples are found not to be genuine. The responsibility should be transferred to the packer if the retailer can show that the article was sold as received. A label or invoice should constitute a warranty. The packer should have the option of fixing a time limit, beyond which he is safeguarded against deterioration in condition.

If a Food and Drugs Authority finds a pre-packed article on sale and contravening legal requirements, action should be taken at the premises where the article is packed. If the premises are in the district of another Authority, this other Authority should be required to cause samples to be taken from the despatch department of the packer's premises, and should be empowered to take proceedings if the packer's samples are reported against. This entails extension of powers of entry and sampling to which no serious objection on the part of manufacturers or wholesalers is anticipated.

No new permanent advisory committee or other tribunal for the purpose of setting standards and definitions is contemplated. The Ministry of Health has an efficient Foods Department.

The power to fix standards and definitions should be exercised by means of an Order, a draft of the Order to be published and ample time allowed to interested persons to state their objections.

Some articles would probably be agreed by interested parties after informal conversations and would form the subject of the first Order.

Subsequent orders would or would not be made on consideration by the Minister of reports made to him and after consultations with the various interests involved, especially where there is divergence of opinion.

Importations which contravene the orders would be provided against.

There would be no material alteration in expense to Local Authorities ; but, perhaps, a reduction if the law were altered so as not to require an analysis of foods whose nature might be otherwise determined.

The time is ripe for consolidation of the Statutes dealing with the composition of food.

With these conclusions, I am in full agreement.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 1934, 982 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, 796 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.
7 Sausages	43
3 Spices	43
2 Liniment of Turpentine	3
1 Vinegar	33
1 Canned Fish	5
1 Meat Products	18
1 Canned Vegetables	46
1 Soup	4

17

Of the formal samples, 22 out of 186 were reported against, as follows:—

	Samples.
14 Milk	154
5 Sausages	7
2 Spices	4
1 Meat Products	2

22

The above-mentioned samples, with the exception of milk, 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 3·9, as compared with 3·7 in 1933.

Butter, Cream and Cheese.—None of the 56 samples of these important articles of dairy produce was reported against.

Spices, etc.—Five samples of curry powder were reported against as containing lead and lead compounds in amounts varying from 44 to 160 parts per million. Where there was any remaining stock unsold, this was surrendered for destruction. It was found that the material sampled had been in stock for some considerable time, and it was not possible to trace the source of contamination.

Sausages.—Of the 50 samples of sausages taken, 12 were reported against. Four of the samples were found to contain preservative, although no statutory declaration had been made of its presence. In these cases the vendors were cautioned. The remaining eight samples contained preservative in excess of the maximum amount permitted by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, although its presence was declared. On investigation it was found that in each case the sausages had been supplied by one and the same manufacturer. The attention of this Company was directed to the breach and the matter was immediately remedied.

Spirits.—It is interesting to note that no one of the 18 samples of spirits procured was certified as adulterated.

Drugs.—Only two of the 113 samples of drugs which were taken informally were certified by the Public Analyst to be not in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. In one case it was not possible to procure a formal sample, as the vendor had no remaining stock; in the other instance, the formal sample proved genuine.

EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Chemical.—Fourteen of the 154 samples of milk, which were all taken formally, were certified to be below the limits laid down which presume adulteration; this gives a percentage figure of 9·0, compared with 6·6 in 1933. Legal proceedings were instituted with regard to eight of the samples, and convictions registered in respect to four of these. In one case the

vendor absconded and no further action was possible. The other vendors or consignors were communicated with.

The following table shows the percentage fat-content in each of the 154 samples of milk procured in the City during the year, the average fat-content being 3·5 per cent., only 10 samples falling below the standard figure of 3 per cent. :—

Percentage of Fat.	No. of Samples.	Percentage of Fat.	No. of Samples.
2·5	1	3·6	19
2·6	2	3·7	5
2·7	3	3·8	13
2·8	2	3·9	12
2·9	2	4·0	5
3·0	3	4·1	5
3·1	10	4·2	4
3·2	5	4·3	3
3·3	15	4·4	2
3·4	16	4·7	1
3·5	26		
		Total	154

Four purveyors of milk, from whom samples had been taken, availed themselves of the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and served notices upon the Authority requesting samples of milk to be procured in course of delivery from their suppliers. Twenty-three samples of milk were taken at Liverpool Street Station in course of delivery upon the request of two other Local Authorities, as provided by this Act, for which services charges were made.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926, AND

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Eight new applications for registration as retail purveyors of milk were received during the year, and none was refused. Three of these were from persons who have no City premises, but purvey milk within the area. Before registration, enquiries were made from the appropriate Authority within whose district the dairy was situated, to ensure that the premises were registered in that area.

REGISTRATION STATISTICS.

Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register at end of 1933*	291
New Applications for Registration received	8
New Applications granted	8
New Applications refused	—
Names of Retailers removed from Register	8
Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register at end of 1934	291
Number of Milk Sellers (other than Retail Purveyors of Milk) on the Register at end of 1934	26
Licenses issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	22

* This register contains a number of names which, in my opinion, should not be included, and it is now in process of revision.

Inspection of Premises where Milk is Retailed.—During the year, 121 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 with regard to the distribution of milk. One roundsman was observed to fill 21 bottles with milk from a churn, and although a summons was issued against the dairyman for failing to cause such bottles to be filled and closed on registered premises, it was not possible to serve it, the dairyman having absconded.

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

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

Ten 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. Another butter factory, which was opened during the year, became vacated before the close of the year. Samples taken at various times at these premises were all certified to be genuine.

Wholesale Dealers in Margarine and Margarine Cheese.—There were 26 new applications for registration 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.
34	Curry Powder	Informal	Lead, 50 parts per million.
36	Curry Powder	Formal	Lead, 44 parts per million.
53	Curry Powder	Informal	Lead, 92 parts per million.
90	Curry Powder	Informal	Lead, 68 parts per million.
92	Curry Powder	Formal	Lead, 160 parts per million.
114	Desiccated Soup	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 70 parts per million.
184	Pork Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 190 parts per million.
205	Beef Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 400 parts per million.
212	Pork Sausages	Formal	Sulphur Dioxide, 180 parts per million.
267	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 9%.
268	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 10%.
376	Tripe	Informal	Boric Acid, 32.97 grains per pound.
381	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 9%.
382	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 18%.
383	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 15%.
388	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 3.3%.
394	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 2%.
399	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 6%.
453	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 8%.
457	Tripe	Formal	Boric Acid, 76.37 grains per pound.
469	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 2%.
497	Milk	Formal	Milk fat deficient, 14%.
566	Beef Sausages	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 300 parts per million.
581	Beef Sausages (Preserved).	Informal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide, 200 parts per million.
591	Pork Sausages (Preserved).	Informal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide, 180 parts per million.

ADULTERATION OR OTHER IRREGULARITY.

Observations.	Results of Proceedings or other Action taken.
Re-sampled formally—genuine....	.....
Taken in connection with sample No. 1,010 (1933).	Retailer and Wholesaler surrendered unsold stocks for destruction.
Re-sampled formally—No. 92	.....
Re-sampled formally—genuine	.....
Taken in connection with sample No. 53	Old stock, exhausted; source of supply not ascertainable. Ministry of Health communicated with regarding samples of Curry Powder.
Discovered to be old stock, which was the subject of previous correspondence with the manufacturers.	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 212.	.....
Re-sampled formally, when notice declaring preservative to be used was exhibited.	.....
Taken in connection with sample No. 184.	Vendor cautioned.
Further samples not procurable. Consignor ceased delivering.	.....
.....	Consignor prosecuted. Fined £1, with £1 8s. 0d. Costs.
Re-sampled formally—No. 457....	.....
.....	} Consignor prosecuted. Fined £1 on each of three summonses, with £15 15s. 0d. Costs. Samples sent to Government Analyst, at direction of Court, on application of Defendant.
.....	
.....	Consignor prosecuted. Summons dismissed.
.....	Consignor prosecuted. Summons dismissed.
.....	Consignor prosecuted. Summons dismissed.
.....	Vendor cautioned.
Taken in connection with sample No. 376	Explanation submitted by Vendor. Local Authority, in whose area the preservative powder which had been used was manufactured, communicated with.
Taken in course of delivery from Wholesaler, in connection with sample No. 453.	Wholesaler communicated with.
.....	Vendor absconded.
.....	Vendor cautioned.
Re-sampled formally—No. 625....	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 637....	.....

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING

Serial No.	Article.	Whether Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.
594	Pork Sausages (Preserved).	Informal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide, 150 parts per million.
595	Beef Sausages (Preserved).	Informal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide, 200 parts per million.
603	Canned Sardines	Informal	Lead, 30 parts per million.
623	Beef Sausages (Preserved).	Formal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide, 215 parts per million.
625	Beef Sausages (Preserved).	Formal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide, 265 parts per million.
636	Beef Sausages (Preserved).	Formal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide, 250 parts per million.
637	Pork Sausages (Preserved).	Formal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide, 209 parts per million.
669	Liniment of Turpentine	Informal	Oil of Turpentine, 92.5% ; Resins, etc., 7.5%. (Not genuine Liniment of Turpentine, B.P.)
680	Macedoine de Legumes	Informal	0.21 grains of Crystallised Copper Sulphate per pound.
692	Vinegar	Informal	Acetic Acid deficient, 12%.
724	Liniment of Turpentine	Informal	Oil of Turpentine deficient, 38.4%.
781	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 3.3%.
786	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 2.1%.
813	Milk	Formal	Extraneous water, 2.1%.

ADULTERATION OR OTHER IRREGULARITY—continued.

