# [Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Southwark, The Vestry of the Parish of St. George the Martyr].

#### **Contributors**

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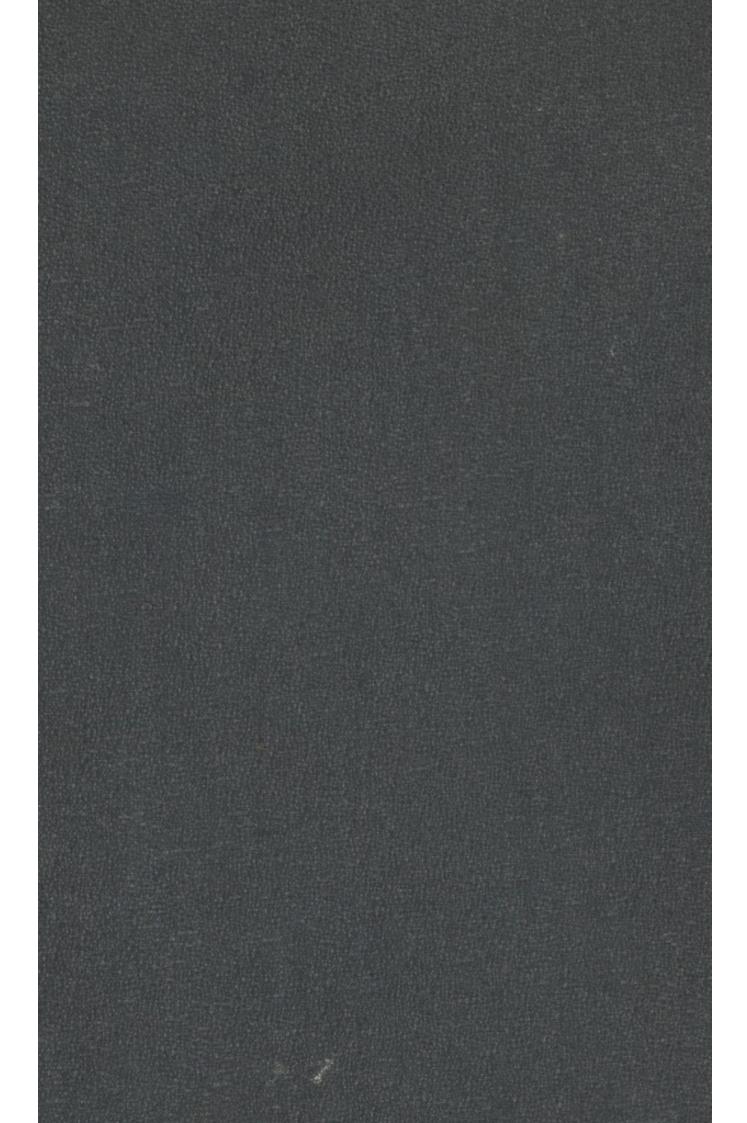
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# SANITARY REPORT.

# ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR,

SOUTHWARK.





BY

## WILLIAM RENDLE,

Medical Officer of Health to the Parish.

FOR THE TWO QUARTERS, ENDING JUNE 28TH., 1856.

LONDON:

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## ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of the above Parish, held on Monday the 21st day of July, 1856,

It was resolved, that the Half-Yearly Report of the Medical Officer of Health, as read by him at that Meeting, be printed and circulated through the Parish.

By order of the Vestry,

FREDERICK TRITTON,

Vestry Clerk.

49, Bridge House Place, Newington Causeway.

# HALF-YEARLY REPORT

OF THE

# Medical Officer of Wealth

TO

## THE VESTRY OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR,

#### SOUTHWARK.

### MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I conceive that the time has now arrived, for me to present an aggregate Report for the First Half Year; notwithstanding I have not been your Medical Officer quite that time. Hereafter it may be necessary to give more exclusively statistical details, but now at the outset of these new, important, and strange duties; I feel that I must mix up with it under the form of a Report, some remarks, bearing upon the evils we are now called upon to amend; for I am not statistician enough to state in figures, all I feel compelled to bring before you.

The Act under which Vestries and Medical Officers of Health are appointed, recognises certain social evils and defects, as likely to originate and propagate disease, and it points out to us in various ways, our duties to amend the same, by improving the social condition of our respective neighbourhoods. I am sure we shall all agree, that if a loose Drain conducts stenches into a man's house, instead of out of it; we shall not be

wrong in amending it; if the concentrated filthiness of a gully is blown into a front door or window, it cannot be wrong to amend that; if a house often visited with fever has not been cleansed or white-washed for many years-if there is no water but putrid water filled with disgusting living creatures—and no butt except a rotten one—not even the most enthusiastic lover of things as they are, can find fault with us if we try to alter these things for the better. I am sure you will excuse me if I speak of things that are known more or less to all of us, and if I urge them in a manner that may not seem consistent with the known character of the gentlemen I address. I wish so to urge the great question of social improvement arising out of the Local Management and Disease Prevention Acts, that those beyond these walls, who perhaps have never thought of these things, may so think of them, as to afford you cheerfully the moral and material help necessary for this work. The question may perhaps be beyond my office, but I cannot help putting it,-Can we really hope to Christianize—that is to moralize those people, adults or children, who are constantly surrounded by degradation and filth?—As for ourselves, we dare not ignore it; what we do or leave undone, will surely affect our future as well as our present well-being. Let us picture to ourselves, the man of the alley come home from his work. The house is filthy, the look of it is dingy and repulsive, the air is close and depressing; -he is thirsty; the water butt decayed, and lined with disgusting green vegetation stands open nigh a Drain, and foul liquids which cannot run off, are about it, tainting it with an unwholesome and unpleasant taste; the refuse-heap, with decaying vegetable matter, is near, and the dilapidated privy and cesspool send up heavy, poisonous and depressing gases. Such are the homes, may I say, of thousands in this Parish: now contrast with this that which is near to every poor man's home,—a clean place, a capacious room, where conversation and excitement may be found, where everything is bright, alluring, and adorned with some kind of taste,-where for a penny or two he may get something that looks better, and tastes pleasanter than the water in his butt: The surprise is not so much that one man here and there reels home drunk, and a savage, as that for every such one there is not twenty. Gentlemen of this Vestry, who have seen these things can bear me witness that I do not exaggerate. I his is no fancied statement-One who now lives and has passed nearly a century among us, and whose opinion of this Parish was thought weighty enough to be printed in the Registrar General's Report, uses these words, "that these people are not more intemperate than might be expected from their

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miserable places." It is easy enough to see that drunkenness is the cause of disease; it is a far more pertinent and practical question—What is the cause of Drunkenness? One of our great writers in the Edinburgh Review says—"There can be no question that cerebral exhaustion, whether the result of imperfect nutrition of the tissue, or imperfect aeration, as where a foul atmosphere is breathed for a lengthened period, &c., is one of the most efficient, if not actually pre-eminent causes of Drunkenness as well as Insanity: the feeling of exhaustion which is experienced, being most relieved by alcoholic stimuli, and which in truth are craved instinctively, and therefore urgently."

Our intrusive visits, as some would call them, into filthy and diseased houses, benevolent as they are, on behalf of those who cannot always help themselves, have example even in the most remote times and from the highest authority. The ancient authority was more imperative, and made it more a matter of conscience. In the ancient Jewish Law, it was ordained, "that he that owneth the house shall himself come and tell the Priest, saying—It seemeth to me there is as it were, a plague in the house." The Priest was then to command the emptying it, so that "all in the house be not made unclean." He was then to cause it to be scraped within and about, and finally he was to pronounce when the house was clean, and might be again inhabited. The Priest was, you perceive, the Medical Officer of Health under the Jewish Law, and this text of Leviticus is the 13th Section of the Disease Prevention Act.

This Parish has always been remarkable for its deathly preeminence; in the ancient plague, as well as in the modern cholera;—and this in the natural course of events, for pestilence has always been found to begin in those parts of cities remarkable for neglect and filth. Hitherto there has been no sufficient law; after this we shall stand without excuse.

In 1593, a plague year, there were in this Parish 1,112 burials, whereof 618 died of the plague. In 1625, also a plague year, 1,068 burials, whereof 912 died of plague. In 1657 our Parish and St. Olave's were the only ones troubled with plague. In 1661 we had 342 deaths, Bermondsey had 547, and Newington 340; these proportions, according to present mortality, would be 342 in St. George's, 304 Bermondsey, and 378 Newington; so that we have the equivocal consolation of knowing that some were even worse than we.

In 1655, the great plague year, there were, 1,613 burials in our parish, whereof 1,260 died of the plague. Now this was probably a mortality of one in four of the inhabitants, as our parish must then have contained less than 5,000; and probably we had burials from other parishes. The enormous amount of deaths in those old pestilences, notwithstanding the spare population, may be accounted for in many ways. Even in our time the High Street was narrow, and the houses over-hung. In Blackman Street I recollect shops three or four steps below the pavement. It was a time of open ditches, into which, only not everything foul was flung; for some was thrown into the streets. The old law enacted "that no man shall cast any ordure or other offensive matters, from his house, into the street by day or by night, afore the hour of nine in the night; and also he shall not cast it out, but bring it down and lay it in the channel, under pain of 3s. 4d. fine; and if he do cast it on anybody's head, the party to have lawful recompense; and if it happened that the channels were so, choked up, the inhabitants were ordered to "turn it aside and let the water have passage:" and from what I can now see of the pertinacity with which some cling to foul drains and other doubtful matters as they are, I can fancy that the law must have had much opposition, when it proposed the innovation, that a man should "bring it down" instead of throwing it out of the window as he had been accustomed to do.

