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

Contributors

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VESTRY.

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Saint George the Martyr, Southwark.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VESTRY.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS REPORT concludes the first decade of the Vestry's proceedings. The accumulation of duties which within that period the legislature has from time to time cast upon the Vestries of the Metropolis is very great, and taken in connection with the exigence of public opinion respecting the manner of their performance is more than sufficient to account for the comparatively small increase in the Expenditure disclosed by the Decennial Statement on page 10.

The interesting Report (p. 13) of the Medical Officer of Health unfolds the condition of the Parish and the ordinary operations of the Vestry in reference to sanitary affairs. Since the conclusion of the year, however, to which that report relates, and while this report is passing through the press, the Cholera has visited the Metropolis. This district happily has been hitherto but lightly visited; and it is to be hoped that the sanitary efforts of the Vestry in past years are now producing some tangible beneficial results. The Order of Her Majesty's Privy Council promulgated to meet the emergency, and bringing into operation the Diseases Prevention Acts, has been energetically put in execution by the Vestry of this Parish. Amongst their measures have been these. They have appointed an efficient Committee with full powers. They have engaged the services of three fully qualified medical men as Medical Visitors; and of three others as Dispensers. These, not being practitioners in the Parish, constitute therefore an addition, invaluable under the circumstances, to the medical strength in the neighbourhood. It was thoughtand doubtless it was rightly thought-far better for the public welfare to import fresh power to combat the foe than merely to subsidize the power fully engaged and already on the field. They have established at the Vestry a temporary Dispensary which is open day and night; and Medicines and Disinfectants have there been given to all poor enough to ask for them, who unfortunately are to be numbered by hundreds. This slight allusion to the very multifarious precautions which have been adopted by the Vestry must here suffice.

Appended to this Annual Report will be found (p. 47) an elaborate Report on Constant Water Supply; and a copy of Correspondence between the Charity Commissioners, the Board of Churchwardens and Overseers, and the Incumbents of Parishes for Ecclesiastical purposes within the Parish of Saint George the Martyr, Southwark, on the subject of the administration of the Parochial Charities, which the Vestry deemed would be highly interesting and satisfactory to the Parish at large.

Any parishioner will on application be furnished with a copy of this Report.

DANIEL BIRT, VESTRY CLERK.

VESTRY HALL, BOROUGH ROAD.

LIST OF VESTRYMEN, 1866.

EX-OFFICIO.

The Rev. HUGH ALLEN, D.D., Rector, New Kent Road. Mr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, Rector's Warden, Blackman Street. Mr. BERIAH DREW, Ronter Warden, Blackman Street. Mr. ALFRED GWILT, Puisne Warden, Union Street.

WARD No. 1.

Mr. ALFRED POCOCK, Sonthwark Bridge Road. Mr. JAMES ROWELL, Webber Street, Mr. THOMAS PARK, Blackfriars Road. Mr. JOSEPH SPEED, Borough Road. Mr. THOMAS WILLCOX, Borough Road. Mr. FREDERICK THOMAS STANLEY, Montague Street.

Mr. JONATHAN EMMETT, Webber Row. Mr. JAMES MARSLAND, Southwark Bridge Road. Mr. EDWARD COLLINSON, Blackman Street. Mr. EDWARD THOMAS GODDARD, Blackman Street. Mr. JOHN COX, High Street. Mr. THOMAS HILTON, Great Suffolk Street.

Mr. JOHN CUMNER, High Street. Mr. WILLIAM PRATT, High Street. Mr. HENRY CLEMENT ELLIOTT, Wellington Street. Mr. JOHN SHERWOOD, Little Lant Street. Mr. JAMES SAMUEL BEADLE, Blackman Street. Mr. GEORGE LINES, Southwark Bridge Road.

WARD No. 2.

Mr. JOSEPH BAKER, London Road. Mr. JAMES BARNES, West Square. Mr. WILLIAM ALLARD, London Road. Mr. CHARLES HAWKINS, Westminster Bridge Road. Mr. STEPHEN SWAIN, Southwark Bridge Road.

Mr. JAMES WHITE, Lambeth Road. Mr. DAVID PAULL, St. George's Road. Mr. WILLIAM LOCK, Borough Road. Mr. JOSEPH SLEEMAN, Southwark Bridge Road. Mr. JOHN GEORGE JOY, Gladstone Place.

Mr. GEORGE CALLINGHAM, St. George's Road. Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, St. George's Road. Mr. HENRY BLANDFORD SANDALL, Gladstone Place. Mr. JOHN TANNER, Newington Causeway. Mr. JOSEPH ISAAC BRUNT, Lambeth Road.

List of Vestrymen, Auditors, and Officers.

5

WARD No. 3.

Mr. DONALD SCOTT, Etham Place. Mr. RUSSELL BRANSBY, Old Kent Road. Mr. THOMAS IVATTS, White Street. Mr. JOHN ADDERLEY, High Street. Mr. THOMAS COULDERY, Old Kent Road.

Mr. WILLIAM RENDLE, Newington Causeway. Mr. JOSEPH ALLWORTH PASH, Old Kent Road. Mr. VINCENT ROBERT BURGESS, Old Kent Road. Mr. JOSEPH ROCKLEY, High Street. Mr. THOMAS THEODORE TAYLOR, White Street.

Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, Old Kent Road. Mr. SAMUEL TRING, High Street. Mr. CHARLES BARNARD, Old Kent Road. Mr. CHARLES LEONARD, Old Kent Road. Mr. GEORGE CADOGAN, Old Kent Road.

AUDITORS.

WARD No. 1.—Mr. WILLIAM HINCHLIFF, Southwark Bridge Road. " 2.—Mr. JOSEPH WEBSTER, Newington Causeway.

" 2.-Mr. ROBERT DREWETT HILTON, Old Kent Road.

OFFICERS.