Observations.	Results of Proceedings or other Action taken.
Re-sampled formally—genuine....	.....
Re-sampled formally—No. 636....	.....
.....	Subject of investigation with the trade.
Manufacturer of samples Nos. 581, 591, 594, 595, 625, 636, and 637.	Manufacturer cautioned.
Taken in connection with sample No. 581	Manufacturer cautioned.
Taken in connection with sample No. 595	Manufacturer cautioned.
Taken in connection with sample No. 591	Manufacturer cautioned.
Re-sampled formally—genuine....	.....
Importers and Local Authority concerned communicated with.	Unsold stock permitted to be returned to Importers for re-export.
.....	Vendor cautioned.
Stock sold out, consequently formal sample not procurable.	.....
Re-sampled—genuine	.....
Re-sampled—genuine
Re-sampled—genuine

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.
Bread	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter (on bread)	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (Self-raising)	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jam and Marmalade	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	154	—	154	14	—	14	9.0	—	9.0
Milk, Condensed	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	33	33	—	1	1	—	3.0	3.0
Wine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs	1	112	113	—	2	2	—	1.7	1.7
Other Articles	13	454	467	8	14	22	61.5	3.0	4.7
TOTALS	186	796	982	22	17	39	11.8	2.1	3.9
SPIRITS—									
Brandy	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gin	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRUGS—									
Borax	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascara Extract	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Easton's Syrup	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glycerine of Thymol	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypophosphites, Syrup of	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Quinine Citrate	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liniment of Turpentine	1	3	4	—	2	2	—	66.6	50.0
Lozenges and Tablets	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magnesium Citrate	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Almond	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Castor	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Cod Liver	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Eucalyptus	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Linseed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Boric	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Calomel	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Paraffin	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Vapour rubbing	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, White Precipitate	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ointment, Zinc	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraffin, Liquid	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parrish's Chemical Food	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, Gregory's	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	1	95	96	—	2	2	—	2.1	2.1

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.—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.
<i>DRUGS (continued)—</i>									
Brought forward	1	95	96	—	2	2	—	2·1	2·1
Powder, Compound Liquorice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sal Volatile	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slimming Salts	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphur and Preparations	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tincture, Iodine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tincture, Quinine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tincture, Rhubarb	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	112	113	—	2	2	—	1·7	1·7
<i>OTHER ARTICLES—</i>									
Arrowroot	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barley	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverages, etc.	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cake and Biscuits	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee Mixtures	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Canned	—	5	5	—	1	1	—	20·0	20·0
Fish, Potted	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Bottled and Canned	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Dried	—	63	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honey	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jellies	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd, etc.	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat	2	18	20	1	1	2	50·0	5·5	10·0
Meat, Canned	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat, Potted	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Rolls and Pies	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Preparations	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk, Dried	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Frying	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea Flour, etc.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickles and Sauces	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, Custard	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, Preservative	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Vegetables	—	46	46	—	1	1	—	2·1	2·1
Rice	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sago	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages	7	43	50	5	7	12	71·4	16·2	24·0
Semolina	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soups	—	4	4	—	1	1	—	25·0	25·0
Spices, etc.	4	43	47	2	3	5	50·0	6·9	10·6
Tapioca	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water, Aerated	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines (Non-alcoholic)	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	454	467	8	14	22	61·5	3·0	4·7

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.
268 Milk....	10% deficient in milk fat....	£1 and £1 8s. 0d. Costs.
381 Milk....	9% deficient in milk fat....	£1
382 Milk....	18% deficient in milk fat....	£1 } and £15 15s. 0d. Costs.
383 Milk....	15% deficient in milk fat....	£1
388 Milk....	3.3% extraneous water....	Summons dismissed.
394 Milk....	2% deficient in milk fat....	Summons dismissed.
399 Milk....	6% deficient in milk fat....	Summons dismissed.

SUMMARY.

Total Fines	£4.	Total Costs	£17 3s. 0d.
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BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.
SAMPLES COLLECTED AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Since 1904, when the practice was first instituted, series of samples of milk arriving in the City of London from the country have been collected at the several termini within the City, and have been the subject of report. In March, 1934, in continuation of this practice, 24 samples of milk were collected at Liverpool Street Station and submitted to Dr. R. G. Canti, the City Bacteriologist, for bacteriological examination and investigation as to the presence of dirt. A duplicate of each sample was also taken and submitted to Mr. A. J. C. Lickorish, F.I.C., the Public Analyst, for chemical examination. The samples were sent from different farms situate in the following counties:—

Norfolk	10
Suffolk	10
Essex	4

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

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT ON SAMPLES OF MILK RECEIVED IN 1934.

No. of Sample.	Date of Inoculation of Guinea Pig.	Dirt.	Date of Death.	Post Mortem Findings.	Result qua Tubercle.
1	8th March	Nil	25th April	Normal	Negative.
2	8th March	Nil	25th April	Normal	Negative.
3	8th March	Nil	25th April	Normal	Negative.
4	8th March	Nil	25th April	Normal	Negative.
5	8th March	Trace	25th April	Normal	Negative.
6	8th March	Nil	25th April	Normal	Negative.
7	13th March	Nil	27th April	Normal	Negative.
8	13th March	Nil	27th April	Normal	Negative.
9	13th March	Nil	27th April	Normal	Negative.
10	13th March	Trace	27th April	Normal	Negative.
11	13th March	Trace	27th April	Normal	Negative.
12	13th March	Trace	27th April	Normal	Negative.
13	16th March	Nil	7th May	Normal	Negative.
14	16th March	Nil	7th May	Tuberculous right inguinal glands and lumbar glands. Early tuberculosis of spleen; tubercle bacilli demonstrated in glands.	Positive.
15	16th March	Nil	7th May	Normal	Negative.
16	16th March	Nil	7th May	Normal	Negative.
17	16th March	Nil	29th April	Tuberculous right inguinal, left axillary gland and retrosternal glands. Tuberculous spleen. Tubercle bacilli demonstrated in inguinal glands.	Positive.
18	16th March	Nil	7th May	Normal	Negative.
19	20th March	Trace	23rd April	Pericarditis, perihepatitis, general peritonitis, perisplentitis. Acute infection. No evidence of tuberculosis.	Negative.
20	20th March	Nil	15th June	Normal	Negative.

No. of Sample.	Date of inoculation of Guinea Pig.	Dirt.	Date of Death.	Post Mortem Findings.	Result qua Tubercle.
21	20th March....	Nil	10th April	Small non-caseous right inguinal and right lumbar glands. Nil liver, nil spleen. Emulsion of glands to guinea-pig 21a.	
21a	12th April		30th May	Normal	Negative.
22	20th March....	Trace	30th May	Normal	Negative.
23	20th March....	Nil	30th May	Normal	Negative.
24	20th March....	Nil	30th May	Normal	Negative.

Dirt.—Out of 24 samples, six contained a trace or more of dirt, and one of these was a repetition from the previous year, which had also been noted as unsatisfactory from this point of view.

Tuberculosis.—Four samples—Nos. 6, 14, 15, and 18 were repetitions of last year, all of which were negative.

One, No. 14, was found to be positive. This was also the case with No. 17.

Case of 21.—The doubtful result obtained—with an enlarged gland as evidence, but the emulsion from this gland failed to produce tuberculosis in another animal, so this may now be counted as negative.

The details in connection with samples from which the guinea-pigs found to be infected with tuberculosis were inoculated were forwarded to the appropriate medical officers of health for such action as they considered desirable, and in regard to No. 17, I have received a report from which the following is an extract:—

“I arranged for this case to be investigated. As a result, one cow has been killed, and the post-mortem examination shows evidence that the animal was suffering from tuberculosis.”

With regard to No. 14, I am informed by the County Medical Officer that arrangements have been made for inspection of the herd at the farm.

For purposes of comparison, the following summary of results obtained since 1904 is here inserted :

Year.	Percentage showing Tuberculous Infection.	Year.	Percentage showing Tuberculous Infection.
1904	7.7%	1921	12.5% 3rd Series.
1905	9.1%	1922	9.5%
1906	8.0%	1923	2.6%
1907	8.3%	1924	12.8%
1909	12.5% 1st Series. 4.7% 2nd Series.	1925	2.4% 1st Series. 2.4% 2nd Series.
1910	6.25%	1927	4.88%
1912	6.6%	1928	8.3%
1913	10.4%	1929	5.1%
1914	10.2%	1930	4.2%
1915	8.5%	1931	9.5%
1917	4.2%	1932	9.1%
1919	14.8%	1933	11.1%
1921	24.2% 1st Series. 26.3% 2nd Series.	1934	8.3%

The chemical examination showed that two samples, Nos. 15 and 16, were deficient in milk fat to the extent of 9% and 10% respectively. It was not possible to re-sample No. 15, as the consignor had ceased to send milk to Liverpool Street Station.

With regard to No. 16, the consignor was prosecuted and fined £1, with £1 8s. 0d. Costs.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

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

There are five “blocks” of Dwellings, severally named King's, Queen's, Prince's, North, and South, designed for occupation by persons of the artizan class, some of the ground floors being let as shops. The Buildings contain 501 rooms, arranged in 241 tenements, and are occupied by 635 persons, compared with 656 in 1933. 87 per cent. are adults and 13 per cent. children (under 14 years).

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

(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 1934 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 1934, 62 persons (73 per cent. adults and 27 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 797.

The number of births was 3,* viz. : 1 male and 2 females. The birth-rate was 3·7 per 1,000, which is 1·6 per 1,000 below the average for the previous five years. The birth-rate in these Dwellings reached a maximum of 46·9 per 1,000 in 1896, and has since been falling irregularly, but almost progressively.

The death rate for 1934 was 6·2 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 1934.

NAME OF BLOCK.	BIRTHS.		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	Males.	Females.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
NORTH BLOCK .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
SOUTH .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KING'S .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
QUEEN'S .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
PRINCE'S	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
BEARSTED HOUSE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DUTTON .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2

The baths, provided for the use of tenants of these Buildings, which were opened in May, 1904, continue to be extensively used, the number of persons bathing during 1934 being 12,769, of whom 5,076 were males and 7,693 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	60	335	49	535	979
February	56	337	49	501	943
March	72	479	70	551	1,172
April	52	333	54	512	951
May	74	381	83	602	1,140
June	83	353	95	649	1,180
July	73	381	92	660	1,206
August	77	343	84	616	1,120
September	71	361	80	614	1,126
October	66	321	84	504	975
November	66	332	75	562	1,035
December	57	313	69	503	942
TOTALS	807	4,269	884	6,809	12,769

* No 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	196	....	2	12
February	173	....	....	13
March	209	1	1	10
April	131	6	30	11
May	190	....	2	14
June	203	....	6	21
July	227	....	1	12
August	114	1	3	14
September	156	1	4	21
October	172	1	2	15
November	160	....	....	10
December	141	....	....	11
TOTALS	2,072	10	51	164

MIDDLE DISTRICT—Inspector G. H. FOWLER.