The advance is great, when from losing one in four, we lose but one in thirty forty or sixty in a modern pestilence; and who is to say, and who is to take the responsibility when the question is improvement, as to where we shall stop? No doubt there is a question of more or less rapid progress, so as to hurt existing interests as little as may be.

Here is a map of our parish somewhat short of 150 years old,\* you see that almost all the alleys, were blind alleys, not to exist much longer in any parish I hope. The character of the sanitary arrangements may be judged of by the names: what is now Suffolk Street was Dirty Lane, bounded by a place, possibly more dismal than the rest and therefore called Melancholy walk; in the Borough was Labour-in-Vain Alley; Vine Yard, in the maps of the last century, is marked as the Harrow Dung-Hill; Friar Street was Higgler's Lane; and Green Street was Green Walk, I suppose where one might walk for pleasure and fresh air. In a map of 1747, the Borough Road was the New Road, and was in the midst of fields, and there were no houses beyond Suffolk Street,

<sup>\*</sup>Strypes Stow, Ed. 1720, vol. 2, p. 26.

until you came to the Fishmongers' Alms Houses. At that time there was scarcely a house in the Old Kent Road. What is now called the London Road District did not exist. Notwithstanding Dirty Lane and Harrow Dunghill, there appeared to have been some delightful places about the Mint. The old books say, that Birdcage Alley was well-built with gardens behind; that Harrow Alley "goes into Mint Street, and hath good buildings with gardens behind," and that in Blue Ball Alley, you might "take several turnings among the gardens." Close by, was Winchester Park, where bye and bye I hope we shall have a Park-like promenade road "margining" the river. What is now John Street and William Street was an open space; the Queen's Bench was not, nor Bethlem; all these were open spaces, called St. George's Fields, the Kennington Common of the time for riots and confusions.

In 1631, a time of scarcity, the Lord Mayor had to "count mouths," as the expression is, and he found 16,880 mouths in Southwark. From the appearance of the maps, and the fact that the river-side becomes populated first, I reckon that our population could not have exceeded four or five thousand. In 1734 there were about 740 houses in the parish, there are now about 7,000; the population then, was between five and six thousand, now 51,824. The growth of the parish in later days may be seen thus, in 1801 our population was 22,293. In ten years we gained 8,431; from 1821 to 1831, 3,401; to 1841, 6,675; to 1851, 5,180. We in the last 20 years have gained 12,000; Christchurch and Saint Saviours, 4,000; St. Olave and St. John have decreased 646.

I should think, from what I can see of the Parish, that we cannot without inconveniently close packing, hold many more; in fact, the proper course is to thin it a little, and divert the influx of our Irish friends from our poor Parish, where every individual pays annually 8s. 10d. to the poor, to other Parishes, where much richer, they pay much less to the support of the poor. The average payment of each person in England to the relief of the poor is 5s. 6d; we are 3s. above the average; every man, woman and child among us paying, as I said, 8s 10d.; it is these heavy burdens so unfairly distributed that will at the first impede the improvement of our courts and alleys; in fact to give us fair play a Poor-Rate Equalization Act should have accompanied the Local Management Act, nevertheless, these matters being fairly studied, it will be evident that good and clean dwellings, well-ventilated courts, good water supply, a proper number of persons in a proper house, and good drainage, must

go far to lessen the charges upon this grievously overburdened Parish. It will also be evident that to thin the population of our back districts will be greatly for the good of the people themselves, who have but little health and little comfort as it is. Out of 861 deaths in the London Road district for the last two years, 2 were in the back courts and alleys, and small and notoriously unhealthy streets; and this is no doubt understated, as no small number of the poorest persons are removed in their last illness, and die elsewhere. Mr. Bell's evidence as printed in the Registrar General's fifth Report states "That there are many close filthy courts in the district; in them the deaths are uniformly the highest. The local registration does not correctly shew the fact, as the people in extreme illness remove and die elsewhere." The Medical Officers of Health are endeavouring to ascertain the home where the disease was contracted, of every such case; then, the proper census of courts, the circumstances favoarable or otherwise, and the actual death-rate, known, we shall have data out of which will grow sound improvement, and a more correct knowledge of disease and its causes. And thus, that highest form of medicine, "Preventive Medicine" will have a more systematic and solid foundation than hitherto.

The growth of our Parish is not from births alone; some persons of course, immigrate from other parts of England, but the greater part come from Ireland, bringing with them disease and poverty, and I am afraid I must add, habits of neither cleanliness nor thrift. There is, however, plenty of good in their nature to act upon; let their houses be dwellings, and not dens, wholesome and not pestilential;—let the landlords of small and dilapidated property put it into a fair state; then I think I shall be working out your wishes, when I say that I shall not be backward, and the Inspector is quite with me, in urging the poor to keep their places in good condition, and in pressing to the full extent of the law, upon the filthy and refractory: For this wise law provides for both cases, the landlord that will not do his duty towards his tenant, and the tenant that involves by his negligent habits, his neighbour as well as himself in filth and disease.

Out of the 5097 increase of population from 1841 to 1851, there are 3284 births in excess of deaths, the remaining 1813 immigrated. I am afraid that the poor of other parishes are forced upon us. We increase in numbers, and we increase in poverty, and paradoxical as it looks, the poorer we get the more we shall have to pay. I have, as parish surgeon,

twice the number of sick poor that I had, when I first took the office; there are now from 6,000 to 7,000 cases of illness per year attended by the out-door poor-law surgeons, exclusive of the thousands attended during an outburst of cholera. Our poor, work at the water-side, in the city, and at the docks; their productive labour helps to pay the rates of other parishes, but in difficulty and sickness they live and lean upon us. We require to make every possible sanitary effort to stem the tide of disease and poverty that sets this way: it is no humanity to suffer the poor to crowd themselves to death, and it is cruelty to the struggling ratepayer to encourage, or even to allow such burdens. The poor-rates of 1838—£10,938, contrasted with the poor rates of 1854—£23,033 10s. 6d., are indeed very significant figures: in numbers we increased by about one-sixth of our population in that time, but our poor rates were more than doubled.

Now as to the question of overcrowding. In Lewisham there are 2 persons to an acre; Camberwell, 13; Rotherhithe, 21; all London, 30; Newington, 104; while we have in this parish 184 persons to the acre. It is true that there are seven parishes in London containing over 200 persons to an acre. Our Parish is now almost completely built over, and some parts, as about Bethlem, are, fortunately for us, open and comparatively free of buildings,; in fact, Bethlem, with its 15 acres, in a sanitary point of view is a very great boon to us; the district in which that is, contains 159 persons to the acre. Whatever increase there is to be after this, will fall upon those parts of our parish, already greatly overcrowded. The Borough Road district, for instance, that contains 244 persons to the acre. To show how this acts, even in a limited space like our parish,-in the London Road district, with 159 persons to the acre, the mortality for one year, is for every 10,000 persons, 144. In the Borough Road district, with 244 to the acre, the mortality is 197 in every 10,000; the proportion of deaths from cholera runs the same way; In 17 weeks, 53 out of every 10,000 died of cholera in the less crowded London Road district, while no less than 171 in 10,000 died in the more crowded Borough Road district. Or take it more generally, and divide London into three districts of 10 each. The unhealthiest districts, having 32 square yards to one person, suffer a mortality of 1 in 36. The medium districts having 102 square yards to each person, the mortality is 1 in 41. The healthiest districts, with 202 square yards to each person, suffer from death 1 in 49.

A small Committee is required, calmly and without party feeling, with a single eye to improvement and the advancement of a true knowledge, to consider such questions as these; they involve much more than cleansing a gutter, or emptying a cesspool or two. A distinguished member of my profession, Dr. Barlow, is one of the Vestry, and his services would, I am sure, be freely given to a purely Sanitary Committee. The Local Management Act, and the Disease Prevention Act, are Sanitary Acts, and the services of the Medical Vestrymen would be evidently of great value; but neither of them is on the Committee at present to which Sanitary questions are referred.

A grave matter, that of premature deaths under five years of age, claims our most serious consideration.

"The young like leaves in spring are blown away."

I know, and all should recognize, that the weaknesses and diseases of parents, and that which concerns some few still more to know, their vices, produce a most fatal inheritance to their offspring, and that in such cases, in the mercy of Providence, the wide propagation of disease is only stayed by early death—nevertheless, I should suppose that here an immense improvement might be effected. The cost and trouble of bringing up Children to a certain age, leaving out higher questions, is great; and it is grievous therefore, to have so great a proportion snatched away by what appears to be in a great measure preventible disease. At this age, arise also those diseases, that cripple and render sickly the after life of those who recover, making a puny, spiritless, and unhealthy population, who in their turn grow up and produce the like. In seven years we have had 12,057 births, and 9,843 deaths; of these 9,843 deaths, no less than 4,370 died under five years old,—nearly one half. This is no speculation; it is a most serious question. Compare a few Parishes with ours, for 1850.

	Total	Deaths.	Deaths under 5 years of Age.	
In all London		48,950	18,847	One in $2\frac{1}{2}$ .
Camberwell		1,066	368	One in 3.
Newington		1,486	648	One in 21.
Bermondsey		983	506	More than half.
St. George's, Southw	vark	1,169	565	One half.
St. Giles'		1,204	512	One in 21.

Our Parish and Bermondsey are, you see, quite a head in this unenviable race towards death.