Vestry Clerk,

DANIEL BIRT, Esq Vestry Hall.	
Medical Officer of Health, HENRY BATESON, Esq. M.D Gladstone Place	
Surbeyor of Koads and Inspector of Inisances, Mr. GEORGE POCOCK, C.E Vestry Hall.	
Surbeyor of Sewers and Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. JAMES SMITH	
Mr. JOHN EDWARDS Vestry Hall.	
Mr. WALTER COLLETT	

6 Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark	Account in Abstract. 7
A C C O U N T I N Shewing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Vestry, under the Metropolis (18 & 19 Vic	Local Management Act, for the Year ending the 25th day of March, 1866.
Dr. GENERAL RATE 10 Salance in hand, March 25th, 1865 1240 12 2 11 Proceeds of Rates paid by the Overseers to the Vestry 12145 1 7 12 Contributions chiefly in respect of Private Works and for Ashes. 358 11 11 13 Interest on Balances at Bankers 13 14 0 14 Interest on Balances at Bankers 13 14 0 15 Incidentals 13 14 0 16 March 25th, 1865 1515 8 0 17 Proceeds of Rates paid by the Overseers to the Vestry 1515 8 0 18 Hours in hand March 25th, 1865 1515 8 0 19 Proceeds of Rates paid by the Overseers to the Vestry 13 13 3 19 Or 6 13 13 3	By Works, viz : 2230 8 7 Lighting 2330 7 2 Materials 2056 11 9 Cartage 40 19 0 Incidentals 13 9 2 Establishment 7933 1 4 Interest on South District Bonds 175 0 0 Contingencies (Compensation Annuities) 86 8 5 Amount expended 10838 6 2 Balance in hand March 25th, 1866 3002 3 4
MAIN DRAINAGE RATE. To Balance in hand March 25th, 1865 1285 5 1 ", Proceeds of Rates paid by Overseers to the Vestry during the Year, viz: 1977 9 10 ", Interest on Balances at Bankors 25 16 7 ", Balance overpaid. 25 5 5 # Balance overpaid. 22409 16 10	By Payment of the Precept of the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1865 1825 0 0 Ditto ditto 1865 1825 0 0 Establishment 201 16 11 Amount expended 3851 16 11 £22409 16 10

STATEMENT

ALLOWANCE OF THE AUDITORS.

(18 & 19 Vie. cap. 120, s. 196.)

WE, William Hinchliff, Joseph Webster, and Robert Drewett Hilton, Auditors for the Parish of Saint George the Martyr, Southwark, having in this present Month of May, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Six, attended at the Office of the Vestry of the said Parish, and there Audited the Accounts thereof for the Year ending the 25th day of March last, Do hereby state our allowance of the said Accounts, as the same are in the proper Books signed by us, in accordance with the foregoing Account in Abstract, shewing under the several distinct heads therein mentioned, the Receipt and Expenditure of the Vestry under the "Metropolis Management Act, 1855," and the several Acts amending the same : and we find the Cash Balances on the day last above named to be as therein and hereunder shewn :--

Dr. Cash-	Per Contra—
To General Rate Balance in 3002 3 4	By Main Drainage Rate Bal- ance overpaid } 563 5 5
", Sewers Rate do 1471 15 6	,, Treasurer 3877 8 2 ,, Vestry Clerk 33 5 3
£4473 18 10	£4473 18 10
	W. HINCHLIFF,

W. HINCHLIFF, JOSEPH WEBSTER, R. D. HILTON.

May 9th, 1866.

Monies owing to, and by the Vestry.

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ACCOUNT

OF THE

MONIES OWING TO, AND DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OWING BY THE VESTRY,

ON THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1866.

(18 & 19 Vic., c. 120, s. 196.)

1st.-MONIES OWING TO THE VESTRY.

FROM THE OVERSEERS.

In respect of the Order issued December 12th, 1865-

General Rate	1500	0	0	
Sewers Rate	550	0	0	
Main Drainage Rate	275	0	0	

2nd,-DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OWING BY THE VESTRY.

The Debt incurred by the late South District Board-				
Messrs. Bastow and Aaron	1000	0	0	
Miss Sarah Wilkinson	1000	0	0	
Mrs. Isabella Watts	1000	0	0	
Mr. John Hensby	500	0	0	
To Mr. Reed, for Scavenging and Watering	401	13	4	
" J. P. Saynes, Esq., Rent Vestry Hall	54	1	8	
" Mr. Rutty, Paving	465	7	3	
" Mr. Reddin, Scavenging Old Kent Road	187	10	0	
" Mr. Reed, for Cart Hire	27	11	3	
" London Gas Company, for Lighting Public Lamps	123	15	0	
" South Metropolitan Gas Company, Do.	73	16	4	
" Phœnix Gas Company, Do	425	15	0	
" Mr. Howe, for Drainage Works	29	4	11	
" Messrs. Barnes, for Printing	9	9	0	
" Messrs. Manuelle, for Guernsey Granite	851	9	3	
" Lambeth Water Works, for Water for Public Conveniences	5	0	0	
" Mr Thomas, Rent of Stone Yard	7	10	0	
" Messrs. Mowlem & Co., for Paving	945	15	2	
For Salaries	280	0	0	
Small Bills	37	12	5	

COMPENSATION ANNUITIES.