Month.	Premises Inspected.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
January	166	4	5	20
February	185	5	6	15
March	125	2	6	19
April	190	2	2	9
May	217	3	4	16
June	188	3	5	18
July	207	1	1	15
August	89	....	1	6
September	184	1	1	20
October	203	2	2	18
November	191	2	4	22
December	154	1	1	18
TOTALS	2,099	26	38	196

EAST DISTRICT—Inspector G. E. HARRINGTON.

Month.	Premises Inspected.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
January	175	....	3	15
February	172	....	2	14
March	161	1	17	11
April	170	....	1	12
May	195	9	2	18
June	152	2	2	12
July	192	....	1	17
August	193	1	....	18
September	172	2	3	17
October	191	2	2	15
November	195	1	1	22
December	180	....	2	18
TOTALS	2,148	18	36	189

THE FOREGOING ARE SUMMARISED AS UNDER :—

District.	Number of Inspections made.	Orders issued.	Notices served.	Improvements effected.
West	2,072	10	51	164
Middle	2,099	28	38	196
East	2,148	18	36	189
TOTALS	6,319	56	125	549

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	237	117	2.0	36
Middle	—	—	—	—	—
East	16	122	68	1.7	18
TOTAL	46	359	175	2.0	54

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 54 notices during 1934.

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 .....	....	5	....	....	....	14
" B .....	....	3	3	1	....	13
" C .....	....	4	4	....	....	13
" D .....	....	2	3	1	....	20
" E .....	....	7	1	1	....	13
" F .....	....	2	5	....	....	17
St. Ann's Chambers, Ludgate Hill	1	13	1	....	....	33
Bloomfield House, Snow Hill .....	....	17	....	1	1	48
TOTAL (SIX "BLOCKS")	35	72	3	2	1	241
MIDDLE DISTRICT.						
Bridgewater House, Fann Street .....	....	9	....	....	1	15
City Buildings, Moor Lane	2	20	11	....	....	64
TOTAL (TWO "BLOCKS")	2	29	11	....	1	79
EAST DISTRICT.						
Harrow Place and Stoney Lane—						
North Block .....	....	52	8	....	....	165
South " .....	....	5	22	13	....	122
Prince's " .....	....	5	50	....	....	128
Queen's " .....	....	5	40	5	....	119
King's " .....	....	8	18	16	....	101
Barker's Buildings, Catherine Wheel Alley, Bishopsgate	3	3	1	2	....	21
Bearsted House, Hutchison Street .....	....	....	8	16	....	100
Dutton House, New Street .....	....	....	13	2	1	62
TOTAL (FOUR "BLOCKS")	26	185	64	20	1	818

These twelve blocks contain 452 tenements, and are inhabited by 1,138 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)	355
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	625
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	179
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	456
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(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	8
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	125
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	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	21
(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.

Common Lodging House, 116, Middlesex Street.—This is the only common lodging house in the City and is known as the " Salvation Army Working Men's Hotel and Shelter." It was opened on the 7th February, 1906. Periodical inspections are made. The requirements of this Authority are always complied with, and the premises are well kept and maintained in a generally satisfactory condition.

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

Drainage Plans.—In the course of the year 186 plans were submitted with regard to proposed reconstruction of water-closets or drains in the City.

Of these, 172 were approved, 13 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 seven 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 185 cases investigated in 1934, defects were found in 36 instances.

Legal Proceedings.—During the year, 56 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.

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 1934, 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, nine 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 nine 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 six 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.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE AND CLEANSING OF STREETS, COURTS AND GULLIES.

The following observations are included in this Report by the courtesy of Mr. W. J. Heavey, the Director of Public Cleansing :—

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

House and trade refuse is collected by 10 a.m. from receptacles placed on the kerb in streets scheduled by the Ministry of Transport, and after 10 a.m. from the interior of premises in other streets. Special arrangements are made for the collection of large quantities of trade refuse in scheduled streets. The contents of street orderly bins and market refuse are collected at any time during the day or night.

All refuse is conveyed by horse-drawn vans or motor waggons to Lett's Wharf. It is there shot into the contractors' barges; house, trade and market refuse being taken down the river to Hornchurch, where it is deposited on land belonging to the Corporation. Manure and contents of street orderly bins is separately barged where required by the contractors.

At Hornchurch, the refuse is disposed of under the system of controlled tipping, as recommended by the Ministry of Health—*i.e.*, the crude refuse is sealed off from the air by layers of earth excavated from the maiden ground of the tip and from other sources.

Fires at the tip occur but seldom, and, as a precaution, iron water pipes are laid across the top of the tip, with joints at intervals to allow for the fixing of fire hose.

No rats have been seen at the tip for over 18 months, and this result may reasonably be attributed to the system of controlled tipping. Arrangements have been made for dealing with these vermin should their presence be suspected at any time.

During the year ended 31st December, 1934, the tonnage of refuse collected was as follows :—

House, trade and market refuse	....	....	....	....	....	41,707
Street and gully refuse	....	....	....	....	....	16,440
Total tons	....	....	....	....	....	58,147

Seventy-three per cent. of the refuse was collected by horse vans and 27 per cent. by motor waggons. It is estimated that the above total tonnage is equal to over 200,000 cubic yards.

CLEANSING OF STREETS, COURTS AND GULLIES.

The major part of the work of street cleansing is done during the night, when the whole of the City is cleansed either by motor brooms, motor water waggons or jet and hose.

The condition of the centres of the carriageways in main thoroughfares during dry weather, except in market areas, is clean enough to render a nightly washing of the whole surface unnecessary, and such carriageways are therefore completely washed once a week only. On the other five nights of the week the channels are washed. In wet weather, however, the whole of the carriageways are washed every night if necessary.

Certain secondary streets, including those in the vicinity of Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, are washed every night, and streets in the vicinity of Smithfield Market three times per week.

Most of the street gullies are emptied as often as required by mechanical means, two machines being employed for this purpose every night. After the gullies have been emptied, they are re-sealed with clean water from the machines and the contents of the gullies removed to Lett's Wharf.

Gullies in courts and narrow thoroughfares, which are inaccessible to the machines, are emptied by hand periodically or flushed fortnightly.

During the year 1934, 66,531 gullies were cleansed and 20,741,000 gallons of water used for cleansing streets, courts and gullies.

PIGEONS.

Although complaints of the nuisance and damage caused by the congregation of pigeons in the City have not been so numerous as in past years, it is still essential that continual attention should be paid in order that the number of these birds may be kept within reasonable limits. The practice of feeding adopted by so many visitors to the City, together with the ideal nesting facilities readily available in the belfries of the several City churches, renders the problem of adequate reduction difficult.

During the year some three hundred birds have been caught by the expert engaged by the Corporation and all destroyed under my supervision. Had there been any ringed birds, which there were not, they would have been forwarded to the Homing Union, in accordance with the undertaking given when the Act of Parliament under which action is permitted was placed on the Statute Book.

I should add 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 10 persons buried in the City of London Cemetery, at Little Ilford, were exhumed and subsequently re-interred in other graves in the same cemetery. These exhumations were carried out at the request of members of the deceaseds' families, under special licence issued by the Home Secretary, and one of the conditions attached thereto is that the work of removal and re-interment shall be supervised by your Medical Officer of Health. The greatest care is exercised by the Cemetery staff and other responsible persons to ensure that the operations are carried out with due reverence.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AT

- (1) 7, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE.
- (2) 1, BOW LANE.

During the course of alterations in connection with sanitary accommodation at both of the above-mentioned premises, small quantities of human bones were unearthed. The remains were very old, and the customary notification to the Coroner and City Police was made, and they were subsequently decently and reverently re-interred on the sites.

CONVERSION OF HOUSES INTO ONE ROOM FLATLETS.

The desirability of local authorities having powers to make byelaws in regard to houses converted into one-room flatlets has been the subject of consideration during the year. The principal point of interest to the public health authority is that associated with ventilation in general, ventilation in regard to gas cooking, the provision of refuse bins, the situation of sanitary conveniences and facilities for washing up of feeding utensils and proper provision for food storage. It is felt that the lines of such byelaws should follow the lines of the byelaws in regard to houses let in lodgings, and although, so far as experience in the City is concerned in connection with the recent conversion of houses into flatlets, every consideration has been given to the principles above set out, compulsory powers would ensure that flats would be initiated on a standard which would be regarded as satisfactory.

HOUSING—SLUM CLEARANCE.

The question of slum clearance has been one of continuous consideration during 1934.

There is no single area of houses for the working classes remaining; the Hutchison and Vine Street demolitions removed the last housing areas. There is, however, a number of dwellings dotted here and there which, were they aggregated, would constitute an area approximating to slum.

By Section 62 of the Housing Act of 1930, sanitary defect in a house includes lack of air space or of ventilation, darkness, dampness, absence of ready accessibility of water supply or sanitary accommodation or of other conveniences and inadequate paving or drainage of courts, yards or passages.

Part II of the Act deals with the repair or demolition of insanitary houses and requires action where the dwelling-house is in any respect unfit for human habitation, and lays down that, in determining whether a dwelling-house can be rendered fit at a reasonable expense, regard shall be had to the relative cost of rendering it fit and of the value of the house on completion of the work.

In recommending to the Public Health Committee that Part II of the Act is the proper one on which to proceed, the question whether Section 17 (as to houses which can be rendered fit) or Section 19 (as to houses which are not capable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense) should be applied, arises, and naturally divides the houses into two classes; those for demolition or an undertaking as to user from the owner under Section 19, and those for re-conditioning under Section 17.

Decision on the unfitness of a house for habitation is difficult, especially as to degree of unfitness, whether one glaring defect overbears the presence of minor amenities, or whether a number of lesser defects constitute the unfitness. The scattered units dealt with present a great variety in type and user.

As to preliminary procedure; in the case of unfit houses, incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense, if the Public Health Committee is satisfied of the fact, notice is served on the interested parties, stating the time and place at which the condition of the house, any offer with respect to the carrying out of works, or the future user of the house, will be considered by the Local Authority. The Authority may accept undertakings by the owners in regard to these matters.

In the case of dwelling-houses in any respect unfit for human habitation and capable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense, if the Public Health Committee is satisfied of the fact, notice is served requiring the execution of the works specified within a reasonable time, stating that those works will render the house fit for habitation.