At the Reformation, 1500 to 1550, half the Children born, died under six years: in the 17th century, not until twelve: in the 18th not until 21. We of this Parish are, as they were 300 years ago; we lose half. Another consideration that I cannot overlook is this—wheresoever I go into the back Streets and Courts, I so often see, that the intelligent face and head, promising high intellect, also tell of a nature too delicate to stand long the rough wear and tear of this every day life. It is, as if, with rare exceptions, the highest and noblest of our race, are not permitted to remain here, to be polluted with this evil and imperfect state of things. Everything that is impure and polluting tending especially to damage those finer natures that are thus visibly endowed by the Almighty, so endowed perhaps that they may adorn another sphere rather than this. Still for the advantage of everything that can be advanced by intellect, we must labour to keep them among us to the very last; and it is to such lives that sanitary exertions are especially beneficial.

Now no one can desire, that whenever anything bad—anything fatal comes to be investigated—St. George's should be taken as a pest parish, as one in which more clearly than in most, certain removeable evils produce certain fatal results It is not the speculation of a closet student. but a grave fact, that we are taken as a specimen parish for our bad preeminence. I think a respected member of this vestry, Mr. Pocock, must have had this parish in his eye (in fact he particularized Mint Street and Kent Street) when he urged before the Corporation Commissioners, that the Borough of Southwark needed great improvement in its sanitary condition, and in the same pamphlet it is further stated by another distinguished member of this vestry, Mr. Stevens, "that at present the majority of the lower classes are compelled to occupy filthy aud unhealthy dwellings, in close proximity with immorality and crime, and to bring up their children in a hot bed of vice, making them in many cases early candidates for the prison and the workhouse." These statements of the Southwark Municipal Reform Society, signed George Newman, and which I have no objection to endorse, are founded on facts; and without doubt the vestries under the Local Management Act have power sufficient for the remedy.

In healthy well-conducted places, not more than one in 59 die annually, in all London the proportion is one in  $43\frac{1}{4}$ , our proportion on an average of 10 years, is one in  $36\frac{3}{4}$ ; in 1834 it was one in 34; in 1839 it was one in 39; in 1851 one in 38; in 1852 one in 40. We have the

miserable consolation of not being apparently quite so bad as some of our neighbours. With no more births, immigrants, or emigrants, every one in St. Olave would die in about 22 years. The hospitals, however, account for very much of this excess. Our parish would come to an end in about 39 years; Bermondsey in 42 years; and the people happy enough to live in Hackney or Islington, would be alive at from 45 to 55 years. I cannot exactly estimate our death rate, for numbers of the dangerously sick are removed from the miserable courts where the attempt to recover them is too often hopeless. We have, however, institutions among us in which many deaths take place. In the workhouse, the Queen's Prison, and Bethlem, the deaths for 1852 were 165, and as strangers come to these places, we may for the present set the imported deaths against the exported, and be perhaps not far out.

I perceive by a late Report of the Bermondsey Medical Officer, that there are exactly double the number of illegitimate children born in Saint George's to those born in Bermondsey. In the sixth Annual Report of the Registrar General, St. George's has illegitimate births 2.5 in every 100 births, Bermondsey slightly less, 2.3; we are in that Report among the most favourable in England, the range being 18.1 in every 100 in parts of the country, and 6.9 for town. I happen to know, as parish surgeon, that this and the Newington parishes have excellent accommodations, and good reputation for kindness to those unfortunates, and that many come from all quarters to be confined in these parishes, and so the illegitimate birth-rate appears higher than it is.

The extent of our Parish is 282 acres, containing about 15 miles of roads, its present population, calculated at the usual rate of increase, is about 54,000, very unequally distributed. The Borough Road district contains 65 acres, and over 16,000 inhabitants; the Kent Road district 105 acres, that is exactly 40 more, and 19,000 inhabitants; the London Road district 112 acres, and 17,826 inhabitants. I am greatly indebted to Mr. F. Fitch, for a copy of a MS. census of the Streets, Courts, and Alleys of his district. I shall present you with a Table calculated upon that; at the next census it will be most important to procure the like for the other districts.

We are sadly deficient in sewers. On looking over our maps, I find at least 100 courts, alleys and back streets entirely without drainage. In the present state of affairs, this, is perhaps not so blameworthy as it would be if

there were good outlets. The contents of our multitudinous sewers can only be discharged four hours each tide, eight hours each day, the remaining 16 hours daily they are reservoirs of stagnant sewage. I have thought that until we arrive at better drainage, our water supply and cesspool emptying might be managed only at the times daily when the sewers are in free flow. We may not be wise therefore, abruptly to throw into the sewers (shut up as they are two-thirds of each day) all the drainage of these other places; nor ought we to be too quick in filling up cesspools. I suppose the wisest plan (although I am far from clear about it) will be, to make sewers, to empty, and fill up cesspools, and put good pipe drains, only, whenever a grievous sickness shall be found more or less connected with these evils; or in the closest, crowded unhealthy places. There are some such places, to which I have before now called your attention. One very prevalent evil is loose brick drains, which let the deadly gases into houses. I believe this to be worse than all offensive trades put together, and I never fail when I find such a drain, to insist so far as I can, upon an impermeable pipe drain instead.

Some of our sewers have remarkably little incline. That in Friar Street, a most important one, is so level from Bean Street to Suffolk Street, that it has a most curious quality for a sewer, that of flowing either way equally well. To enable us to drain well and to fill up cesspools, we must have some great deep sewer, the time for which is I hope fast approaching: we need this the more as our general level is not higher than Trinity High Water mark; some parts, as Flint Street and the celebrated Green Street, being slightly below; some, as about the Bricklayers' Arms, three or four feet below; and some, as High Street and the Borough courts and alleys, four or five feet above. We are a most melancholy parish, low in level and low in circumstances. The lowest and the poorest of the human race drop from higher and richer parishes into our courts and alleys, and the liquid filth of higher places necessarily finds its way down to us. We receive the refuse as well as the outcomings of more happily situated places.

As to our Geological condition, it is simple enough. The surface is almost flat, and from five to eight feet deep, consisting of artificial and alluvial earthy deposits, and under it gravel and sand of perhaps 20 or 30 feet. This, in a sanitary point of view is important, as the next strata are clays, which are of course more or less impermeable. The permeability of this gravel substratum as well as the force of the water

towards us, may be seen in what took place at Bethlem, while digging for the Artesian well. The surface springs, which are in this particular stratum, were so strong, especially at high water, that two pumps worked by 60 men, could scarcely keep the ground dry enough for one man to work below; and in fact, the plan was abandoned and another adopted. St. George's, Bermondsey, Newington and Rotherhithe, are literally in what is called the London Basin, either at, or a little below high water mark. Wandsworth is 24ft., Lewisham 28ft., the Strand 50ft., Mary-lebone 78ft., and Islington 94ft. above us. Consider then, that we are low, and that a permeable gravel and sand are just below the surface, that the surface is full of cesspools, the number and proximity of which you cannot conceive of, without looking from the back windows of some of the smaller streets;—that districts near and higher are also full of cesspools,—that the sewage is retained among us undischarged for 16 hours a day,-you may judge of our condition, and of the need of a deep sewer to carry from us, not only what we produce, but what we receive. You will now also better understand the truth of recent statements as to how unlikely it is that the pump water of any superficial springs can be always safe: the power of a filthy soil to filter such abominations, and make them as presentable as they are, is no doubt wonderful; but there are occasions when an overcharged soil allows too quick a filtration to ensure even the very questionable amount of purity we observe. I am greatly indebted to the courtesy of the present, and especially also to one of the past officers of Bethlem, for the knowledge of the strata, as they actually occur in this parish. In boring about 220 feet for their Artesian well, they passed through surface soil about eight feet, gravel and sand 27 feet, blue clay 100 feet, mottled clay 30 feet, pebbles, green sand, chalk and flint 54 feet. These are approximations, and will serve with the annexed plate, and what follows, to make you acquainted pretty exactly with the strata of the ground for some depth under us. You may judge of the inclination of the strata by this,-that at Bethlem you bore through about 200 feet to get to the chalk. At the Elephant and Castle it is estimated at 190 feet, at the Paragon 160 feet, Old Kent road 145 feet, Willow Walk 120 feet, and towards Deptford it comes up to within 40 or 50 feet of the surface. In another direction, at the well of the South Western Railway, it is about 260 feet, and at Barclay's Well at Bankside about 240 feet.\* This is about all we are likely to know of the Geology of Saint George's, Southwark.

Sections of London Strata, by R. W. Mylne, 1850. Geological and Topographical Map of London, by R. W. Mylne.