George Ware, Esq per Annum	12	10	2	
John R. Rush, Esq	15	10	4	
Mr. Charles Anderson,		0	0	

First .	Deconni	al C	ompo	arative	Stat	emen	<i>t</i> .						-					Firs	t Decen	mal	Con	iparatu	no Si	tatem	ient					
FIRS	T DI	ECE	NN	IAL	COL	IPA	RATI	VE	S'	FATE	ME	NT	OF I	HE	T	OTAL	E	XPE	NDIT	UR	E (OF T	HE	VI	ESTR	Y.				
		1st,18		March 25			March 2			March 2			March :	to		March	to	1861	March	to	1862,	, March	to	,1863	, March	to	, 186	1	to	th, 18
	1				1			1					-				1	1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	T
aving	1837	5	8	1186	0	3	1090		11	851	16		527	10	0	776	P. 195	11	1355	19	2	1358	5	7	1796	3	5	2230	8	8
ighting	1939	5	7	3184	15	5	2474	15	0	2572	12	0	2513	10	0	2511	16	6	2512	16	6	2529	17	3	2504	8	6	2503	0)
cavenging, Watering and Re-	2007	8	9	2213	4	11	3131	8	7	3007	6	9	2257	6	7	3327	19	0	2463	12	11	3092	8	9	2704	8	9	2339	7	-
laterials	1559	7	6	1939	4	5	2954	5	6	2348	7	2	2548	16	6	2134	9	5	3083	16	5	3158	15	7	2347	12	7	2656	11	
artage and other Incidentals	235	11	7	524	7	0	393	8	11	184	7	4	32	2	7	105	9	10	68	6	9	85	1	0	92	18	4	54	8	
nterest	282	10	11	225	0	0	225	0	0	237	10	0	225	0	0	218	15	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	175	0	
tepayment of Loans	300	0	0	33	33	33	23	33	33	**	33		33	33	"	500	0	0	23	"	23	33	33	22	500	0	0		22	
Compensation Annuities	220	2	9	137	16	11	121	13	10	153	9	2	125	11	8	123	13	11	111	5	3	88	5	5	80	11	7	86	8	
Works connected with Sewerage	1019	5	1	1880	3	10	1008	13	1	1085	8	6	911	7	2	813	14	11	806	13	9	789	2	2	657	18	11	698	19	
for General Expenditure}	33	33	33	1751	1	9	2045	14	7	2341	9	5	3240	7	2	2359	10	4	2213	19	10	2137	13	1	2537	13	8	1963	ĺ	
Metropolitan Board of Works for Main Drainage}	39	33	33	22	- 33	73	22	33	33	1555	5	0	1558	5	0	1558	5	0	1825	0	0	1825	0	0	1825	0	0	3650*	0	
Establishment	1443	6	4	1351	16	9	1497	4	8	1263	5	4	2089	2	0	1337	8	11	1285	2	8	1526	16	0	1578	16	4	1578	12	
Total	10844	4	2	14393	11	3	14942	6	1	15603	17	7	16028	18	8	15767	13	9	15926	13	3	16791	4	10	16825	12	1	17935*	18	-
A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWN	-	-	-	1000				1.1.25	1000		1		atom.	100					arrow			102.07	10		and the			poil.		
*Both the Precept for Main Drain re for 1864—5 and that for 1865—(ere paid within the latter year.	3				2.000		a mark	nd.												19										
	9429	11	0	10322	16	0	11369	8	4	10143	6	3	9228	17	4	10302	9	0	10453	8	4	11288	11	7	11030	11	3	10838	6	
General Rate		-					1-2-1	1		-		4	4932																	
Sewers Rate	. 1414	13	2	4070	15	3	3572	17	9	3902	1		Enue	16		3715		11	3492	7	10	3484	0	8	3771	18	1	3245	14	1
Main Drainage Rate	. 22	я	33	33	35	30	19	33	27	1558	5		1867	4	6	1749	9	10	1980	17	1	2018	12	7	2023	22	9	3851*	16	1
Total	. 1084		2	14393	11	3	14942	6	1	15603	17	7	16028	18	8	15767	13	9	15926	13	3	16791	4	10	16825	12	1	17935*	18	-

Statement of all Contracts.

STATEMENT OF ALL CONTRACTS

ENTERED INTO BY THE VESTRY,

IN THE YEAR PRECEDING THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1866.

(18 & 19, Vic. c. 130, s. 196.)

SEWERS RATE.

Nature of Contract.

Sewers Work and Materials as P Schedule.

Term.

One Year from Lady-day, 1866.

 12	α	55	tr	٩ū.	CV.	ŧ.	n	39
 9	v	**	ere.	**	~		ų	**

Henry Howe.

GENERAL RATE.

· Contractor.	Nature of Contract.		Te	rm.	1
Edmund Reddin	Removal of Dust-paying therefor £100	One Y	ear from	Lady-day	, 1866
Edmund Reddin	Scavenging and Watering £370 P Month		22	33	(me
Edmund Reddin	Carts, Horses, Harness, and Drivers, as)				
Edmund Reddin	P Schedule		22	22	1257
Wakeley, Brothers	Flints @ 6s. 5d. P Yard		33	33	
James Fenning & Co	Guernsey Granite @ 16s. 1d. P Yard Guernsey Granite Spalls @ 12s. 5d. P Ton		33	33	
A. & F. Manuelle	Yorkshire Paving 21 in. @52s.10d. P 100 Ft ,, 3 in. @59s.6d, P 100 Ft.			22	
11-14 - Ander Articel	THE STATE FEEL OF THE PERC				
John Mowlem & Co	Paviours' Work as P Schedule		22	33	
12 1. 17999 18 0	estel neise later scaret bates	1	-	8	

13

Parish of Saint George the Martyr, Southwark.

ANNUAL REPORT

MADE TO THE VESTRY

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING LADY-DAY, 1866.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

HAVING now arrived at the end of the first ten years of your labours as Vestrymen, let us pause and take a retrospective view of the way we have come, contrasting the present condition of the Parish with its condition when you first met together.