It appears that many persons, if displaced, would find the rents of new quarters a difficulty unless adjusted to circumstances, since in many of the inferior tenancies very low rents obtain; it would be bad health policy to re-house at the expense of adequate food, the latter having the first claim on a small income.

THE BED BUG.

During 1934, a Memorandum on the Bed Bug and how to deal with it was issued by the Ministry of Health, and summarises our present knowledge in this matter.

As to life, appearance and habits, bed bugs feed only on blood and seldom more than once a week, and are capable of fasting for six months, being then thin and transparent. They possibly travel from one house to the next in search of food. They can live for four years, and feed on mice, rats, sparrows, as well as on the human being.

The eggs are $\frac{1}{32}$ " by $\frac{1}{60}$ ", collared and lidded, and are cemented to the surface on which they are laid. Two to three eggs a day are laid during the lifetime of the adult female, and normally hatch in one to three weeks from the time of laying.

The young can live without food for two or three months, but feed at once on hatching out, if food is available. On an average, ten weeks elapse before the young becomes adult, but circumstances, such as scarcity of food, can prolong this period of five moultings to a year or more.

The presence of bugs in numbers can be detected by smell.

The sites of infestation are all crevices or folds in walls, woodwork, paper, plaster, upholstery, picture frames, beds, chairs, curtains, bunks and boxes.

The bug is introduced to a house in infested furniture, etc., and by migration from room to room or house to house.

As to methods of extermination, repeated "spring cleaning" and inculcation of the habit of cleanliness under supervision against half measures is a necessity. Discard of useless articles, steam disinfection of bedding, fumigation of heavily-upholstered furniture, detachment and cleansing of loose woodwork, repair of loose plaster-work and wall paper, use of the steam jet or blow lamp in chinks or crevices, with the requisite knowledge and perseverance, will prove successful. The sanitary officer's scope lies in knowledge, personality and tact; the process of continuous cleansing is for the tenants. Soap and water used often and in plenty cannot be replaced as effective agents in destruction of bugs.

An atomised spray, containing paraffin as a base, is a useful supplement to the organised scheme of cleansing.

Hydrocyanic acid fumigation requires a trained and responsible person for its use. Furniture in transit might be thus treated in a van. Bedding and upholstery would require long airing to free them from cyanide fumes. The method is too dangerous to be applied in houses unless they are quite detached.

Sulphur fumigation (5 lbs. burned in 1,000 cubic feet of space) is sometimes effective if repeated after three weeks against hatchments of unsterilised eggs.

Before a tenant moves to new premises, the present house should be thoroughly searched, and if found infested, the tenants instructed, encouraged and helped to undertake a systematic cleansing of their effects, as above. Infested furniture moved from house to house is the most important channel of dissemination.

Thus the difficulties to be overcome in the case of the bed bug arise from the following considerations:—

The customary hiding up and laying of eggs in more or less inaccessible crevices.

The feeding during the sleep of the host and return on engorgement to the fastnesses.

The long period during which the bed bug normally and abnormally abstains from food, whether as young or adult.

The meticulous cleansing and persistence therein to be exercised in case of infestation.

The necessity for removal of woodwork and for repairs, which are beyond the province of the tenant to effect, but not to cause.

The low level of cleanliness obtaining in many persons from age, infirmity, illness, poverty or mere acquiescence in squalor.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, &c.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.—The premises upon the Register number 3,755, in which are included 8,256 workrooms, &c.

There were served 1,708 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	1,472	3,756
WORKSHOPS	1,054	1,549
WORKPLACES:—		
Kitchens of Restaurants and Tea Rooms	705	1,568
Kitchens of Licensed Premises	269	859
Stables	3	40
Other places	252	484
	3,755	8,256

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

	Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
FACTORIES	2,965	—	2,965
WORKSHOPS	1,194	—	1,194
WORKPLACES	2,109	885	2,994

The following is a Summary of Inspections of separate workrooms, since 1925 :—

FACTORIES.		Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
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
1934	....	2,965	—	2,965

WORKSHOPS.		Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
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
1934	....	1,194	—	1,194

WORKPLACES.		Workshop Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Totals.
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
1934	....	2,109	885	2,994

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

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

ABOVEGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

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

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

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

SUMMARY.

Aboveground Bakehouses	....	5
Underground Bakehouses	....	10
		—
		15

* These have been established at least 48 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 55 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)	58	165	63	286
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	78	211	137	426
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	277	311	424	1,012
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	607	603	1,318	2,528
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	176	349	244	769
Workshops,	Initial Inspections (Tenancies)	32	40	48	120
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	39	44	62	145
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	246	197	297	740
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	337	272	440	1,049
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	149	145	97	391
Workplaces,	Initial Inspections (Tenancies)	18	13	6	37
Do.	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	37	17	8	62
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	75	24	67	166
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	164	32	99	295
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	64	27	12	103
Bakehouses,	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	13	9	4	26
Do.	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	23	9	4	36
Do.	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	43	11	8	62
Kitchens of Restaurants, &c.—					
	Initial Inspections (Tenancies)	27	27	11	65
	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	54	68	18	140
	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	142	94	167	403
	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	343	221	329	893
	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	139	199	185	523
Kitchens of Licensed Premises—					
	Initial Inspections (Tenancies)	9	4	1	14
	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	33	22	2	57
	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	71	54	83	208
	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	244	178	200	622
	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	72	97	84	253
<hr/>					
Workshops notified by H.M. Inspector	....	1	12	3	16
<hr/>					
General complaints received	....	6	11	8	25
<hr/>					
Miscellaneous visits	....	147	200	74	421

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	124	179	8	43	46	25	27	19	13	484
Want of Ventilation....	1	4	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	10
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	12	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	19
Want of Lavatory Accommodation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food improperly stored	1	—	—	1	8	2	2	2	—	16
Storage Cistern defective	4	41	34	4	2	10	3	2	24	124
Accommodation for Refuse	6	6	—	13	10	4	8	4	—	51
Accumulation of Refuse	23	5	12	6	7	5	—	1	5	64
Sanitary	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	8
{ Insufficient (Tenancies)	22	14	6	1	1	1	2	2	—	49
{ Unsuitable (Do.)	139	92	161	27	27	18	10	5	3	482
{ Defective (Do.)	139	92	161	27	27	18	10	5	3	482
{ Do. (No. of Conveniences)*....	4	6	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	19
{ Not separate for Sexes (Tenancies)	19	26	40	18	30	32	21	14	9	209
Other Nuisances	19	26	40	18	30	32	21	14	9	209
Total Defects found	359	375	266	122	135	99	77	49	54	1,536

* 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	....	....	....	122	173	9	37	49	29	26	23	9	477
Want of Ventilation....	....	....	....	1	4	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	11
Overcrowding	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	....	....	....	12	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	17
Want of Lavatory Accommodation	....	....	....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food improperly stored	....	....	....	1	—	—	1	8	2	2	3	—	17
Storage Cistern defective	....	....	....	4	43	27	4	1	14	3	3	25	124
Accommodation for Refuse	....	....	....	7	5	—	12	9	3	8	4	—	48
Accumulation of Refuse	....	....	....	27	4	15	6	6	5	—	1	3	67
Sanitary Accommodation.	{	Insufficient (Tenancies)	
		Unsuitable (Do.)
		Defective (Do.)
		Do. (No. of Conveniences)*
Not separate for Sexes (Tenancies)	....	....	....	4	6	6	2	1	2	1	1	—	23
Other Nuisances	....	....	....	21	28	42	18	31	32	23	11	7	213
Total Defects remedied	....	....	....	364	363	272	112	134	108	77	55	47	1,532

ACTION TAKEN.				East District.	Middle District.	West District.	Totals.
Matters referred to H.M. Inspector—							
Nuisances remediable by H.M. Inspector	....	....	....	2	13	—	15
Failure to affix Abstract	....	....	....	12	40	16	68
Matters referred by H.M. Inspector—							
Notified by H.M. Inspector	....	....	....	2	3	1	6
Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	....	....	....	2	3	1	6
Notices served—							
Factories—Intimation	....	....	....	16	47	16	79
Statutory	....	....	....	—	1	2	3
Workshops—Intimation	....	....	....	20	21	7	48
Statutory	....	....	....	2	1	—	3
Workplaces, &c.—Intimation	....	....	....	3	3	—	6
Statutory	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Kitchens of Restaurants—							
Intimation	....	....	....	11	14	1	26
Statutory	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Kitchens of Licensed Premises—							
Intimation	....	....	....	7	3	5	15
Statutory	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Orders required from Sanitary Committee....	....	....	....	6	4	1	11
Certificates for Cleansing issued by Medical Officer of Health	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Matters referred to District Inspectors	....	....	....	25	7	5	37
Matters referred to Women Inspectors	....	....	....	—	1	—	1
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	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	1,248
Names and Addresses, &c., received from other Authorities	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	472
Names and Addresses transmitted to other Authorities	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	8,697
Notices served on Employers	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	1,528
Letters written, &c.	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	53
Firms visited	....	....	....	....	24	69	23	116
Outworkers' Lists not kept	....	....	....	....	3	45	7	55
Do. not sent	....	....	....	....	3	45	7	55
Infectious Disease occurring in Outworkers' Premises	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Registered Factories and Workshops at which Outwork is received—								
Inspections	....	....	....	....	124	131	55	310
Defects found	....	....	....	....	42	50	14	106
Defects remedied	....	....	....	....	42	50	14	106
"Places from which work is given out"—								
Inspections	....	....	....	....	31	87	27	145
Defects found	....	....	....	....	7	37	—	44
Defects remedied	....	....	....	....	7	37	—	44

*Figures not included in total defects found or remedied.

WOMAN INSPECTOR.

		Total
Domestic Workshops at which Outwork is received	Inspections	2
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken....	—
Domestic Workshops which do not receive Outwork	Inspections	1
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken....	—
Domestic Premises receiving Outwork (not registerable as Workshops).	Inspections	10
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken....	—
Underground Conveniences for Women	Inspections	152
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	5
Railway Stations (Ladies' Rooms)	Inspections	83
	Defects reported and appropriate action taken	10
Kitchens of Restaurants, &c.	Initial Inspections (Tenancies)	53
	Initial Inspections (Workrooms)	163
	Periodical Inspections (Tenancies)	435
	Periodical Inspections (Workrooms)	725
	Re-inspections (Sanitary Works, &c., in hand)	67
	Defects found	295
	Notices { Intimation (Verbal)	121
	{ Statutory	—
	Matters referred to District Inspectors	47
	Matters referred to Workshop Inspectors	—
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 Outworkers.
1902	...	17	3,752	3,769

(Note.—First Notice issued to all employers at the end of 1904.)