The parish is supplied with water by two Companies, the Lambeth, and the Southwark and Vauxhall; together they supply us daily with about 1,500,000 gallons of water, an average of 212 gallons per house, and 30 gallons for each individual. Until lately the Southwark and Vauxhall Company were supplied from the Thames at Battersea; and the water was so impure, that particles of food, that had found their way from the water-closets and privies along the sewers into the Thames, were found by the microscope, returned in the water supplied for drinking purposes from Battersea. They now take their supply from the Thames a little above Hampton, and the quality of the water, with occcasional exceptions, is as good as we can reasonably expect. They are of course not answerable for fatal effects arising in storage, to which I shall presently refer. The Lambeth Company changed their supply before the last outbreak of cholera from Battersea bridge to Thames Ditton, and the contrast between the waters was very great. I have no doubt that hundreds of persons died from their having had the misfortune to be supplied with the impure water from Battersea during the last outbreak of cholera. It appears that there were 313 deaths during 10 weeks, in 26,107 houses supplied from Thames Ditton; there were 2,443 deaths in 40,046 houses supplied from Battersea. In our own parish, 254 died in houses supplied from Batersea, and but 79 in those supplied from Ditton. It is, however, of little advantage to us, to be supplied from these new and better sources, unless we improve our storage. Of course so long as we have river water we have the minute germs of vegetable and animal life supplied to us, and they soon ripen by mismanagement into visible and pernicious existence. So far as I can see, we cannot take the credit to ourselves that we are not poisoned daily. We are saved from remittent and other fevers, bowel complaints and the like, by the fact, that the water comes on from good sources copiously and daily, and so the evils of stagnancy and absorption of injurious matters are mainly prevented. I find that the water, from Thames Ditton, when kept in a clean open yard away from foul cesspools and drains, remains free from vegetable and animal life up to the third or fourth week; but expose the same water to the impure atmosphere of a court in the Mint, and within three weeks, hundreds of visible animalculæ and vegetation necessary for their support, are present. There is no remedy for this but the entire absence of tubs and cisterns; in short a constant supply; and I need not tell the landlords that this will be a great boon for their pockets; until this great advantage can be secured, our butts must

be clean and covered, and upon this and other matters—such as the removal of refuse-I have recommended that a plain and friendly handbill, such as even poor and uneducated people can understand and appreciate, be left at every house in the parish. The most disgusting drinking water I ever saw with the microscope, was from Little Lant Street; it is mentioned in a former report: now, that water came from Hampton, unless the Southwark Company play us false; and by merely standing in a foul butt, uncovered and in an atmosphere full of impurity, the most disgusting vegetable and animal life resulted. How any one can think that such matters are of no consequence to health, that they cannot for any good purpose be improved, I am at a loss to conceive; and yet in this 19th century there are some, not without education, who believe that foulness is both healthy and fattening! But common proverbs are good tests of truth, and one of the commonest is that "Cleanliness is next Godliness;" and cleanliness is indeed comfort as well as health. In 1854, when this Vauxhall, or Thames and sewage water, was so much more fatal than the Lambeth, which was Thames without the sewage, the chemical analysis shewed-Lambeth water, in one gallon, total impurities 174 gr., of which organic 14 gr.; Vauxhall,  $40\frac{1}{2}$ , of which organic  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gr. An analysis of these waters past and present is appended. At present they are nearly alike good. The local authorities, and not the companies will be mainly answerable for future evils; their supply must be constant, and we must be clean.

But St. George's is not necessarily unhealthy, and, as a fit appendage, I will give you a short, instructive passage on the sanitary condition of Bethlem. This hospital occupies about 15 acres, and with the house of occupations, contains about 700 persons: In the training institution about 220 children are admitted, from 13 to 16. They have three meals daily of plain, but wholesome and nutritious food, the bread and beer being made in the establishment and of good quality. They are actively occupied in open, airy, and light workhouses. They have two or three hours open-air exercise daily, weather permitting. Personal cleanliness is strictly enforced, and all have a warm bath once a month. The water supply was formerly muddy, unfit for use, and precarious in supply; hence the Governors caused an artesian well to be sunk on the premises. The water used in both establishments is derived from this deep well; it is said to be remarkably good, and makes, as I am informed, most excellent tea. The superficial well was in its original state, before it was

deepened, known as the celebrated spring of the Dog and Duck, and was in the early times much sought after; in fact the water was sold in sealed bottles, for its medicinal qualities; and was noticed favourably in the periodicals of the time. Analyses of these, and not very favourable to the superficial well, are appended. There was no cholera in the epidemics of 1832, 1849, and 1854, although the institution was surrounded with the disease. The new-comers, both in the hospital and in the house, exhibit almost invariably, within a short time after their arrival, a marked improvement in health and appearance. The inmates of the latter are singularly healthy, almost free from attacks of active or serious disease, not plagued with scrofula, and affording very little occupation to their medical attendant, and this may be said, in a modified degree, of the hospital also. I think this indicates plainly enough that we may, if we please, get rid of some of our unpleasant notoriety.

I have visited in all about 513 houses, streets, and factories,—about one-fourth only were in satisfactory condition. The Association of Medical Officers of Health has under consideration proper forms for recording all such matters, so as to insure uniformity, and to make them as perfect as possible. I have analyzed 113 of the above, the result is in a Table appended. The Inspector's Book indicates 230 separate proceedings for removal of nuisances, and the amending or removing conditions injurious to health. Many of these indicate from five to 20 or 30 separate houses under one head, so that friendly or legal action has been taken in probably 600 or 700 separate instances, and by quiet hints or by friendly notices. a great deal has been done by the Inspector that does not prominently appear. There are unfortunately many obstacles set up in many ways, to perfect action. I fear that some of the work done will be found to have been done imperfectly. I supposed in the beginning of a work so new, so important, and so unpleasant, that there would be some failure and some evasion, and as yet, we who administer the Act have not arrived at the necessary experience. At all events, unless the work ordered, especially in house drainage, be done well, we shall find that continual vexatious proceedings will arise of doing the same work over again, to the disgust of all concerned.

I will not trouble you further. I have already, I fear, sorely wearied you; yet I have left very much unsaid that I intended to have brought before you.

DEATHS IN LATTER HALF OF 1854.—CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.
Small Districts, same as taken for census 1851, comprised in the Kent Road district, St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

No.	Small Districts, same as taken for census 1851, comprised in the Kent Road district, and alleys comprising the district.	Pepulation, 1851.	Number of Houses occupied.	Deaths from Cholera and		Deaths from all other causes.
1.	High Street 46; Bird Cage Alley and Mason's Buildings, 12; Falcon Court, 20; Brent's Court, 29; Adam's Place, 18;	1438	176	13	3	16
	Red Cross Court, 46; May-Pole Alley, 26	BHTAI				
2.	Union Street, 20; Chapel Court, 26; Layton's Buildings, 10; Layton's Grove, 18; Mermaid Court; Tennis Place;	1019	156	24	1	8
	Price's Buildings, 30; High Street, 51; Bowling Green Lane					
3.	Mint Street, 16; Angel Place; Marshalsea Place, 21; White Street, Church Street, 20; Wilmott's Buildings, 20;	1311	146	19	7	12
	New Court, 10; New Alley, 10; Collier's Rents, 30; Victoria Place, 10; Three Tun Court					
4.	Falcon Court, St. George's Place, 40; White Street, 25; Stone Cutters' Yard, Kent Street, 28	878	120	15	4	8
5.	Fisher's Buildings, 12; Fisher's Court, 12; George Street, 33; Fox's Buildings, 41; Kent Street, 10	735	114	8	3	5
6.	St. Stephen's Place, 21; Wycombe Place and Court, 59; Kent Street, 39; St. Stephen's Square	673	105	16	4	4
7.	Stannage, 9; Dob's Cross, 10; Upper Mill, 6; Amicable Row, 10; Delph Street, 27; Staple Street, 34; Walker Street, 17;	620	107	19	0	8
	Board's Buildings, 7; Kent Street, 10		011		100	
8.	Henry Street, 25; Ann Street, 50; Little Britain, 8; Castle Street, 50; Kent Street, 14; Westcott Street	1215	137	25	2	10
9.	1 6 St. Georges's New Town, 78; Clarendon Street; Ann's Place, 6; Fallstaff's Yard, 15; Kent Street, 28	953	128	9	1	2
10.	Little Hunter Street, 20; Hunter Street, 35; Paul's Yard, 16; Kent Street, 30	714	87	10	2	10
11.	York Street; York Buildings, 10; Regent Street, 22; Farley's Yard, 2; Russell Place, 16; Kent Street Road, 30;	1109	101	10	10	. 10
	Hunter's Place, 9; Rephidim Street, 40; Noel Court, 33, &c	1109	195	10	10	0
12	York Street; York Buildings, 10; Noel Street, 16; Potier Street, 22; Bermondsey New Road, 26; John Street, 22;	1100	- 100			
	Thomas's Street, 17; Jane's Place, 13; Old Kent Road, 50	1196	159		0	1
13.	Elizabeth's Place, 8; Hendre Road, 15; Castle Court, 12; Northampton Street; Friendly Place, Northampton Row, 33;					
	Amelia Street, 16; Old Kent Road, 70	888	150		3.	4
	Ockley's Bngs., 8; Grange Rd., 5; Mina Sq., 6; Mina Rd., 14; Brook's Pl., 24; Upper King St., 16; Surrey Bngs., 35; Old Kent Rd., 54	and the	10 705			
14.		854	155	2	0	7
15.	Stamford Place, 13; East Street, 22; Alfred's Place, 26; Clarence Street, 26; Old Kent Road, 32	803	132	4	2	9
16.	Swan Place, Swan Court, 49; Swan Buildings; Pleasant Place, 10; Cornbury Street, 54; Old Kent Road, 28	818	91	2	3	7
17.	Townsend Street, 34; Cross Street, 11; Mason Street, 31; Little Mason Street, 17; Old Kent Road, 36, &c	775	130	8	2	5
18.	Pitt Street, 76; William Street, 21; Paragon Mews, &c. Old Kent Road, 56	943	142	8	0	1
19.	New Kent Rd., 40; Kent St. Rd., 16; Buckingham St., &c., 28; Portland Pl., 12; Portland ter., 5; Warner St & place, 41; Dover Rd.	871	132	8	0	1
20.	Places uncertain or not specified - Carter Street; Lansdowne Place	328		5		

N.B.—The places most severely affected in this district in 1849 were Henry Street, Hunter Street, Paul's Yard, Stamford Place, St. George's Place, Kent Street, Potter Street, Noet Court and Mermaid Court.

The figures over the words indicate deaths from cholera and diarrhea; on the same level with the words, the number of houses.