Ten years in such a vast work-a work of draining, sewering, road-making, and building, whereby the social and domestic habits of a people are to be changed, is but a little while. It is but the commencement of a work which will have to continue, as long as ignorance, neglect, apathy, and inherited evil tendencies are to be met with. Sanitary science has been in practical operation for the short period of the third part of a generation, to perform the herculean task of removing the accumulated evils-the growth of many centuries of neglect. The initiatory proceedings of vestries have sufficed to make daily more manifest 'the gigantic undertaking which they were organized to perform; and the public, now for the first time fully alive to the evils that exist, are apt to conclude that their origin dates from the time of their discovery, and to cast reproach and blame on the very means whereby those evils have been made patent, and to a certain extent, even at this early period ameliorated. Although we as individuals reckon our experience from a time when sanitary reform, so far from being popular, was considered one of the shams and delusions of the day, we must not forget that Vestries, the bodies authorized for carrying out sanitary reform, have had only a few years experience from which to deduce methods of overcoming the difficulties which they find to be considerably greater than were ever

anticipated. The developmental state of sanitary science is not calculated to lighten the duties of those who are called upon to put its teaching into practice. The laws of life and health, are, amongst the educated and higher clases but partially understood, and still less observed; whilst, amongst the ignorant and the lower classes, they are not observed at all, because they are not even partially understood. The only possible mode of preserving health is to comprehend these laws and obey them. The elements however of sanitary science are available for use, and the immediate duties of Vestries are plain; they must insist that a plentiful supply of pure water be given to the people, that there be efficient drainage, good water closets and dust bins; that there be provisions made for the speedy and regular removal of all refuse matter; that the streets be cleansed, repaired, and watered; and that the wretched habitations which disfigure and disgrace our town be replaced by such as are fit for men to dwell in, and which they may feel some pride in calling their homes. Whilst, however, Vestries have their plain and paramount duties to perform, the people have no less theirs. For a thorough completion of sanitary work, it is imperative that the people should be willing to profit by that which is done for them, and to cooperate in producing a satisfactory result. This will require that they be educated in the principles of sanitary science, and the necessity and wisdom of obeying the laws of health.

It was truthfully said by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttleton when speaking on the Practical Teaching of sanitary science in National Schools, "that so long as the poor are unwilling to obey sanitary laws, we shall be Sisyphus like, constantly rolling stones to the the top of the hill, which will immediately roll down again. Let then the principles of of sanitary science, the consequences of the good and evil, which flow from obeying or neglecting its laws, be thoroughly taught in our schools."

Now, what aspect does this, and also other Parishes present, not only with their condition which the generation of men now living remember, but with their condition ten years ago, when Vestries had not been established! We may call to mind the thousands of cesspools which burrowed the earth, and which cesspools collected together would have formed a lake containing 300,000 cubic feet; or an exhaling surface of nearly 62 acres; or a canal, ten miles in length, fifty feet in width, and six feet six inches in depth. Where now is this reeking, malarious mass, polluting the earth, the air, and the water? It is being carried far away, and by sewers so stupendous, that the like have not been seen since the days of the Romans. Where are those open ditches with which we were so familiar a few years back, the sides of which were strewed with garbage, and at the bottom of which crept in a sinuous course the black and fetid stream, here and there dammed up by some dead animal, or other foul matter? No where to be seen; filled up, and forming part of the highway, or other useful and innocent purpose. Whilst those sewers, which from want of fall and imperfect construction were merely elongated cesspools, have all been replaced by others constructed on efficient and scientific principles. Who is now called upon to witness the disgraceful scenes which were daily occurring at our intra-mural burials? Within this Metropolis 52,000 interments were wont to take place annually, and the amount of gas evolved therefrom, according to a calculation of Dr. Playfair, would be equal to 2,572,580 cubic feet; and all that part of it which the soil did not absorb, escaped into and mixed with the air above. The gates of the churchyards are for ever closed to the entrance of the

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

dead; and the vaults beneath the churches, have been either emptied, or so arranged, that no longer is the health of the worshippers above endangered. By this step alone two of the chief agents which minister to life are no longer contaminated-the air we breathe, and the water we drink. We complain now of the want of water, but how much more serious was this want some few years back; then it was only given every third day, and for a very short period; besides, being most impure. Numbers of houses, I might say streets, had no supply whatever, nor attempt at supply; and, indeed, a supply of water would only have added to the nuisances abounding, as there were neither drains nor sewers. Water was obtained with difficulty, and the difficulty of getting rid of it was as great. Cleanliness under such circumstances could not be maintained. Look at the paving and surface cleansing of our streets. They are more frequently swept; and the mud heaps not allowed as formerly to remain for weeks, aye months, often indeed, until they were re-scattered by the wind, or washed away by the rain; whilst Guernsey granite has superseded flint for our roads, and the broad smooth flag stone, the rough gravel for our foot paths. A few of the chief streets only were watered, and those very imperfectly, and for a few months of the year. Now all the streets and roads are watered, and whenever needed. In this short and imperfect review is there not cause and reasonable ground for at any rate some little satisfaction ? Why should the good done be ignored because more remains to be done, and the goal is not yet reached? As for myself, however, I feel disposed to treat with considerable forbearance the general impatience which has been lately manifested at the apparently slow progress of sanitary labour. The causes which gave rise to this public dissatisfaction and clamour need not here be enquired into; indeed to most of you they are known: yet, if there has been exhibited on the part of the public a grave want of judgment in not duly considering all the untoward circumstances in which Vestries have hitherto been placed, has there not been manifested also a strong desire to get rid of the evils which the practice of sanitary science has discovered, and the removal of which the health of the people urgently demand? But, it will suffice for you, when the sanitary works now in operation shall have reached a far higher and more complete condition, that in them you fulfilled your part, and at a time when they were little understood, and their application untried.