1905	576	236	7,891	8,127
1908	1,506	624	16,909	17,533
1911	1,515	656	16,405	17,061
1912	1,481	709	15,777	16,486
1913	1,523	718	16,025	16,743
1914	1,581	739	15,941	16,680
1915	1,589	807	15,444	16,251
1916	1,481	661	14,766	15,427
1917	1,366	602	13,319	13,921
1918	1,395	607	12,802	13,409
1919	1,379	688	12,581	13,269
1920	1,359	802	13,102	13,904
1921	1,411	717	11,035	11,752
1922	1,493	783	11,956	12,739
1923	1,406	701	12,114	12,815
1924	1,426	848	12,234	13,082
1925	1,391	874	12,061	12,935
1926	1,352	889	11,514	12,403
1927	1,338	846	11,230	12,076
1928	1,307	879	10,897	11,776
1929	1,263	861	10,478	11,339
1930	1,229	1,019	9,603	10,622
1931	1,202	996	9,105	10,101
1932	1,182	1,006	8,758	9,764
1933	1,189	1,069	8,495	9,564
1934	1,182	1,196	8,702	9,898

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)	1,316	82	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	868	51	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' pre- mises)	1,387	47	—
Total	3,571	180	—

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	499	489	13	—
Want of ventilation	26	25	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	19	17	—	—
Other nuisances	646	623	1	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	8	8	—
	unsuitable or defective	614	609	—
	not separate for sexes	19	23	—
<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	1,831	1,794	15	—

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

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

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.					
	Lists received from Employers.						Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.			Falling to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Falling to send lists.	Instances.						
	Lists.†	Outworkers.†		Lists.	Outworkers.					(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	Contractors. (3)	Workmen. (4)	(5)	Contractors. (6)	Workmen. (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—							1,528								
making, &c.	996	3,467	4,930	44	128	175									
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)	86	263	195	7	14	5									
Cables and Chains															
Anchor and Grapnels															
Cart Gear															
Locks, Latches and Keys															
Umbrellas, &c.	36	15	159	—	—	—									
Artificial Flowers	6	—	15	—	—	—									
Nets, other than Wire Nets															
Tents															
Sacks															
Racquet and Tennis Balls															
Paper, &c., Boxes, Paper Bags...	2	—	4	—	—	—									
Brush making	2	—	37	1	—	6									
Pea picking															
Feather sorting															
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.															
Stuffed Toys	2	1	12	—	—	—									
Basket making															
Chocolates and sweetmeats															
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers,															
Christmas Stockings, &c.															
Textile Weaving															
TOTAL	1,130	3,746	5,352	52	142	186	1,528	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

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

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

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
(1)		(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	General Workshops	1,050
	Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses)	15
	Total number of Workshops on Register	*1,065

* These were found to be 1,546 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)	68
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).	6
Other	6
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil.
In use at the end of the year	10

Date, 31st December, 1934.

(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.

Seventeen 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.

REMOVAL OF REFUSE FROM EATING HOUSES.

Occasional complaints have been received of removal of refuse from restaurants by carts through City streets at hours when offices and business premises are open. The matter of refuse collection is regulated by the Statutory Rules and Orders of the Ministry of Transport, under the London Traffic Act, 1934. By Clause 2 of the London Traffic (Collection of Refuse) Regulations, the streets of the Metropolis, including the City, are divided into two categories, with 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. respectively as the times after which refuse shall not be collected from them, and 7 p.m. as the latest time at which either category can be legally kept clear of refuse carts. The Police are the authorities responsible for the administration of these Regulations, and complaints received by this Department are accordingly transferred to that Authority.

CITY MORTUARY.

Bodies Received.—Post-Mortems and Inquests :—

Bodies received at the Mortuary to await burial	121
Post-Mortem examinations made	81
Inquests held on bodies	69
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.
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
1933	233,821	114	71	77	2
Average for previous 5 years	262,519	142	117	81	2
1934	243,939	121	81	69	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.
458	240,313	£389 2s.

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

Disinfection.—Infectious Disease :—

Articles disinfected after cases of infectious disease	142
Library Books disinfected	34
Public Vehicles—Electric Ambulance and Police Litters	1
Cells at Police Stations	0
Premises disinfected (including offices)	273
Lockers disinfected at request of General Post Office Authorities	99
Horsehair (cases)....	10

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897 :—

Number of verminous persons bathed....	107
Number of articles of clothing disinfected	1,087

Cleansing of School Children :—

Total number of children cleansed	1,154
Number of articles of clothing disinfected	2,352

63 articles of clothing were destroyed at request of owners.
3,701 other articles were also 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 1934 one body was placed in the apparatus.

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 since June, 1934, by a Sanitary Inspector specially appointed for the purpose.

Complaints continue to be received from tenants of many City buildings, although it is apparent from the inspections made that many more buildings are infested than are indicated by the complaints received.

No legal responsibility rests—under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919—upon the owner of occupied property, the necessity for action devolving upon the occupier. Herein lies one of the greatest difficulties for dealing with the problem. Rat proofing is and has been found to be one of the greatest factors for good in rat extermination. This work in many cases calls for alterations and additions to the structure of a building, work which cannot reasonably be asked of an occupier. It must be stated, however, that in many instances the owners, on being approached, have shown themselves willing to help in every way. Indeed, in a number of instances, it has been found that owners of properties have accepted a moral responsibility to deal with rat extermination entirely in their properties.

Many of the empty properties in the City undoubtedly offer harbourage to rats, and wherever it is considered likely that an empty building has some bearing on the source of rat infestation in a certain area, the owner is communicated with and methods of disinfestation advised. (Legal responsibility rests with the owner in the case of unoccupied property.)

It is not possible to give any indication of the total number of rats caught or killed in the City during 1934.

Messrs. William Dalton & Sons, one of the firms principally engaged in this work in the City of London, inform me that they were responsible for the destruction of 14,969 rats during the year.

Many of the big catering firms in the City employ their own rat catchers and exterminators. One of these firms has kept a record of their catch since August, 1934, and up to the 31st December, 1934, the total number caught was 1,964.

In those cases where infestation is found to be severe, the employment of a rat catcher is recommended. In many instances requests are made to my Department for the recommendation of a rat catcher. In nine instances of such a recommendation being made, a total of 472 rats was caught.

It must be said that rat infestation in the City of London is of a severe nature. It is apparent that no action is taken in many cases until the rats have obtained a firm hold on a building. It does not appear generally to be known that my Department is willing and anxious to offer advice to, and co-operate with, any firm whose premises are infested, no matter in what degree. It is often found that persons are spending considerable sums of money in tackling their problem in the wrong way. The value of rat proofing is certainly not appreciated to its full extent. It is not realised that tenants themselves are largely to blame for their occupancies becoming infested, owing to their carelessness with waste food, water supply, and accumulations of refuse, which provide the rat with its essential requirements. These are the first details which should receive attention in attacking the problem. The dilapidated dustbin and its contents are a great attraction to the rat. Trapping, poisoning, even rat catching, is largely a waste of time, effort and money, if these other matters are left unattended.

Again, the lack of co-operation between tenants considerably lessens the success which would attend any united effort. Since it has been the task of my Department to concentrate upon this problem in the City of London, it has become increasingly evident that the action and methods taken against this pest have not resulted in a success proportionate to the great amount of money spent.

It will be readily appreciated that a problem which has beset the City of London generally for a great many years cannot be completely solved in a short space of time. It is felt, however, that more co-operation between tenants, these exercising a more definite and logical means of exterminating the pest, with the advice and assistance which can be offered by my Department, would greatly reduce the infestation at present existing.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

SUMMARY, SHOWING INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS MADE AND DETAILS OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE ABOVE ACT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1934.

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.		Mort 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	9	3.0	12	12	—	5	3	9	—	—	1	17	289	236	16	—	8
February	6	2.3	6	6	1	3	2	5	2	—	1	13			10	—	6
March	6	1.8	6	6	—	2	1	3	4	—	2	12			10	—	5
April	5	2.5	5	5	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	15			10	—	4
May	10	1.9	10	17	—	3	1	5	—	—	1	20			18	—	7
June	23	1.0	23	23	2	6	1	5	—	—	—	22			8	—	10
July	34	2.7	37	107	7	6	11	17	8	—	9	36			26	—	28
August																	
September	64	2.4	38	157	4	7	5	13	9	—	4	65			18	—	18
October	32	2.7	75	89	14	4	6	12	8	—	—	70			—	—	15
November	49	2.8	73	140	8	14	8	13	8	—	2	82			—	—	26
December																	
TOTALS	238	2.3	285	562	36	52	38	85	40	—	20	352	289	116	—	127	

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

Brick sewers in course of reconstruction, 31st December, 1934	....	....	2
Brick sewers reinverted, pointed and repaired	....	....	19
Disused sewers filled in and abolished	....	....	4
Miscellaneous repairs to sewers, drains, etc.	....	....	40
House drains constructed in connection with new buildings	....	....	18
Drains of existing buildings reconstructed	....	....	14
New gullies and drains constructed	....	....	1
Gullies reconstructed	....	....	8
Gullies repaired	....	....	4
Gully drains reconstructed	....	....	44
Gully and house drains repaired	....	....	83
Disused gully and house drains bricked off	....	....	52
Number of rats destroyed by sewer-men during the year, exclusive of those which died from poisoning	....	....	922

Thirty-five lbs. of rat poison was used in the sewers during the year.

The number of drainage reconstructions carried out under the supervision of inspectors of this Department is set out on page 77.

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, 80 persons were examined by the Medical Officer of Health during 1934. Two of these persons were reported as physically unfit for office. Seventeen officers were also medically examined with a view to their retirement. With two 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.