## DEATHS, ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK, 1845 to 1856.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Half year 1856.	Marie County 18: 4
1st Quarter	373	352	399	459	372	310	366	386	325	394	429	304*	Lewisham . 9
2nd ditto	302	251	316	288	298	252	291	301	365	284	333	291*	Workhouse 95 Bethlem 7
3rd ditto	268	269	315	307	1112	241	302	330	327	840	279	10 10 -0	Queen's Prison ?
4th ditto	349	335	541	427	842	370	395	284	446	429	306	M T T ASSE	on the spend south
Total Deaths }	1292	1207	1571	1481	2124	1173	1354	1301	1463	1947	1347	595	the street seemed to
Total Births ?	1811	1808	1693	1688	1661	1698	1805	1894	1833†	1914	1949	1028	that mean that
Excess of Births ?	519	601	122	207	Less by 463	525	451	593	370†	Less by	602	433	

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ILLEGITIMATE IN 100.

England . . . . . . . . 6.7 6.8 St. George's, Southwark . . . . . 2.5 5.

The number of Sick may be approximately arrived at from this Table, the calculation being, that for every Death there are two persons constantly suffering sickness.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TENTH REPORT.

tt These figures for 1853 are averaged, the exact figures for the London Road District not being attainable.

DEATHS; from Epidemic and other Disease, St. George's Southwark, compared with four other Parishes.

			Small Po	EPIDE ox, Measles, Cough, Diarr	Deaths from all causes, the half year to Midsummer.			
PARISHES.	Acres.	Population. 1851.		2nd. Qr.	18 1st. Qr.	56. 2nd. Qr.	1855.	1856.
St. George's, Southwark	282	51824	82	61	49	47	762	595
Camberwell	4342	54667	57	55	32	45	762	639
Newington	624	64816	84	62	46	58	893	712
Bermondsey	688	48128	87	71	42	61	703	522
St. Giles'	245	54214	81	52	45	60	904	677

The Parish of St. James has less than half the cesspools that are found in St. George's, Southwark, the records of epidemic disease and of premature and preventible mortality show large proportionate differences. In 1841 deaths from ordinary epidemic disease in St. George's were in proportion to the population double the amount of deaths from the same causes as in St. James's, yet in one year, 1839, St. James's greatly exceeded Camberwell in preventible mortality. In 1832, in St. James's, deaths from cholera were one in 385—in St. George's, one in 91. In 1849, in St. James's, one in 644—in St. George's one in 60. [Report of General Board of Health on Water Supply, 1850—page 134.]

## Results of House to House Inquiry, St. George's, Southwark.

Condition of Houses-	Affirmative answers.		Same R	eport, pag	e 135 —1850.
From which replies have been			i H	1	uc- nit ses
received	number	5,713	books, RENDLE		the re- nstruc- id emit 5 cases
With supply of water to house	9 9		boo		these th moved t in cons uses and ouses 15 cause.
or premises	per cent.	80,97	houses recorded in my note books, below the average. W. REND		a great number of these the redust, &c. is not removed ains very imperfect in constructun nucer the houses and emit bad smells, in 8 houses 15 cases rer arose from this cause.
Near the privy	,,,	48.87	ly n		s not mper the in 8
Butt or cisterns, covered	number	1879	in m		In a great numbe fuse dust, &c. is no Drains very impe tion run under the very bad smells, in of fever arose from
uncovered	,,	2074	rded in average		In a great nu se dust, &c. i brains very i on run under ry bad smells fever arose fr
With a sink	per cent.	48.31	cord e av		In a Dra Dra tion r very b
With a well			recc the	-	4 270
On or near premises	"	5.32	houses	Bad drains	-
Tainted or foul	,,	46 92	ho he	d dr	98
Houses damp in lower parts	"	52.13	rst 113 h greatly		
Houses with stagnant water on	2		I have taken the first 113 follows,—they are greatly	Without cover	
premises	"	18.54	he fin	ut co	37
Houses flooded in time of storms	1000	18.15	en th	ithor	00
Houses with drain to premises		87.56	take,	-	1000
Houses with drains emitting			I have ta	Water Butts, ld, rotten, or defective.	
offensive smells	"	45.11	I ha	Water Butts old, rotten, defective.	30
Houses with drains stopped at			as	Wat ld,	
times	37	22 37	1856. d find	1	
Houses with dustbin		42.69	100	bad ed.	0
Houses receiving offensive smells			ions	Yards badly paved.	ಲ
from adjoining premises	"	27.82	sect	7	
Houses with privy		97.03	insi	re re	
Houses with cesspool	4 8	82.12	My inspections,	efective o offensive cesspools	3
Houses with water-closet		10.06		Defective or offensive cesspools.	

## WATER .- ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK.

No.	Source of Supply.	In Gra	ins per (	Gallon.	Hardness	DEMARKS
140.	Bource of Suppry.	Total Impurity.	Organic.	In- organie,	Hardness.	REMARKS.
1.	Lambeth Company, cistern, Waterloo Road, Nov. 1844, supplied from Thames Ditton.	17.153	1,390	15.763	13.2	The impurities consiste chiefly of carbonate and sul phate of lime, and salts o magnesia, soda and potassa.
2.	Lambeth Company Slate Cistern, Newing ton Causeway, July 1876.	18.607	2,207	16 400	14 7	The same as above is slightly different proportions a trace more phosphates an nitrates.
3.	Vauxhall and South- wark Company, Stand Pipe, opposite Thomas s Hospital, Nov. 1854, supplied from Battersea	40.564	3.560	37.004	18.2	Very large quantity of or ganic matter, salts of lime chlorides of sodium and mag nesium, with nitrates, phos phates and ammonia.
4.	Vauxhall and South wark Company, from clean Butt while flow- ing, Mint Street, July 1856 Supply changed, now from Hampton.	17 417	2.308	15.109	14.5 mean of 2 observations.	A great diminution of organic matter.lime, magnesia, &c In chlorides of sodium an magnesium, the usual se water salts, a diminution of perhaps nine-tenths; the present supply being beyond the reach of the tides, Anima culærare and unimportant.
5.	Water used for drinking, &c., from a foul butt, Little Lant Street, June 1856.	120.	25.6	94.4		The sides of the butt line with green vegetation, fungus, and confervæ floatin some inches into the water many and large specimens cannelidæ, eel like anima culæ, the anguillula fluviatilis paramæcia, naviculæ, and multitude of other, and smalle ones—compare this with the same Company's water, kep with ordinary care, marked in this table.
5.	Artesian Well, Beth- lem, depth 211 ft. The supply from the chalk, or more probably now from the green sand, July 1856.	44.8	2.4	42.4	_	Principally carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, su phate of lime, carbonate of lime, a trace of nitrogen, bu no ammonia or nitric acid.
7.	Superficial Well, Beth- lem, formerly the me- dicinal spring of the Dog and Duck, July 1856.	80.8	25.9	54 9	-	Principally alkaline chlorides, sulphates and nitrates gypsum and carbonate of lime a little phosphoric acid, which with the abundant nitrates point to great organic impurities and constitute this an unsafe water.
3.	Pump, White Street, near Churchyard, and of lower level, June 1856.	178.6	20.	158.6		Large quantity of nitrate indicating altered organic and mal matter, sulphates and carbonates of lime, magnesia soda and potassa, chloride and iron. A very unsaf water, not unfrequently offen sive to taste and smell—compare amount of organic impurity, 8 and 9, the one neathe churchyard the other not
	Pump, High Street. June 1856.	184.	12.8	171.2		

It is to be remarked of the River water, that however pure the source, it contains germs of vegetation and animalculæ, and that to keep a butt or cistern unclean, uncovered, and in a place near offensive matters, in stagnant air, or the water itself unchanged, the same will be developed into most disgusting and unhealthy living forms, ready to produce or to favor the production of peculiar diseases—The remedy is obvious.

#### COMPARISON OF POOR RATES IN FOUR LONDON PARISHES.

		All calculated on an average.									
Rateable value of every House.	House	e and	d Shop-	annual	ly to the	as the sta	equally to or, they				
£	£	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Apparently the best mode of calculating the circumstan-			
. 22	3	7	6	8	10	8	10	ces of the people in their respective localities.			
. 71	7	10	0	6	11	19	8				
110	13	3	6	7	11	34	4				
35	5	9	6	3	9	14	8				
	£ 22 . 110	£ £ £ . 22 3 . 71 7 . 110 13	£ £ s. 22 3 7 . 71 7 10	### ### ##############################	### ### ##############################	### House and Shop- room to each person.   annually to the support of the Poor.    #### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ###	#Annual value of House and Shop-room to each person. Each person pays annually to the support of the Poor.  £ £ s. d. s. d. s. d. s.  22 3 7 6 8 10 8  71 7 10 0 6 11 19  110 13 3 6 7 11 34	#Annual value of House and Shop-room to each person.			





# 30

# To the Vestry, St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

ho 3

November 17th, 1856.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

It is now my duty and pleasure to present the Report for the Michaelmas quarter. It consists almost entirely of Tables; these, if constructed with rigid accuracy, must prove in the future extremely valuable, as helps to understand our local condition, diseases, and causes of disease. Such information concerning what is going on at our very doors must at least set us thinking in the right direction. To know the cause is said to be half the cure; and again, To prevent is better than to cure:—two proverbs especially applicable to sanitary improvement, when carried on upon rational principles, and by steadily and well-conducted operations.

When I tell you that the last epidemic of Cholera at Newcastle cost the town in medicines and burials £3,800, and will cost further for the support of widows and orphans, £50 per week for eight years; and when we learn that gross defects, easily preventible, principally gave rise to that dreadful inroad, we shall of course be but too glad to learn any means, to gather knowledge any way, haply to prevent the like here.

The first Table shows the mortality of the Michaelmas quarter compared with the same quarter of other years, and with the other quarter of the same year.

The second Table shows the mortality of the respective districts of the Parish, distinguishing the deaths from zymotic, that is, preventible disease, and especially, the amount of our liability to diarrhoa, and by consequence, to Cholera. It also shows the relative total mortality, the mortality from zymotic disease and from diarrhoa in this, as compared with four other Parishes.