In the year ending 31st of March, 1866, the births of 2189 children (1096 boys and 1093 girls), were registered; and 1482 deaths (716 boys and 766 girls). The excess of births over deaths was 707; an excess greater than has been experienced during the last seven years. In these seven years the death rate reached its lowest ebb in 1860—1, when the mortality was 1239; and its highest flow in 1863—4, when the deaths were 1369, making a difference of 450; and giving an annual rate of mortality for the latter year of 30 in 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality for the year now ended is $26\frac{1}{2}$ in 1000 persons living.

I place before you, as I have done for the last three years, a Table, in which the weekly number of deaths is given in each sub-district, with the mean temperature as determined by Mr. Glashier, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

TABLE No. 1.

Veek.	Kent Road.	Borough Road.	London Road.	Total.	Mean Temperature.	Week.	Kent Road.	Borough Road.	London Road.	Total.	Mean Temperature.
14	9	11	15	35	48.90	40	4	9	8	21	56-5°
15	4	5	7	16	52.40	41	6	14	6	26	55.30
16	9	20	10	39	56·0°	42	11	11	6	28	46.80
17	2	11	7	20	54.29	43	8	10	8	26	46.90
18	6	8	5	19	51.10	44	10	13	15	38	42.50
19	4	11	8	23	50.70	45	6	16	10	32	42.49
20	7	6	8	21	53.79	46	10	11	12	33	44.80
21	11	10	8	29	61.70	47	4	14	7	25	50.60
22	7	9	8	24	58·3°	48	8	7	7	22	43.70
23	6	6	7	19	63.6°	49	10	20	10	40	46.50
24	1	3	9	13	57.80	50	12	6	12	30	39.7°
25	9	13.	8	30	61.10	51	13	14	5	32	42.70
26	4	13	10	27	59.50	52	11	9	8	28	41.29
27	10	9	7	26	66·1°	1	8	16	7	31	43.20
28	4	17	13	34	61.40	2	8	11	15	- 34	36.90
29	8	12	14	34	63.60	3	15	15	8	38	46.90
30	9	10	5	24	66°	4	7	10	6	23	43.10
31	7	7	11	25	55.90	5	7	6	10	23	45.10
52	15	10	7	33	620	6	11	12	3	26	45-80
33	7	14	7	28	60°	7	10	15	13	38	38.90
31	9	7	5	21	61.70	8	5	15	7	27	86.20
35	7	11	6	24	61 49	9 .	10	7	13	30	34.40
36	9	6	7	23	67.40	10	13	20	10	43	36.90
37	9	13	13	35	67.80	11	7	17	7	31	39.30
38	2	6	6	14	60 9°	13	19	18	8	45	40.29
39	14	9	14	37	59.30	13	17	18	9	44	49.80

The most fatal weeks were the two last which closed the year, the deaths being respectively 45 and 44. The temperature of the two or three preceding weeks had fallen below the average. The connexion between the mortality and the temperature is very striking. As the thermometer falls below 50° in the winter months, so do the deaths proportionally rise. Numbers who have passed safely through this season of the year owing to its exceeding mildness, and have reached thus far into the present year, stand ready to pass away from the slightest change of temperature or other destructive cause.

TA	B T	E.	N	0	0
TU	DT	11.1	7.4	0.	4.

mil our sainth boom	1861	-2	1862	-3	1863	-4	1864	—5	1865	-6
o deaths were 1369. or the latter year of now ended is 261 in	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.								
Quarter ending June	530	362	546	338	569	405	469	410	559	315
Quarter ending September	435	293	484	334	498	373	494	357	479	351
Quarter ending December	486	355	520	364	552	404	516	- 450	559	383
Quarter ending March	583	419	534	434	513	507	589	499	599	433
TOTAL	2034	1429	2074	1470	2132	1689	2063	1646	2189	1483

Births, Total ... 10497 Deaths, Total ... 7716 For five years.

16

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The second Table gives the number of Births and Deaths which have occurred in each Quarter during five years. It shews at a glance the variation that takes place in similar quarters of the year in these two great events of human life.

TABLE No. 3.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1865-6.	POPULATION IN 1861.
Kent Road	427	19652
Borough Road	591	16668
London Road	in to nei464 borg ed	19190 - 10 a
and interfacer in Production in a state of the	1482	Independent Station

The third Table points out the number of deaths which has taken place in the year in each subdistrict; and also their relative healthiness. The Kent Road sub-district presents the lowest death rate, 22 persons dying in 1000 living; whilst 24 die in 1000 living in the London Road, and 35 in the Borough Road sub-districts. The latter is doubtless the most overcrowded of the three, and probably also the poorest, but a considerable share of this large excess is due to the deaths which take place in the workhouse, and to which the others contribute.

TABLE No. 4. and do not be the total of TABLE No. 4.

Walton I		-2	1	1 in	-	in	1		-3	1 3			363-			115		364-					365-		
orinition of Largin to Marine	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total -
Small Pox	3	1	iros	110	4	2	6	10	28	46	24	4	3	1	31	2	1	14	1	8	02	125	1	3	6
Measles	1	2	5	5	13	7	6	26	8	47	_ 30	12	5	6	53	16	13	19	5	53	10	9	17	8	31
Scarlatina	9	13	40	17	79	17	25	23	22	87	17	29	23	23	92	25	20	30	3	78	2	16	4	6	28
Diptheria	NY I		207	an	1111	1999	10	obi		all'	3	1	2	01	8	1	2	2		5	010	1	3	2	6
Hooping Cough	40	10	12	15	77	12	9	12	31	64	26	.9	8	16	59	18	9	21	16	64	7	5	15	21	48
Diarrhœa	6	38	12	6	62	5	16	7	4	32	8	33	15	6	62	8	28	3	5	44	12	63	6	4	85
Typhus	10	2	5	31	48	48	19	9	12	88	19	25	33	36	113	37	36	26	29	128	11	10	12	18	51