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 11	—	F	37	11th Aug.	Syncope. Fatty degeneration of the heart, accelerated by alcohol. P.M.	
Aldgate	25/26	M	58	16th Feb.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Chr. Bronchitis c. Emphysema	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Aldgate Station, Met. Rly.	—	F	Newly born.	28th Dec. 1933.	Suffocation. Inattention at birth. No evidence as to how caused	
Aldersgate Street, Manchester Hotel.	—	M	56	4th Oct.	Syncope. Hæmorrhage due to ruptured vessel in right apex of lung, following tuberculosis. P.M. Natural causes.	Resided at Wembley.
Aldersgate Street	130	M	77	6th Oct.	Myocardial failure, following Coronary Artery disease. P.M. Natural causes	
"	187	M	86	9th May	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Chronic Nephritis	
"	187	M	52	18th Aug.	1a. Uræmia b. Cerebral Hæmorrhage c. Cirrhosis	
Arthur Street	17/19	F	29	2nd Jan.	1a. Lobar Pneumonia	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Austin Friars	25	F	69	13th Mar.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Bronchial Asthma	
Bank Station, Central London Line.	—	M	38	11th Dec.	Shock and Hæmorrhage. Multiple injuries. Fall in front of train. P.M. Inquest. Misadventure	Resided at Chingford.
Bartholomew House	6	F	78	6th July	" Syncope," due to ruptured Aorta. P.M. Natural death	
Basinghall Street	17	M	72	6th Jan.	1a. Heart failure b. Pneumonia	Died in Italian Hospital, Holborn.
"	22	F	47	19th Oct.	2. Myocarditis Elephantiasis Hypostatic Pneumonia. Cerebral Embolism. Auricular fibrillation	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
" Girdlers' Hall.	—	M	62	2nd Aug.	1a. Syncope b. Cerebral Hæmorrhage c. Arterio-sclerosis 2. Diabetic Mellitis	Resided at Bayswater.
Broad Street Station, L. M. & S. Rly.	—	F	Newly born.	17th Aug.	Cause of death not ascertainable by P.M. Inq.	Found dead.
Bucklersbury	1/2	F	68	23rd Mar.	Broncho-pneumonia	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Cannon Street	21	M	63	10th Mar.	1a. Auricular fibrillation b. Myocardial degeneration 2. Gastric Hæmorrhage	
"	87	F	62	9th Oct.	1a. Malignant Ovarian Cyst (Carcinoma) 2. Peritonitis and drainage by operation	Died in Shoreditch.
"	135	F	60	18th Sept.	1a. Asthenia b. Secondary deposits c. Carcinoma of breast	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Cannon St. Rly. Station	—	M	41	5th Sept.	Shock. Hæmorrhage and multiple injuries. Run over by an engine. Inq. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Resided in Bermondsey.
Camomile Street	36	M	63	23rd Mar.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
Cloth Fair	43	M	68	20th Dec.	Tub. Pericarditis. Coroner. P.M.	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Clothier Street	4	M	36	10th Jan.	1a. Myocardial disease	
Coleman Street	19	F	85	1st Oct.	Senile decay	Died in Hackney.
"	81	M	62	8th Jan.	Syncope (Heart failure). Coronary thrombosis. Myocardial degeneration. P.M.	Resided at Walthamstow.
College Street, Innholders' Hall.	—	M	34	13th Mar.	Tubercle of Lungs	Died at Lewisham.
Crown Place	7	F	73	1st June	Hypostatic Pneumonia. Senility—fractured neck of right femur. Fall on stairs. P.M. Inq. Accidental	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Dean Street, B Block	3A	F	73	17th Apr.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Auricular fibrillation	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Duke Street	18	F	52	5th Mar.	1a. Lobar Pneumonia. (Left apex and right base)	
Dyers' Buildings	4	M	62	19th Sept.	Syncope due to occlusion of left Coronary Artery, following marked Atheroma of Aorta and Coronary Arteries. P.M.	Resided at Islington.
East Harding Street	14	F	71	30th Dec. 1933.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Bronchiectasis c. Bronchitis	Died in Royal Free Hospital.
Fann Street, Chapel House	—	F	78	3rd Jan.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia	Died in Archway Hospital.
Fenchurch Buildings	1	F	64	21st Feb.	1a. Valvular disease of Heart (Aortic)	
Fenchurch Street	22	M	54	14th Sept.	Syncope from fatty degeneration of heart. P.M. Natural causes	Resided at Enfield.
"	65	M	53	29th Apr.	1a. Myocardial failure b. Hyperpiesia	Died in London Hospital.
"	135	F	85	21st Jan.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Cerebral Thrombosis c. Old age—Atheroma of Cerebral vessels	

STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—continued.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Founders' Court, Lothbury.	—	M	11 mos.	14th July	1a. Gastro-enteritis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Godliman Street	16	F	93	25th Jan.	Myocardial degeneration	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Goodman's Yard	2	F	71	27th Apr.	1a. Asthenia b. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	
Great New Street	8	M	60	9th Aug.	Syncope following ruptured Ulcers in the stomach. P.M.	
„	13	F	68	4th June	1a. General Peritonitis b. Perforation Ileum c. Intestinal obstruction 2. Diverticulitis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Great Tower Street	92	M	70	19th Mar.	Carcinoma of stomach	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Gutter Lane	17	F	72	23rd Oct.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage b. Atheroma generalised	Died in St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney.
Holborn Viaduct	—	F	48	1st Jan.	Hæmorrhage in the pons and medulla of the brain	Resided at Wickford, Essex.
„	53	F	83	3rd May	1a. Hæmorrhage b. Carcinoma of Bladder	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Hosier Lane	21	M	27	20th July	1a. Lobar Pneumonia 2. Calcification of suprarenals	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Houndsditch	149	M	74	6th May	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Cardio-vascular degeneration c. Thrombosis of Cerebral Arteries 2. Hemiplegia (right side). Cardiac failure	
Hutchison Avenue	22	M	71	20th Oct.	1a. Amyotrophic lateral Sclerosis 2. Myocardial degeneration	Died in Jewish Hospital, Tottenham.
King's Bench Walk, Temple.	9	M	73	4th Nov.	Syncope due to heart disease. Hypertrophy of heart. Myocardial degeneration. P.M. Natural	Resided at West Norwood.
King's Block, Stoney Lane	6	F	86	12th Sept.	1a. Pulmonary Neoplasm	
„	21	M	37	3rd Mar.	1a. Cerebral Embolism b. Infective Endocarditis	Died in London Hospital.
King William Street, Regis House.	—	M	66	29th Oct.	Syncope. Myocardial degeneration. Disease of Coronary Arteries. P.M.	Resided outside City.
Leadenhall Street	122	F	5 hrs.	31st Mar.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Prematurity	Died in Middlesex Hospital Annexe, St. Pancras.
„	122	M	57	5th Nov.	Syncope. Valvular heart disease, much hypertrophy of the heart. P.M. Natural causes	Resided at Earls Court
Lime Street	14	M	71	25th Feb.	1a. Acute Gastric Dilatation b. following operation two days previously	Died in Metropolitan Hospital.
„	50	M	63	21st Dec.	2. For excision of Gastric Ulcer Myocardial failure and Chronic Nephritis. Coronary vessels almost occluded. Inq. Natural	Resided at Bromley, Kent.
Little Britain	48	M	52	18th Nov.	Syncope. Internal Hæmorrhage from Gastric Ulcer. P.M.	
Liverpool Street, Gt. Eastern Hotel.	—	M	60	28th Apr.	Syncope due to strangulation by necktie hung on door hook. P.M. Inq. Suicide—unsound mind	Resided in Lancashire.
Liverpool Street Station, L. & N.E.R.	—	M	64	8th Feb.	Syncope and shock. Hæmorrhage from cut throat. P.M. Inquest. Suicide.	Resided at Hammersmith.
„	—	F	76	5th Mar.	Atheroma and Thrombosis of the left Coronary Artery and rupture of the left ventricle of the heart	Resided at Walthamstow.
„ (In train)	—	M	47	12th Nov.	Syncope. Atheroma and Thrombosis of the left Coronary Artery. P.M. Natural	Resided in Holland.
Lloyds Avenue	4	M	65	13th Sept.	Syncope from Coronary Thrombosis. Natural causes. P.M.	Resided at Finchley.
London Street	2	M	49	4th Jan.	Acute Primary Pneumonia Coronary. P.M.	Died in Royal Northern Hospital.
London Wall Buildings	2	M	52	13th Dec.	Occlusion of left Coronary Artery. Myocardial degeneration. P.M.	Resided at Sutton.
Long Lane	76	F	63	2nd Mar.	1a. Acute Bronchitis 2. Myocardial degeneration	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Lower Thames Street	73	M	68	16th July	1a. Cachexia b. Carcinoma of cardiac end of stomach	
„	73	F	25	16th Aug.	Syncope while suffering from Tuberculosis of lungs and kidneys. P.M.	
Ludgate Hill	56	F	27	4th Feb.	1a. Tuberculosis Enteritis b. Tuberculosis pulmonary	Died in St. Colomba's Hospital.
„	72	M	4	30th Jan.	Acute Bronchitis and Chronic Pneumonia	Died in North-Western Hospital.
Mark Lane	61	M	44	2nd July	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	
Mark Lane Railway Station.	—	M	60	21st Feb.	Syncope and shock. Multiple injuries. Run over by motor train after falling on line. P.M. Inq. Accidental	Resided at Sutton.
Middle Street	5	F	63	12th Feb.	Carcinoma (rectum)	Died in St. Luke's Hospital, Paddington.

STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—*continued.*

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Middlesex Street	116	M	56	1st Jan.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	116	M	71	9th Jan.	1a. Myocardial degeneration 2. Tabes Dorsalis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	116	M	76	24th Jan.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
"	116	M	65	1st Mar.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	116	M	68	19th Mar.	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	Died at Islington.
"	116	M	71	30th Mar.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Chronic Bronchitis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	118/122	M	24	24th Aug.	1a. Rt. Empyema b. Lobar Pneumonia 2. Operation. Pul. Tub.	Died in Stepney.
Minories	150	M	65	23rd July	1a. Epithelioma of face	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	155	M	47	29th Dec., 1933.	1a. Acute Cardiac dilatation b. Morbis Cordis	Resided at Tooting.
Moor Lane	3	M	42	11th Feb.	1a. Miliary Tuberculosis b. Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2. T.B. Laryngitis	Died in Brompton Hospital.
"	6	F	61	14th Aug.	1a. Toxæmia b. Osteomyelitis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Nevill's Court	9	M	68	12th July	1a. Asthenia—l. cardiac failure b. Carcinoma of Cæcum	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	9	M	73	22nd Nov.	Hypostatic Pneumonia. Fractured femur. Fall at home. Inq. P.M. Accidental	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	11	F	4 mos.	5th Oct.	1a. Gastro-Enteritis 2. Nævus on left shoulder. Ulceration	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
New Broad Street	46/7	M	47	3rd Dec.	Syncope due to severe Hæmorrhage from left lung. Extensive Pulmonary Tuberculosis of both lungs of some years' duration. P.M.	Resided at Purley Oaks.
New Court, Temple	—	M	37	14th June	1a. Cerebral Hæmorrhage b. Arterio-sclerosis c. Chronic Nephritis 2. Cirrhosis Hepatis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
New Street Hill	11	M	77	5th Sept.	1a. Carcinoma of the bladder b. Uremia and suppression of urine	
Newbury Street	15	M	73	26th July	Syncope. Myocardial degeneration. Atheroma of Aorta	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
North Block, Stoney Lane.	50	F	53	21st Aug.	1a. Secondary Metastasis b. Carcinoma Vulva 2. Diabetes Mellitus	
Old Broad Street, Winchester House.	—	M	56	2nd Nov.	Carcinoma of bladder	Died in Hornsey.
Paternoster Row	47	M	20	23rd May	1a. Acute Toxic Scarlet Fever	Died in South-Eastern Hospital.
Philpot Lane	16	M	63	29th Aug.	1a. Heart block b. Chronic Myocardial disease	Resided at Southgate.
Pleydell Court	3	M	1 day	9th May	1a. Heart failure b. Congenital abnormality of heart	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Plowden Buildings, Temple.	3	M	67	8th Apr.	1a. Lobar Pneumonia 2. Fibrosis of lung	Died in Southwark.
Plum Tree Court, City Temple House.	—	F	59	27th Jan.	Syncope. Pulmonary Embolism following injury to leg due to fall in street. P.M. Inq.	Resided at Gorleston.
Prince's Block, Stoney Lane.	21	M	51	27th Mar.	1a. Toxæmia b. Gangrenous Perinephritis c. Urethral Stricture	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Puddle Dock, Upper Thames Street.	—	M	70	28th July	Asphyxiation by drowning. Fall in River Thames. P.M. Inq. Misadventure	Resided at New Kent Road.
Queen Street Place	9	F	54	17th June	1a. Cardiac failure b. Operation c. Perityphlitis	Died in Farnborough Hospital.
Queen Victoria Street	14	M	60	10th Feb.	2. Chronic Interstitial Nephritis Lymphatic Leukæmia, accelerated by fracture of neck of femur, due to a fall. P.M. Accidental	Died in Archway Hospital.
"	44	M	64	18th Dec.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Enlarged Prostate 2. Prostatectomy	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
"	70	F	30	30th Oct.	Shock and Syncope. Hæmorrhage from bullet in head. P.M. Inq. Suicide	Resided at Croydon.
Queen's Block, Stoney Lane.	8	M	75	10th Dec.	1a. Cachexia b. Carcinoma of Ascending Colon 2. Icterus—Secondaries in liver	
River Thames	—	M	39	24th Apr.	Asphyxiation by drowning. P.M. Inq. Suicide unsound mind	Resided at Muswell Hill.
"	—	M	75	19th May	Asphyxia by drowning. Inq. P.M. No evidence as to whether by accident or otherwise	Resided at Sidcup.

STREET LISTS OF MORTALITY—continued.

STREET OR PLACE.	No. of House	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
River Thames	—	M	27	10th Aug.	Shock and immersion. Fell in river. Accelerated by fracture of Skull and Hæmorrhage. P.M. Misadventure	Resided in Hackney.
Rose Alley	51	M	10 mos.	3rd June	1a. Meningitis pneumococcal 2. Broncho-pneumonia	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Salisbury Court	4/7	M	62	15th Oct.	Syncope, due to ruptured heart from Myocardial degeneration and disease of Coronary Arteries	Resided at Hove.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield Gate.	—	M	57	7th Jan.	Syncope due to Coronary obstruction, due to Atheroma. Associated cause, old Rheumatic Carditis	
St. Mary Axe	68	M	45	16th Apr.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Operation for Duodenal Ulcer c. General Peritonitis	Died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
St. Paul's Churchyard (Nicholson's).	—	M	64	17th Nov.	1a. Cardiac failure b. Myocardial degeneration c. Arterio-sclerosis 2. Oedema of Lungs. P.M.	Died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Serjeants' Inn	16	F	93	26th Mar.	1a. Arterio-sclerosis	Died in Shoreditch.
Stoney Lane	43	M	81	17th Jan.	1a. Cardiac Syncope b. Cerebral Embolism 2. Senility	
Temple Avenue, Temple Chambers.	—	F	3 wks.	8th Mar.	1a. Pulmonary Congestion 2. Marasmus	Died at Bancroft Lodge, Stepney.
Temple Lane	3	M	58	11th Apr.	Broncho-pneumonia Myocardial degeneration	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Thavies Inn	17	M	65	14th Dec.	Syncope. Myocardial degeneration (Fatty Heart). Chronic Bronchitis. Chronic Nephritis. P.M.	
Throgmorton Street	28	M	59	21st Dec., 1933.	1a. Hypostatic Pneumonia b. Chr. Bronchitis and Cardiac failure c. Myocardial degeneration	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
Tokenhouse Buildings	4	F	73	16th May	1a. Cachexia b. Carcinoma of left Parotid Gland	
Trump Street	10	M	55	31st Oct.	1a. Broncho-pneumonia b. Tuberculosis both lungs	
Union Court	14	F	76	14th Oct.	1a. Carcinoma of Uterus, with secondary growth	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Upper Thames Street	19/21	F	60	21st Feb.	Myocardial degeneration Hypostatic Congestion of lung	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.
"	29	M	45	23rd Oct.	Myocardial failure Coronary Occlusion. P.M.	Died in ambulance on way to hospital.
" Sunlight Wharf.	—	M	38	18th Dec.	Fractured Skull and multiple injuries. Fall from sill of window on to barge in Thames. P.M. Inquest. Misadventure	Resided at Chadwell Heath.
Vine Street	2	M	74	23rd June	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Tuberculous Caries of dorsal vertebræ (30 years)	Died in City of London Infirmary, Bow Road.
Walbrook	27	M	18	21st Sept.	Drowning, caused by falling in river whilst suffering from a fit. Inq. Misadventure	Died in Chiswick
Warwick Lane	7	M	70	12th Mar.	Syncope, due to Myocardial degeneration, following Atheroma of the Coronary Arteries	Resided at Balham.
Well Court, Queen Street	—	M	83	19th Oct.	1a. Myocardial degeneration b. Arterio-sclerosis c. Senility	Resided at Sidcup.
Whitefriars Street	25	F	11	16th Aug.	1a. Heart failure b. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in Italian Hospital, Queen Square.
Wine Office Court	17	F	82	11th June	1a. Congestive heart failure b. Myocardial degeneration and Chr. Bronchitis	Died in St. Peter's Hospital.

APPENDIX B.—LIST OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER THAN
TUBERCULOSIS, 1934.

STREET LISTS.—COMPILED FROM NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED.

Street or Place.	No. of House.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Notification.
Albion Buildings, Flat 6	21	M	8	Chickenpox	28th February.
Ditto do.	21	M	—	Ditto	20th March.
Ditto do.	21	M	6	Measles	20th April.
Ditto do.	21	F	4	Ditto	20th April.
Ditto do.	21	M	8	Ditto	20th April.
Aldersgate Street	27	F	3	Diphtheria	16th May.
Ditto	40	F	$\frac{1}{2}$	Measles	18th April.
Ditto	181	F	3	Ditto	9th May.
Aldgate High Street	7	F	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	1st February.
Ditto	41	F	16	Diphtheria	4th September.
Ditto	78	M	5	Chickenpox	30th May.
Artillery Lane	20	F	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Scarlet Fever	29th November.
Barnet Mansions, Stoney Lane	2	F	40	Acute Primary Pneumonia	7th April.
Ditto do.	3	M	22	Diphtheria	6th October.
Basinghall Street	65	M	8	Scarlet Fever	25th April.
Bearsted House	7	M	47	Erysipelas	28th March.
Ditto	24	F	8	Measles	18th March.
Ditto	24	M	40	Erysipelas	19th January.
Bevis Marks	17	M	5	Measles	17th November.
Billiter Square	10	M	5	Ditto	8th February.
Bishopsgate	15	M	4	Chickenpox	4th September.
Ditto	100	M	7	Ditto	5th December.
Bloomfield House, King Street	18	M	14	Ditto	3rd May.
Ditto	19	F	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	22nd November.
Botolph Lane	42	F	5	Measles	22nd February.
Brackley Street	5	M	22	Chickenpox	8th November.
Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus	19	F	5	Ditto	11th April.
Bridgewater House	2	M	7	Ditto	9th February.
Broad Street, Station Restaurant	—	F	42	Diphtheria	27th November.
Ditto	—	F	5	Ditto	23rd November.
Brushfield Street	12	M	6	Chickenpox	10th January.
Byward Street	16	F	5	Ditto	18th June.
Camomile Street	26	F	33	Diphtheria	15th December.
Cannon Street	110	M	7	Chickenpox	5th December.
Carter Lane	61	M	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	4th January.
Cloak Lane Police Station	—	M	2	Scarlet Fever	14th June.
Ditto	—	M	5	Ditto	14th June.
Ditto	—	F	7	Ditto	14th June.
Cloth Fair	38	M	14	Measles	18th April.
Coleman Street	52	M	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	6th March.
Ditto	52	M	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Diphtheria	4th October.
Creechurch Lane	41	M	6	Measles	3rd February.
Crown Court, Warwick Lane	—	M	20	Scarlet Fever	5th February.
Ditto	—	M	17	Ditto	12th February.
Ditto	—	M	20	Ditto	23rd May.
Ditto	—	M	24	Ditto	12th February.
Ditto	—	M	18	Ditto	12th February.
Ditto	—	M	18	Measles	23rd April.
Ditto	—	M	20	Ditto	23rd April.
Ditto	—	M	23	Ditto	23rd May.
Crown Place	5	F	6	Scarlet Fever	3rd September.
Dean Street	5f	M	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Measles	10th April.
Ditto	8b	M	12	Chickenpox	17th May.
Devonshire Square	2	F	9	Measles	19th March.
Dutton House	9	M	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	16th January.
Ditto	9	F	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	16th January.
Eastcheap	19	M	6	Ditto	2nd January.
Farringdon Street	75	F	20	Scarlet Fever	27th June.
Finch Lane, Cornhill	3	M	14	Ditto	9th June.
Fleet Street	72	F	10	Chickenpox	24th February.
Ditto	107	M	11	Ditto	5th December.