The third Table gives the weekly particulars of deaths; distinguishing those from chest diseases, from zymotic diseases, and diarrhoa; the averages of past years; the weekly mean of Barometic readings; the highest and lowest readings of the Thermometer; the Dewpoint and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere; it gives the prevailing winds and the amount of rain fall. The meteorological observations were taken at Thomas's Hospital, therefore sufficiently suitable for reports concerning this parish. For these particulars I am indebted to the report of that most able and practical sanitary officer, Dr. Thomson.

The fourth Table gives the mortality of the Parish in particulars of districts, diseases, ages, and sexes; it also gives the births.

The fifth gives the amount of illness among the out-door poor. It appears, taking the number of cases actually attended each week, that during the quarter,

811 cases of illness, of which 374 were new cases, were attended in the Kent Road District, 983 cases of illness, of which 494 were new cases, were attended in the London Road District, 992 cases of illness, of which 402 were new cases, were attended in the Borough Road District,

making in all the out-door districts, 2,786 cases, of which 1,270 were new. Of these new cases. 126 were from chest complaints, and 464 of the epidemic class. In the corresponding quarter, 1855, there were 1,632 new cases of illness attended by the poor law surgeons, showing a decrease on this quarter of nearly 400 cases; not only a decrease of suffering among the poor, but also a most important item of decrease in Parish expenditure.

The sixth will be found a most instructive table as to the workhouse. The character of the complaints and infirmities of the inmates, and their ages, are shown in it. The average number of inmates is now 414 against 347 in the corresponding quarter 1850. Taking all the cases week by week during the quarter under treatment, an average of 153 is shown to be constantly under medical supervision. Of course as the sick wards of the workhouse are resorted to as an infirmary, the same individuals are restated week by week. Only 124 new cases were admitted. Forty-two deaths occurred during the quarter. In my half-yearly report, I adverted to circumstances which, pressing expensively upon a poor parish, necessarily impede sanitary improvement. It appears that during the last half year no less than 5,812 stragglers, or casual poor were relieved, I suppose, with bed and breakfast, for a very small and insufficient value returned in work. These people are very likely to bring disease, as well as expence to the locality they favor. They seem to have an undue partiality for us. Bermondsey appears to have entertained only 1,054 in the same time, and Newington, I believe, equally few. I find by the Inspector's book, and from other sources, that 146 inspections have been made, involving about 500 visits to 225 separate houses or places. In 114 the defects have been remedied, the rest, with few exceptions, are in progress. In almost every case where illness has led me to house inspection, I have found the yards either unpaved or very badly paved, the water butts rotten or filthy and without covers, the cesspools foul, and the drains defective. I have at times called your attention to the very bad and unhealthy state of the more obscure roads of the parish; I cannot but think that there should be as little delay as possible in putting them into a more satisfactory condition.

Table 1.—The Mortality of the Michaelmas Quarter, 1856, St. George's, Southwark.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	Average Mortality of the Quarters from 1845 to 1854.
First Quarter			304	373.6
Second Quarter			291	294,8
Third Quarter (to Michaelmas)	843	279	350	431.1 or 383.1, supposing no Cholera epidemic.
Fourth Quarter				391.8

Table 2.—Mortality of the Michaelmas Quarter, 1856, St. George's, Southwark, compared with other Parishes.

St. George's, Southwark.	Acres.	Population 1854.	Total Deaths	Zymotic	include I	Diarrhoea		ths. F.
Kent Road	105	18,933	98	47	33	22	65	75
Borough Road	65	16,208	140	42	"	21	71	56
London Road	112	18,368	101	21		14	77	89
Total	282	53,509	339	110		57	213	220
					21	SPACE	4	33
Camberwell	4342	59,873	273	55	,,	25	4	56
Newington	624	66,034	391	90	10	41	6	59
Bermondsey	688	50,720	322	112	>>	47	5	16
St. Giles	245	57,133	321	66	,,	39	4	52

Table 3.-Meteorology and Mortality.

			DEATH	S.						Weight of		
Week.	Zymotic.	Diarrhœa	Chest Diseases	Total.	Average of the week for 10 years	Barometer. Corrected mean.	Highest. Lowest.		Dew Point.	vapour in cubic feet of air. Grains,		Rain in inches
1	5	0	6	22	21.5	30.145	73.4	54.0	45.6	3.79	N.W. NE.	,20
2	5	1	10	26	22.9	29.784	68.9	54.8	50.4	4.49	s.w.	.38
3	7	0	5	20	28.0	29.975	70,8	56.1	52.1	4.47	W.	.58
4	8	2	4	22	29.2	29.865	75.7	60.7	55.8	5.24	s.w.	.14
5	8	4	4	26	37.0	30,139	79.7	61.1	58.7	5.83	s.w.	.41
6	14	11	8	36	36.0	29.998	80.6	60.6	54.3	5.13	E.	.99
7	18	10	8	32	33.5	29.893	79,8	60.9	53.7	5.02	s.w.	.62
8	7	3	2	17	31.3	29.584	66.1	55.9	48.5	4.30	N.E.	1.61
9	15	12	6	36	35.0	29.938	69.2	56.4	50.6	4.59	s.w.	.09
10	5	3	2	18	39.9	30.032	67.8	58.8	45.2	3. 7	E.	
11	6	3	8	22	43.5	29.972	67.8	54.9	49.6	4. 4	Variable.	.39
12	9	8	5	28	39.3	30.035	63.6	50.2	45.0	3. 4	N.W.	.16
13	3	0	8	34	31.6	29.396	61.5	49.2	42.4	3. 4	s.w.	1.05
ummaries and aver- ges for the Quarter.		57	76	339	428.7	29.876	70.5	55.8	50.0	4.45	s w.	6.89

Table 4.—Parish of St. George the Martyr, Acres, 282; Estimated Population 1854, 53,509 Medical Officer's Return of Mortality the Quarter ending Michaelmas 1856.

Diseases.		Distri	cts.		Sex.							Ages.						
	Kent Road 105 Acres, Pop. 1854, 18,933.	Boro' Rd. 65 acres   Includ. Pop. 1854, 16208.   Workhse	London Road, 112 Acres, Pop. 1854, 18,368.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	Total under 10 years	From 10 to 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years	From 60 to 70 years.	Over 70 years of age.	
Small Pox	1	3		2	2	4	1	2	1	4								
Measles	18	9	4	17	14	31	7	23	1	31								
Scarlatina	3	2	1	2	4	6		5		5		1						
Hooping Cough	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	4	1	6								
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	22	18	12	22	30	52	42	.6	1	49						2	1	
Cholera		1	1		2	2	1	1		2								
Fever	2	3		3	2	5		1		1	1		1			2		
Erysipelas			1		1	1							1					
Puerperal Fever							100											4
Lung Discases, except }	11	19	8	18	20	38	12	10	2	24		1	1		3	5	4	
Phthisis	7	18	13	22	16	38	2	3		5	2	7	10	10	4			1
Hydrocephalus, Tabes, Scro- phula, Spasmodic Croup, and Convulsions of Infants	9	24	19	21	31	52	34	16	2	52								
Other Diseases, chiefly Chronic	17	28	30	40	35	75	2	4	1	7	3	6	10	11	10	14	14	
Violence, Privation, Poison, & Premature Birth	7	11	11	14	15	29	23	2		25			1	1	1	1		
Total	98	140	101	166	173	339	125	77	9	211	6	15	24	22	18	24	19	

Include 42 in Workhs.

Table 5.—Cases of Sickness among the Out-door Poor, the Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1856, St. George's, Southwark.

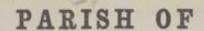
	Kent B	load, Mr. Ba	bbage.	London	Road, Mr. V	Wakem.	Borough Road, Mr. Davies.			
Weeks.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.	
1	28	26	54	45	51	96	35	23	58	
2	28	20	48	41	44	85	37	35	72	
3	24	21	45	58	41	99	46	33	79	
4	28	40	68	44	45	89	55	35	90	
5	37	28	65	54	44	98	56	40	96	
6	32	45	77	31	45	76	- 29	34	63	
7	48	34	82	41	46	87	38	51	89	
8	42	36	78	30	21	51	52	32	84	
9	54	23	77	26	34	60	58	25	83	
10	38	21	59	23	27	50	48	31	79	
11	34	18	52	23	35	58	1 49	- 33	72	
12	19	30	49	25	30	55	42	17-	59	
13	25	32	57	48	31	79	45	20	68	
Total .	437	374	811	489	494	983	590	402	993	

Grand Total, Old Cases, 1516, New Cases, 1270—2786. N.B.—It should be here remarked, that "Old Cases" means only those cases of illness that remain on the books more than one week, and consequently involve repetitions of the same case.

Table 6.—St. George's Workhouse, Southwark. State of the Sick Wards, the Quarter ending September, 1856.

						Age	18.						
Disease.	Males.	Females	Under 5.	From 5 to 10	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 40.	From 40 to 60.	From 60 to 70.	From 70 to 80.	From 80 to 90.	Over 90.	Total.	Deaths
Small Pox													
Measles													
Searlatina													
Hooping Cough													
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	1	8			2	3	3	1				9	1
Cholera	1						- 1					1	
Fever	7	9			4	3	5	3		1		16	2
Erysipelas	2	2				2	1	1				4	
Puerperal Fever							1						
Lung Diseases, except Phthisis	9	22				6	6	12	3	4		31	6
Phthisis	9	9				10	8					18	10
Hydrocephalus, Tabes, Scrophula, Spas- modic Croup, Convulsions of Infants	1?		1	2								1?	5
Mental Disease	2	14			1	6	5	3	I			16	
Infirmity	10	30				1		13	14	10	2 lover	40	
Other Diseases, chiefly Chronic	54	70	2	1	12	27	33	32	15	2	100.	124	17
Violence, Privation, Poison, and Premature Birth	1	2	3									3	1
Labors		17			3	14						17	
Itch and uncleanly diseases not included above	1				1							1	
	98	183	6	1	23	72	62	65	33	17	2	281	42

Signed, WILLIAM RENDLE.