Zymotic diseases show the large decrease of 122 deaths compared with the preceding year. All deaths caused by this class of diseases are considered preventible, consequently, every death which takes place is said to be unnatural, -as unnatural as if the "unshielded breast of the victim had been struck by the murderer's knife." This statement I think has been expressed somewhat too broadly. It is very doubtful whether any sanitary means which we at present employ, will ever annihilate the poisons which produce these diseases. Some of them are found as prevalent and destructive in the healthiest localities, and in the best drained and best maintained houses, as in localities and houses that are just the reverse. Sanitary measures, however, will improve the health and vigour of the people, and render them far less susceptible to the reception of zymotic poisons, as well as enable them to bear their attack more defiantly, and insure a speedier and more certain recovery; whilst under like circumstances the weak and delicate would unresistingly be attacked and die. Want and fatigue are also active agents in the production of disease, undermining the constitution, and setting into active operation certain functions of the body, whereby contagion is more readily absorbed. Granting suitable sanitary conditions, then, the best preventive of epidemic diseases when their "waves" are passing over us, is a generous diet, composure of mind, and avoidance of excess either in mind or body. In fact, I know of no better advice than that which is attributed to Carlyle, which he gave to his household in a time of Cholera. "All we have to do," he says, "is to go on each of us doing his or her proper work, and avoiding those things which are conducive to cholera, chief of which is the fear of it." Our future prospect with regard to supply of food is certainly gloomy. Between the health of the people and the health of cattle there is a closer connexion than is generally recognised. High price of meat is a virtual prohibition of its use to the poor. An increase in the price of food is always followed by an increase in the mortality. It is said that those well versed in the vital statistics of nations, can by the pathological results point out the years of high prices. The health and strength of a people depends upon the supply of animal food which they enjoy. "Well fed races have always been the energetic and dominant races." English contractors for continental railways, have found it pay better to take the flesh eating navvy with them, rather than to depend upon the weak and farinaceous subsisting native. That a fatal and wide spread epidemic should have fallen upon our cattle need occasion little surprise. They have been for a long time undergoing a training precisely adapted to make them ready recipients of this or any other pestilence. Any one who has a knowledge of the sanitary, or rather unsanitary condition of our farm yards, and the cow-sheds or shippens which are placed in their midst, will grant that no better means could have been established to bring about the results now in operation. These sheds are surrounded by dung heaps, and other refuse matter in every stage of decomposition, with ponds which drain the whole, and from which the cattle often obtain their supply of water. Ventilation varies from excess, to want of it. These conditions, with the stimulating food with which they are fed, the breeding in and in, and the mode of rearing calves, have brought the cattle into a highly artificial state of existence. They have become deficient in vigour and strength, and consequently lack the power of resisting disease. The Registrar General reveals a strange fact, when he tells us that the death rate of Farmers between the ages of 23 and 35 exceed by a little, that of Shoe-makers, Carpenters, Bakers, Grocers, Miners and Blacksmiths at the same period of life. There must be some strong countervailing influence which renders well-to-do, hale and sturdy Farmers more likely to die, than the pale-

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faced, weary, unhealthy men who follow noxious and pernicious trades. Whilst upon this subject, I may as well state that nineteen applications have been made for licences to keep cows; seven of which were refused, either from the unfitness of the premises, or their improper situation. Should keeping cows in London be henceforth prevented, one benefit will be placed to counterpoise the evils of the plague. And another and still greater will be, that of the abolition of slaughter-houses, so that we shall be no longer offended with their noisomeness, nor with seeing droves of cattle hurried along our crowded streets and roads foot sore and weary, exhibiting symptoms of suffering painful to behold.

By examining Table No. 4, it will be seen that in place of 46 deaths which occurred in 1862-3 from small pox, there were only 6 registered in 1865-6. There have been 64 fewer deaths from scarlatina in 1865-6, than in 1864-5; to diarrhœa are attributed 85 deaths, the largest number which have happened in 5 years. The summer months July, August, and September produce more than half the deaths which have followed from this disease. As the temperature rises above 60°, so do the deaths increase in equal proportion. As the deaths from this disease have risen during the past year so high as to exceed the highest number that has been registered during five years by 26, and the lowest by 52, it will be interesting and useful to try and find out the cause. Now we are told, that the weather of the summer quarter was remarkable. That although the temperature of July was 2°.4 above the average of 94 years, yet the temperature of the month of September in which "the sun no longer rises to the same height, and no longer shines so many hours," was higher than the temperature of July. In addition, fogs and dews were prevalent on twenty days, whilst the rain fall was scanty. No instance of so warm a September has been noticed since 1771. The temperature of the six months from April to September exceeds any on record since that date. "The year had in it something of a tropical character."* The deaths from fever in 1864-5 were 128; in the year 1865-6, they have fallen to 51. This epidemic which has raged so long, and so generally, is at last subsiding; to be replaced doubtless by some other. A change in opinion with reference to the mode of treating fever patients is rapidly taking place, and mainly owing to the strenuous endeavours of the Physicians of the Fever Hospital. They say that all the poor afflicted with fever should be sent off at once to the Fever Hospital, and for these reasons :--- that the public will be thereby protected from the spread of contagion; that the sick have a fairer chance of recovery; and besides, that there is less risk to the attendants, they at the Hospital having become accustomed to the fever atmosphere. All the attendants there, however, take the fever, and some more than once. Within the period of the last three months of 1863 there were suffering from fever the Resident Medical Officer and two Assistants, with four nurses. Well might the Secretary exclaim that "the proportion of the casualties among those whose humane vocation it is to grapple with disease, exceeds that of the battle field." This does not say much for the acclimatisation to the polluted air of a Fever Hospital. With reference to mortality a writer of considerable experience at Liverpool has given it as his opinion that a much lower rate of mortality prevails amongst people treated in their own homes. This opinion is by no means limited to one. But so many families

* Quarterly Report of the Registrar General, No. 67.