LIST OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS, 1934.

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

Street or Place.	No. of House.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Notification.
Fleet Street	107	M	35	Chickenpox	22nd December.
Ditto	176	F	11	Ditto	22nd December.
Ditto	177b	F	3	Scarlet Fever	5th February.
Ditto	—	F	40	Measles	16th April.
Fenchurch Avenue	9-11	M	7	Chickenpox	5th December.
Ditto	13	M	8	Ditto	7th September.
Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street	9/13	M	6	Ditto	15th May.
Ditto	9/13	M	6	Scarlet Fever	18th June.
Fenchurch Street	133	F	5	Measles	22nd February.
Fetter Lane	83	M	1½	Ditto	28th April.
Gracechurch Street	19	M	40	Erysipelas	1st January.
Ditto	94	M	8	Measles	18th February.
Great New Street	21	M	4	Chickenpox	21st February.
Ditto	21	M	2	Ditto	21st February.
Ditto	21	M	6	Ditto	21st February.
Ditto	21	F	13	Ditto	22nd February.
Gunpowder Alley	8	F	13	Ditto	22nd February.
Ditto	8	M	7	Ditto	22nd February.
Ditto	8	F	2	Ditto	22nd February.
Holborn Viaduct	53	M	13	Scarlet Fever	21st December.
Ironmonger Lane	11	M	6	Ditto	27th February.
John Street, Minories, "Ye Old Crutched Friars."	—	M	3½	Measles	7th May.
Lambeth Hill, St. Nicholas's Rectory	—	M	19	Ditto	18th June.
Leadenhall Street	44	M	13	Chickenpox	12th January.
Lime Street	23a	M	7	Measles	8th February.
London Street, "Railway Tavern"	—	M	55	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.	2nd January.
Lower Thames Street, "Yarmouth Arms Hotel."	—	M	6	Measles	5th February.
Ditto ditto	—	F	3	Ditto	16th February.
Ludgate Hill	72	M	4	Scarlet Fever	31st January.
Middle Street	1	F	7	Ditto	3rd August.
Ditto	2	M	8	Measles	22nd January.
Middlesex Street	116	M	24	Acute Primary Pneumonia	3rd January.
Ditto	116	M	21	Cerebro-spinal Fever	28th March.
Ditto	116	M	60	Erysipelas	25th July.
Milk Street Buildings	2	F	3	Scarlet Fever	23rd February.
Mincing Lane	41	M	4½	Acute Poliomyelitis	28th September.
Minories	54	M	19	Scarlet Fever	13th December.
Ditto	76	M	4	Measles	6th April.
Ditto	76	F	1	Ditto	17th April.
Ditto	81	M	5-10	Ditto	22nd April.
Ditto	81	F	10	Ditto	22nd April.
Ditto	81	F	5	Ditto	22nd April.
Ditto	136	M	6	Ditto	15th February.
Ditto	136	M	7	Ditto	21st February.
Ditto	136	M	6	Chickenpox	27th February.
Montague Court	1	M	4	Ditto	30th January.
Ditto	5	F	4	Ditto	30th July.
Ditto	2	F	3	Ditto	30th January.
Moorgate, Basildon House	—	F	6	Measles	1st February.
Ditto	—	F	7	Diphtheria	16th October.
Ditto	48	M	1	Measles	6th January.
Ditto	83	M	6½	Chickenpox	20th June.
Moor Lane Chambers	16	F	5	Measles	22nd February.
Nevill's Court	11	F	8	Chickenpox	21st February.
Ditto	11	F	5	Ditto	10th April.
Ditto	12	M	2	Scarlet Fever	19th June.
New Broad Street	36	M	8	Chickenpox	5th December.
Ditto	36	F	3½	Ditto	14th December.
New London Street	3	F	11½	Measles	28th February.
North Block	47	F	1½	Diphtheria	24th January.
Old Broad Street	70	F	11½	Chickenpox	27th February.

LIST OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS, 1934.

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

Street or Place.	No. of House.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Notification.
Paternoster Row	23	M	29	Measles	8th May.
Ditto	23	M	19	Ditto	10th May.
Ditto	23	M	21	Ditto	11th May.
Ditto	23	M	17	Ditto	15th May.
28, Prince's Block	28	M	59	Erysipelas	19th September.
Prince's Block, Stoney Lane	41	F	5	Scarlet Fever	3rd May.
Queen Street Place	9	F	53	Diphtheria	26th March.
Queen Victoria Street	148	F	5	Chickenpox	6th March.
Queen's Block	15	F	11	Scarlet Fever	15th November.
Ditto	37	F	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	Ditto	21st November.
Red Bull Wharf	2	F	1 $\frac{9}{10}$	Ditto	20th December.
Ditto	2	M	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	17th December.
Red Cross Street (L.C.C. Fire Brigade)	—	F	9	Ditto	17th April.
Ditto	53	M	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chickenpox	27th July.
Ditto	53	M	11	Ditto	16th July.
Police Buildings, Bishopsgate	17	F	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scarlet Fever	15th October.
Rose Alley	11	M	7	Chickenpox	3rd December.
Ditto	20	F	5	Measles	6th February.
Ditto	22	M	5	Ditto	6th February.
Ditto	29	F	7	Chickenpox	5th May.
Ditto	29	M	15	Ditto	19th May.
Ditto	33	F	8	Measles	2nd March.
Ditto	51	F	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	Diphtheria	22nd February.
Ditto	51	M	3	Measles	5th February.
Ditto	51	M	2	Ditto	5th February.
Ditto	51/52	F	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	Ditto	16th January.
Ditto	51	F	8	Ditto	23rd January.
Ditto	58	F	5	Ditto	5th February.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Nurses' Home.	—	F	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	Scarlet Fever	20th January.
Ditto ditto	—	F	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	17th February.
Ditto ditto	—	F	24	Ditto	4th March.
Ditto ditto	—	F	23	Diphtheria	2nd April.
Ditto ditto	—	F	24	Ditto	18th April.
Ditto ditto	—	F	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scarlet Fever	28th May.
Ditto ditto	—	F	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Diphtheria	11th July.
Ditto ditto	—	F	22	Scarlet Fever	5th July.
Ditto ditto	—	F	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	Ditto	30th July.
Ditto ditto	—	F	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	Ditto	31st August.
Ditto ditto	—	F	28	Diphtheria	28th September.
Ditto ditto	—	F	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	Ditto	30th July.
Ditto ditto	—	M	34	Scarlet Fever	27th November.
Ditto ditto	—	F	24	Ditto	5th December.
St. Dunstan's Alley	4	F	18	Measles	27th April.
St. Mary Axe	31	F	58	Erysipelas	31st May.
St. Swithin's Lane	30	M	14	Chickenpox	14th April.
South Block	5	M	25	Scarlet Fever	10th December.
Ditto	15	F	41	Erysipelas	14th February.
Ditto	17	M	6	Measles	6th March.
Throgmorton Avenue	8	F	23	Diphtheria	26th October.
Tudor Street	6	F	19	Measles	10th April.
Upper Thames Street	6 & 8	M	13	Chickenpox	4th April.
Ditto	6 & 8	M	5	Ditto	10th April.
Ditto	6 & 8	F	5	Ditto	16th April.
Ditto	6 & 8	M	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	27th April.
Ditto	135	M	5	Measles	21st February.
Wood Street	47	M	17	Chickenpox	24th September.
Ditto	47	M	17	Scarlet Fever	17th September.

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

WEST DISTRICT.		Tenements.	Lodgers.
Situation of Premises.	Name and Address of Owner or Tenant.		
43, Cloth Fair	Messrs. J. Seeley & P. Paget, 41, Cloth Fair, E.C. (o)	2	3
10, East Harding Street	Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall (o)	2	7
12, do.	Do. do. (o)	4	6
93, Fetter Lane	Friern Manor Dairy Co., 3, Charles Street, Hatton Garden (o)	3	4
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)	12	17
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)	4	12
23, do.	Mrs. J. Barnsley, 27, Great New Street (o)	3	13
25, do.	Do. do. (o)	5	11
27, do.	Do. do. (T)	4	8
7A, 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)	5	7
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	8
8, Nevill's Court	Moravian Mission, 32, Fetter Lane (o)	4	7
9, do.	Do. do. (o)	8	11
10, do.	Do. do. (o)	6	10
11, do.	Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall (o)	7	18
12, do.	Do. do. (o)	4	9
14, Newbury Street	Page & Steward, 2, Ironmonger Row (o)	2	6
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)	3	6
30	TOTAL	117	237

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	36

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Nil.

EAST DISTRICT.

EAST DISTRICT.		Tenements.	Lodgers.
Situation of Premises.	Name and Address of Owner or Tenant.		
5, Artillery Lane	Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	5	9
7, do.	Do. do. (o)	4	12
9, do.	I. J. & J. Mendes, Ltd., 113-125, Grove Street, E.1 (o)	3	8
21, do.	Clerk to Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate (o)	2	4
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	H. Lewis, 3, Circus, Minories (T)	6	7
4, do.	T. Davis, 4, do. (T)	6	14
5, do.	T. Groves, 5, do. (T)	6	8
3, Three Crown Court, Jewry Place.	Mr. Martin, 14, Seething Lane (o)	3	3
18, Widegate Street	S. Franks, 18, Widegate Street (T)	2	6
21, do.	A. & A. Field, 95, Whitechapel Road (o)	5	7
24, do.	W. I. Crane, 25, Widegate Street (T)	4	8
25, do.	Do. do. (T)	3	8
2, Goodman's Yard	Charrington, Brewers, Mile End Road (o)	3	3
	TOTAL	68	122

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	18

(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, 1934, Chicken-pox shall be a compulsorily notifiable disease within the City of London.

B E L L .

GUILDHALL,
LONDON, E.C.2.
1st March, 1934.