# SAINT GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the last Quarter, 1856.

no 4

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE VESTRY,

It is now my duty to present you with my Report for a Fourth Quarter, the last of 1856. I cannot but congratulate you that the great and just question of an equalized poor-rate is rapidly gaining attention; it lies at the very foundation of sanitary and social improvement in poor parishes; it is as just that a rich parish should help a poor one, as that the richer should help their poorer neighbours, or that Guardians should help individual poor. Vestries are appointed especially for social and sanitary purposes; I therefore respectfully ask your closest attention to this subject. Our courts and alleys are full of a pauper population, full of poverty and bad arrangements, and consequently full of disease; they increase upon us, and will, if we strive not against it, overwhelm us. Our population rapidly increases, but it is a population that requires help, or what is worse, coercion. Those earnest men who are endeavouring to instruct the poor and the vicious, in the holes and corners of this parish, will not be able to stem the torrent, unless this Vestry gives its heart to the work of cleansing, physically and morally, these bye places. Darkness, filth and disease, demoralize as well as destroy. Here, the duties we have to perform, if well performed, cannot but ultimately raise our population to a higher standard. It is a great duty, as well as a great privilege, to attempt it; it should not be lightly passed by, much less should it be sneered down. We in common with some other poor parishes are not bearing our own burdens only. "Our poor work at the water side, in the City, and at the docks; their productive labour helps to enrich and to pay the rates of other parishes, but in difficulty and sickness they live and lean upon us." Many parishes have gradually removed their poor, and have so removed disease and expense from among them. An equalized poor-rate will help to adjust this, and will give us means which we have not at present. Since 1838, the cost of keeping the poor, has increased in all England less than half; in the same time this parish has more than doubled its expenses. I have annexed a Table; in it you will see a London parish that pays to the support of the poor, for each person in it, 10s. 3d., to pay as we do it should be 30s.: another 8s. 3d., it should be 13s. 9d.: another 5s. 9d., should be 13s. 4d.: all London pays 6s. 4d. per individual, but to pay equally with St. George's, it should be not 6s. 4d. but 13s. 9d. You cannot improve your parish as you ought unless this be altered; you have in it a great plea for an equalization of the Poor-Rate throughout the Metropolis.

During the quarter, I reported to you the inspection of 33, and final licensing of 27 slaughter-houses; I believe it works well, and will no doubt be perfected by an occasional supervision: I am bound to say that I never met a class of men who, upon the whole, appeared more disposed to act fairly than the Butchers.

I have reported upon Ragged Schools—I am very clear as to the importance of congregating neglected and unclean children, in places well provided with the appliances of clean-liness and ventilation. It strikes me, as an incidental matter, that a washing trough, with plenty of soap, would be each day an excellent preliminary exercise. Unless some care is taken in these respects, such schools may, in seasons favourable, become centres of infection; but with such precautions, nothing can be better. I believe the State could scarcely do a wiser thing than provide premises and appliances, upon certain conditions, in all poor neglected and vicious neighbourhoods; we might save much of our criminal expenditure.

I have reported upon the condition of the Vaults under the Church and elsewhere, without effect so far; the Government Commissioner has also seen them; his opinion is as mine is; that they require attention. I have not suggested more than must before long be done. As to houses without back ventilation, there are many such in the poorer courts; cæteris paribus, they are usually more subject to disease than other places. I advise top ventilation in all such cases. In my desire to be really your Officer of Health, I could wish for less opposition in Committee, or for an opposition upon some clear principle, to these and other improvements.

You have provided a new sewer in Market Street; this necessary work came out of certain facts, as to disease in this locality. There are about 71 houses, containing 530 people; all these ought now to have the full benefit of the sewer; they should connect forthwith. John-street, William-street, Rodney-street, and Courts adjoining have been frequently noticed as requiring sewers. I some time since reported to you that these places had been remarkable for Cholera, Diarrhea, and Fever, among an impoverished population. An able Surgeon of India has just published, that many villages (thousands in Madras alone) are known to be exempt from the Cholera scourge; the facts already observed are, that places in exposed situations, or those very well drained, are so favoured. In the Registrar General's Quarterly Report now issued, the freedom of Bury, from Zymotic diseases, is attributed to the great improvement, which has taken place in the last ten years, in the sewering, paving, and cleansing the streets, &c. Whatever may be thought of Bury; it is the fact, that with us, the origin and chief home of Zymotic diseases, are in neglected localities, in the same state as these streets now are. I recommend them to be sewered as soon as possible, certainly before the warm weather sets in.

As to Cow-sheds, the more I examine them the more I am impressed with the necessity of a strict surveillance; they are mostly makeshifts; they are all extremely filthy, and the owners, unlike the Butchers, are very slow to improve.

Annexed, are most important Tables; they have cost me some trouble; I believe, although they may look uninteresting, that they will repay perusal. The first, shews the mortality of the Christmas Quarter compared with other quarters of the same year, and the same quarter of other years; 100 deaths less than the average of the quarter for 10 years, and 66 less than those of the Michaelmas Quarter, is a proof of the best kind, that we have been remarkably healthy.

The second, I have much enlarged; in it are means for a practical consideration of the health of this, as compared with parishes, wealthier, more or less densely populated, and of higher level: and, as bearing upon sanitary improvement, the comparative wealth or poverty of parishes, and whether taxed or not to the poor, in proportion to their means, are also shewn.

The third, gives the weekly particulars of Deaths, distinguishing those from chest diseases, from zymotic diseases, and diarrhea; the averages of past years; the weekly mean of Barometric readings; the highest and lowest readings of the Thermometer; the dew points and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere—it gives the prevailing winds, and the amount of rain-fall. I am indebted for the Meteorological Observations, to the reports of Dr. Thomson, of St. Thomas's Hospital. In this Table will be seen a decrease of 47 in deaths from zymotic disease, and a total decrease of 63, notwithstanding, in chest diseases alone, there was an increase of 27 deaths during the quarter.

The fourth Table gives the mortality of the Parish, in particulars of districts, diseases, ages, and sexes; it also gives the births.

The fifth, gives the amount of illness among the Out-door Poor. I expect, in future, to be able to give you a Table of the particular diseases from which the poor suffer; the Returns are at present not sufficiently perfect to enable me to do so. In the Kent-road District 734 cases have been attended, of which 326 were new. In the London-road District 874, of which 342 were new. In the Borough-road District 1213, of which 365 were new.

The sixth, refers exclusively to the Workhouse—the character of the complaints and infirmities of the inmates, and their ages, are shown in it. The average number of inmates, ill and well, is 437; 134 cases remained in the sick wards from the last quarter, 155 have been admitted since. In my last Quarterly Report, I adverted to the fact, that we entertain casual poor or strangers much more than other parishes; and at least four times more than we have room for; 4018 visited us during the quarter, and had relief; the numbers for Bermondsey was not 4018, but only 523. I suppose they might be counted even by units or tens in some London parishes—another most sufficient reason for an equalized form of rate.

The seventh, gives in tabular form the particulars of our sanitary inspections. The 124 cases there recorded, involved about 600 visits, many more, I hope, in proportion to the cases, than will be necessary hereafter; and to 47 of these cases my special attention was drawn on account of illness, more or less connected with sanitary defects.

(Signed) WILLIAM RENDLE.

	1854	1855	1856	Average Mortality of the Quarters from 1845 to 1854
First Quarter			304	373.6
Second "			291	294.8
Third "		***	350	431.1
Fourth Quarter	426	290	284	391.8

	TABLE 2.—Mortality, &c., compared with other Parishes.												4						
		e Trinity r Mark	Area		Each Perso	n	Poor		nthwark,	19.	an Acre Innual 10,000,	from o every blitants.		The	Quarter	r ending	Christmas 1856		
Conditions of Locality	Parish	Height above Trinity High Water Mark	in Acres	Population, 1851	represents Annual Val		Each Person pays Relief of Poor		Same Rate as St. Geo.'s Southwark each should pay	Density.	Average Annual Mortality in 10,000, 1841 to 1850	Mortality from Cholera, to every 10,000 Inhabitants. Mean of 1840 & 1854	Total Zymotic Mortality	Fever	Diarrhosa	Total Mortality	Births	Excess of Births over Deaths to Dec. 31	
Dense Population. High Level, Wealthy.	St. James	58	164	36,406		d. 4		d. 3	30 0		2 206	84.0	17	3	3	164		53	Parish of
Sparse Population. High Level. Medium Circumstances.	Hampstead	350	2252	11,986	5 16	0	8	3	13 9		5 178	9.5	15	4	4	71		28	f Saint
Dense Population. High Level. Medium Circumstances.	St. Giles	68	245	54,214	5 12	8	5	9	13 4	22	1 252	37.0	75	11	7	344		79	George
Sparse Population. Low Level. Poor.	Camberwell	4	4342	54,667	4 4	0	5	9	10 5	18	3 231	94.0	28	4	4	301		121	the
Dense Population. Low Level. Poor.	St. George's, Southwark,— Kent-rd. District Borough-rd. ,, London-rd. ,,	1 2 0	105 65 112	18,126 15,862 17,836						17: 24: 15:	4 347	}132.5	28 10 22	3 3 5	3 4 1	94? 83? 95?	71 66		Martyr, Southwark
	Total	0	282	51,824	3 6	4	7 1	0	7 10	184	281		60	11	8	276	454	196	eark.
,,	Newington	1	624	64,186	3 15	0	8	1	8 10	104	1 247	122.5	55	11	5	392		250	
Dense Population.	Bermondsey	0	688	48,128	3 0	9	5	4	7 1	70	268	159.5	67	6	7	333		200	
Medium Height.  Very Poor.	Bethnal Green	38	760	90,193	1 10	0	3 1	0	3 6	119	242	55.0	97	31	14	497		389	
	All London			2,480,347	5 16	1	6	4	13 9								•••		