live in one house; so many of a family in one room; so many pass in and out as visitors, that from one solitary case the disease might be carried far and wide. The chances of recovery of a solitary case, may not be put in comparison with the mischances entailed. General Hospitals were formerly, and are by many now considered as preferable for the treatment of fever, the cases being scattered up and down the various wards. In a report published of the patients treated in Guy's Hospital during 1863, it is there stated, that there was no instance during the year of the fever extending to other patients, or attendants, and that the patients had a better chance of recovery owing to the dilution of the fever emanations. But in the Charing Cross Hospital just the reverse happened; the fever spread to the neighbouring patients, carried off one of the sisters, and in fact caused such consternation that the whole floor of wards was closed, and thoroughly cleansed. Wherever and however fever may be treated, one thing is essential-full and free ventilation. In the Irish famine fever of 1846-7, the rate of mortality in Hospitals and Poor Houses was far greater than amongst those who lay where stricken down, in the open air, along the hedge side, exposed to all the influences of the weather. There are plenty of the like instances on record.

TTA	DI	T.	No.	5
17	TTT	1E1	110.	0.

LUNG DISEASES, INCLUDING PHTHISIS.	1861-2	1862-3	1863-4	1864-5	1865—6
Phthisis	194	197	222	181	202
Bronchitis	108	139	203	177	132
Pneumonia	78	94	106	130	119

From epidemics, which happen only at intervals, I would call your attention to lung diseases, the mortality from which, although far greater, yet do not excite attention, because of their permanence and regularity. Phthisis has proved fatal in 202 cases; the greatest mortality experienced in 5 years, except that of 1863—4; 95 of the 202 were between 20 and 40 years of age; and 64 between 40 and 60. Bronchitis, which smites chiefly the aged, has caused 132 deaths; and pneumonia, which destroys the other extreme of life, 119. Of the former 59 were 60 years and upwards; and 92 of the latter were under 5 years of age.

Forty one deaths have been caused by violence, privation, &c. Eight infants were found suffocated in bed, their ages ranging from 3 weeks to 4 months. An infant was found dead in Bland Street, and another in the grounds of Bethlem Hospital; the cause of death was not known. An infant was found murdered; and a female, aged 38, died from the effects of a kick upon the stomach, against the perpetrator of which, a verdict of wilful murder was returned. A male, aged 60, fell down in the street and injured his brain. A female, 73, fractured her skull by falling down stairs, as also did a male child, aged 2 years. A female, 49, died from an injury which she received on the back of her head. Another, aged 28, fell out of bed, and died from congestion; also, another of the same age fractured her spine, by falling against a stove whilst in a fit. A female, 35, was suffocated by falling upon the floor whilst in a fit. A male, 59, dislocated the upper part of his spine, whilst driving beneath the archway of the Fever Hospital. A female, aged 5, was burnt from her

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clothes taking fire; as also were a boy and a woman. A female, 53, was scalded to death by falling into a copper of boiling water. A male, 23, died from fracture of the ribs, being pushed against a form. A female, 40, was suffocated by the escape of gas from the main pipe of the Phœnix Company. A male, 46, died from the effects of a fracture of the thigh and pelvis, by falling from a window. A female, aged 9, was killed by being run over. A female, 63, was blown off a ladder by gunpowder, whilst escaping from a fire. A female, 46, died from an overdose of colchicum. A female, aged 60, and a male 20, cut their throats. Five deaths are attributed to self-destruction by hanging; the eldest having arrived at the age of 66; and the youngest, a boy of 13.

Last year I was unable, owing to the death of Dr. R. D. Thompson, F.R.S., to place before you the analysis of the waters of the Southwark and Lambeth Companies, which were made monthly and reported by him. This duty has been undertaken, and is now carried on by Professor Frankland, F.R.S., from whose Tables I have selected the one which follows, and which alone concerns us.

NAME OF	WATER	COMPANY.	Solid Matter in 100,000 parts of the Water.	Organic and other Volatile Matter.	NAME 01	F WAT	ER COMPANY.	Solid Matter in 100,000 parts of the Water.	Organic and other Volatile Matter.
1865—6.			- Stant	Entrance .	1865-6.		5 4 41		Part Base
Southwark	Company-	-April	26.79	1.65	Lambeth (Compan	y—April	25.69	1.14
,,	.,,	May	27.33	1.70		,, `	May	27.60	1-95
>>		June	24.63	1.40		,,	June	25.34	1.55
.,		July	22.76	1.16		,,	July	23.15	0.97
"	,,	August	23.68	1.18	,, `	,,	August	25.18	1.13
,,	.,,	September	25.45	1.40	,,	,,	September	25.35	1.45
,,	,,	October	18.78	0.84	,,	,,	October	25.26	1.34
,,,	"	November	29.32	2.32	,,	.,,	November	22.76	2.17
"	,,	December	31.32	1.08		>>	December	29.06	1-08
	,,	January	29-90	1.85	"		January	27.10	1.91
	,,	February	30-90	2.40		,,	February	31.16	1.65
	12	March	29.20	1.40	,,		March	27.98	1.33

TABLE No. 6.