		DEATHS, f	rom local we	ekly returns		Barometer	Therm	ometer	int	Weight of		D :-		
Week	Total Zymotic	Diarrhœa	Chest Diseases	Total Mortality	Average of the week for 10 years	corrected Mean	Highest	Lowest	Dew Point	Vapour in cubic feet of air, grains	Wind	Rain in inches		
1	3	1	- 8	23	24.8	29.536	60.6	52.3	46.9	4 0	s.w.	.59	many	
2	2	1	6	17	29.0	30.018	60.0	53.5	51.3	4.6	N.E.	.70	ar for	
3	7	1	3	17	27.5	30.059	59.2	51.7	48.4	4.2	W.	.44	Average of the Quarter for many ward, is 7.998.	
4	2	0	6	16	25.3	30.335	60.2	50.3	46.1	3.9	variable	.03	of the (	
5	1	0	10	21	26.5	30.289	54.8	43.0	43.8	3.4	E.SW.	.32	age o	
6	3	1	11	20	26.9	30.388	51.3	43.2	40.0	3.1	E.		Aver	
7	3	0	9	26	27.8	29.801	44.8	37.5	34.6	2.3	N.W.	.33	was much less than the Average which, according to Howard, is	
8	8	2	15	32	30.9	30.158	48.1	40.6	39.6	3.0	W.	.18	ess the	
9	7	0	7	25	30.5	29.791	49.1	39.6	36 1	2.7	N. W.	.61	uch le	
10	10	0	9	31	34.2	29.813	41.6	31.4	35.1	2.5	s.w.	.40	was m	
11	5	1	3	12	32.8	29.354	56.9	50.3	49.4	4.1	S.W.	1.10	f Rain v	
12	4	1	6	18	29.5	30.245	48.7	37.2	37.2	2.7	NW.SW.	.11	nt of J	
13	4	0	10	18	31.7	29.544	44.2	37.2	35.5	2.5	NW.SE.		The amount of Rain was much less than the years, which, according to Ho	
ummaries and Averages	63	8	103	276	377.4	29.979	51.3	42.9	40.8	3.2	s.w.	4.54	* The	

## TABLE 4.—Mortality, classified according to Diseases, &c.

## ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1854—53,509.

Deaths	Males142 Females130	} Total272 Error 4
		276
Births	Males240 Females214	} Total454
	Excess of Births over	Deaths178

													_	_		_	=
	D	istrict	s		Sex						Ag	ges					
Diseases		Workhouse deaths)		Males	Females	Total	1,	From 1 to 5 years	From 5 to 10 years	Total under 10 years	From 10 to 20 years	From 20 to 30 years	From 30 to 40 years	From 40 to 50 years	01 0g	60 to 70 ye	Over 70 years of age
Small Pox																	
Measles	1	1	3	3.	2	5		5		5							
Scarlatina	10		2	4	8	12		8	4	12							
Hooping Cough	10	2	8	9	11	20	7	12	1	20							
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	2	4	1	6	1	7	6	1	•••	7					•••		
Cholera													•••	• • • •		•••	
Fever	2	2	5	5	4	9		4	1	5	1	2	•••	•••	1	•••	•••
Erysipelas	2				2	2	2	• • • •		2	•••	•••	•••	• • • •			• • •
Puerperal Fever									•••				•••	•••	•••	• • •	
Lung Diseases, except Phthisis	24	23	18	40	25	65	17	12	3	32	3	1	5	2	1000	14	2
Phthisis	14	10	14	21	17	38		2	2	4	2	6	11	9	4	2	•••
Hydrocephalus, Tabes, Scrofula, Spas- modic Croup, and Convulsions of Infants	17	17	16	29	21	50	32	15	3	50							
Other Diseases, chiefly Chronic	9	23	24	22	34	56	3	3	1	7	2	6	3	8	6	8	16
Violence, Privation, Poison, and Premature Birth	3	1	4	3	5	8	4	1		5			1			1	1
Total	94	83	95	142 Erro	130 r 4	272 276	71	63	15	149	8	15	20	19	17	25	19

TABLE 5.—Cases of Sickness among the Out-door Poor.

777		Kent l	Road, Mr. I	Babbage	London	Road, Mr	. Wakem	Boroug	h Road, M	r. Davie
WE	EKS	Old Cases	New Cases	TOTAL	Old Cases	New Cases	TOTAL	Old Cases	New Cases	TOTAL
1		26	32	58	31	41	72	41	27	68
2		29	26	55	47	47	78	48	29	77
3		24	28	52	30	30	60	59	22	81
4		26	38	64	36	18	54	66	34	100
5		35	21	56	30	22	52	67	22	89
6		34	20	54	35	25	60	65	35	100
7		32	24	56	36	24	60	79	37	116
8		7	21	40	41	37	78	85	39	124
9		35	30	65	59	25	84	52	26	78
10		34	24	58	38	25	63	69	35	104
11		31	18	48	62	17	79	81	15	96
12		- 33	22	55	46	21	67	69	25	94
13		42	22	64	41	26	67	67	19	86
7	COTAL	408	326	734	532	342	874	848	365	1213

Grand Total—Old Cases, 1788, New Cases, 1033 = 2821. N.B.—It should be here remarked, that "Old Cases" means only those cases of liness that remain on the books more than one week, and consequently involve repetitions of the same case.

TABLE 6 .- State of the Sick Wards in the Workhouse.

	Sex	ces					Age	8 .					
Diseases	Males	Females	Under 5 years	From 5 to 10 years	From 10 to 20 years	From 20 to 40 years	From 40 to 60 years	From 60 to 70 years	From 70 to 80 years	From 80 to 90 years	Over 90 years	Total	Deaths
Small Pox													
Measles						.,.							***
Scarlatina						***							***
Hooping Cough								***				***	**
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	1	3				2	1		1			4	
Cholera													
Fever													**
Erysipelas													
Puerperal Fever													
Lung Diseases, except Phthisis	1	23	3		1	3	8	6	3			24	
Phthisis	1	1	***			1		1				2	
lydrocephalns, Tabes, Scrophala, Spasmodic Croup, Convulsions of Infants	2	3	5									5	
Mental Disease	5	5				3	1	1				10	
nfirmity	2	1							2	1		3	
ther Diseases, chiefly Chronic	24	55	2		13	27	18	12	6	1		79	
iolence, Privation, Poison,	1							1				1	
and Premature Birth	-												
abors		25			7	18	(4	still	born	21.11	ving)	25	
tch and uncleanly dis- eases not included above	1	1			•••	•••	2					2	
Total	38	117	10		21	54	30	21	12	2		155	

	Cases	Number of houses or places visited	Number of Visits	Premises unclean, or dilapidated within	Unfit for habitation	Insufficient Ventilation	Without Water	Water receptacle none, bad, or without cover	Bad Drainage	Foul Cesspool	Water Closet without Water	Yard badly paved	Without Dust-bin	Nuisances from animals badly kept	Slaughter-houses, Ma- nufactories in un- wholesome state	Burial Vaults requiring improvement
	124	147	about 600	18	2	4	3	19	79	50	36	31	45	4	88	3
Work completed	84	99	9.	9	closed	1		15	48	26	22	8	20	6 1	28	
Not begun, or left un- finished	40_	48	2	9	2	3	3	4	31	24	14	23	25	4	5	3

In some cases the Work is either not pressed or is abandoned. Names of Places, and Dates of Official or Friendly Notices are annexed, in which the Work ordered was not completed at the end of the Quarter.

John's-place, London-streetF.N.	4/12/56
91 and 92, Webber-rowO.N.	9/1/57
6 to 11, Spiller's-courtO.N.	
95, Borough-roadF.N.	13/12/56
Star-yardF.N.	13/12/56
7, Layton's GroveF.N.	17/12/56
97, Blackfriars-roadO.N.	9/1/57
7, Union-street, Boro'-roadO.N.	14/11/56
7, Noel-streetO.N.	
Bricklayer's Arms Yard	4/10/56

50, Market-streetO.N.	24/11/56
1, Queen-street, Red-cross-street.O.N.	9/1/57
60 and 61, Webber-row	14/1/57
10, Rodney-street, (to stand over for sewer)	3/11/56
41 and 42, Eltham-streetO.N.	24/11/56
3 and 4, York-st., London-rdF.N.	14/11/56
32, York-streetF.N.	12/11/56
King's Arms, Bath-streetO.N.	18/12/56
34, King-street, Boro'-roadF.N.	17/11/56

arter.	
13, Joiner-st., Westminster-rdF.N.	22/11/56
2, Paragon-place, Old Kent-road.O.N.	18/12/56
1, George-street, Kent-streetO.N.	18/12/56
8, Noel-streetO.N.	18/12/56
4, Langsdowne-placeO.N.	18/12/56
21, Little Surrey-streetF.N.	29/11/56
4, Belvidere-buildingsF.N.	27/11/56
24, Bond-streetF.N.	29/11/56
38, Kent-streetO.N.	18/12/56
39, Kent-streetO.N.	18/12/56