The water supplied to this Metropolis is not such as it has a right to demand. Above the source from whence the Water Companies draw their supplies, the filth and refuse of about three quarters of a million of people are poured into it, "Opposite," says Mr. Menzies, "the mouths of large drains are banks of putrid mud and filth, in some places five feet deep. From a town of 6000 inhabitants, the solid parts of the sewage recently deposited might be seen floating four miles from the town." Not only is such a state of our drinking water disgusting, but it is also full of danger to health and life. There is a significant statement made by Dr. Farr in his Letter to the Registrar General on the causes of Death in England in the year 1861. He says "That the whole of the South Midland Division, which sends its waters down to London, was infested by the fever, to a much greater extent than London itself; and the waters from fever districts are not always free from fever leaven." It was about this time that the fever epidemic commenced in Lon-

don, and, who can say how far the waters which rolled down the bed of the Thames, contributed to that commencement, acting as a spark to gunpowder. In 1860 the deaths from fever were 1392; in 1861, 1770; in 1862, 3598; in 1863, 2892; in 1864, 3689; and in 1865, 3262. The lowest death rate in 10 years from fever was in 1860; the period when fever was so prevalent amongst the towns on the banks of the Thames; in two years the deaths had increased by 2206. The belief is gaining ground, that if pure water could be obtained for drinking, either by preventing its admixture with sewage, or anyhow by having the sewage at once disinfected, that one cf the fatal fevers which now harass and destroy the people might be abolished.*

TABLE No 7.

intering and intering and	134	(tar	15.11	Dis			13/1	1	The to prove only de	1.1.1	12.24	144		110	103	1250	1
ton at fine " and it is now	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diptheria	Hooping Cough	Typhus	Diarrhœa and Cholera	Dentition, Tabes, Hydrocephalus, &c.	nin of Boroger I A.H.T. Implant ar barenes THAT	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diptheria	Hooping Cough	Typhus	Diarrhea and Cholera	Dentition, Tabes,
			1											1		1	T
Adam's Place					1		1		Green Street			3					
Albert Terrace	***		***			***	m	1	Gilbert's Court	***			m	-	1		
Alfred Place		***		4.8.8	***	1	1	1	George Street	***		***	***			1	
Amelia Street		***	***		1	***		1	Grotto Place	***	ĩ	***		1	1		
Angel Place		2			1	ï	1	î	Gladstone Street							1	1 .
in the second se			1.1+		-	10.00	16.70	1.2	Gaywood Street		1		***				-
Blackfriars Road		1	in ha	~752	0	Ball		1	Goldsmith's Place	***				1			
Blackfriars Road	***	1	***		2	1		3					1.1				
Brent's Court							16.0	3	Herbert's Buildings		1	* *			2	3	
Bath Street			***			+++	1	1	Hayle's Street		2		***				
Buckenham Street Bermondsey New Road	***	***		••••		***	-1	***	Hunter Street		2	1	***			2	
Blue Ball Alley			1.1		1			1	Hendre Road	***	1.0	***	***			1	100
Bowling Green Lane		1							Harrow Street	***		1	***		1		1
Brook Place			3		Care.	1	16.00	2	Henry Street					1			
Bridge Road Butcher Row	***	1			1			21			- 2						
Barkham Terrace		***						î	* *				1000				
		1	122				1.88		John Street		***	***	***		1	1	
			1.	12:00				0	John Street			1	***				
Chapel Court Clarendon Street		***		***			I	23	Joiner Street		***				1	2	
Castle Place			1					i	Joiner Place	-	***	***				1	i
Castle Street							1		and the Branchille		100		1223		100	1	
Charles Street		1	***		· · · ·	1	14.1	5	Kent Road, Old				1			1	
Cross Street Cornbury Street	***		***		1	***	1		Keli Street					***	4.8.9		
Collier's Rents					1			ĩ	Kent Street		2	***	***				
Cleghorn Cottages					1.4.4	1	1		King Street, Upper		1						1
									ming bucch offer				***				
Duke Street	1						1	4				-	1				
Deaf and Dumb Asylum						1			Lansdowne Place	2		2		1	122	2	1
	1112		1	1010	1	1.00	1002	1000	Lombard Street Lant Street		•••		***	ï			i
Earl Street		and in	Frees	13.00	ind	22	1.1	2	Lynn Street	1		1			***	1	4.0
Elliott's Row		1						ĩ	Lant Place							1	
Emmett's Yard				in.			1		London Road	34	1			1	27	2	
Ely Place				-		2	1		London Street Layton's Buildings		1		3.00		1		1
Etham Street		***					1	0	Layton o Dunungo		***		***	***			
	10	d'reets	12 2	Ho	1 01		1.312	stid		2 13	ind.	1	111211	1072		10000	1
Falcon Court	1						1		Mason's Buildings			***					1
Friar Street	4445					Series		3	Mount Street		1		1		3	-	0
Falstaff Yard Francis Place							1	1	Market Street Mason Street				ï	***			1
Fennis Place							1		Martin Street							1	4
Frederick Place	1.00		1		14.4	1		here	Moreton Street			2				2	-
Flint Street								1	Mary's Place						1		100
	1207	0.10	1196	(Det	1.20	11	1	10/13	Maypole Alley			***			1		2
Garden Row	Sec.	de			2		110	1	Marshall Street Mina Terrace		1				ï		l est
Gray Street		1	1	1		1		3	Montague Street					1			++*
												-					

*For the connexion which exists between pure water and cholera, see my Annual Report for 1859-60, p. 17.

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TABLE	No.	7.	Continued.
			C. O. LEO LAD DAD DES

							1 100	1		100.00	1	1.	1	1.00	11		1
	Smail Fox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diptheria	Hoopiing Cough	Typhus	Diarrhora and Cholera	Jentition, Tabes, Hydrocephalus, &c,		Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Dipt heria	Hooping Cough	Typhus	Diarrhœa and Cholera	Dentition, Tabes, Hydrocenhalus, &c.
				- 1													
Noel Street and Court Northampton Street					$\frac{2}{1}$		4	1	St. Stephen's Place					1			
New Street	***	***	***			1	i	î				-	-	-		1	
New Court			1				î		Tower Street		1			3	1		6
North Place	***		***					1	Townsend Street			1				3	
New Alley			***		2			2	Temple Gardens							1	
Northampton Row	***		***	***	***			1	Temple Street				***			***	1
	1 5 -							1.00	Thomas Street		***		***		***	***	1
Obelisk Yard	1.1							5.27			1000	12.1	10.0	100			
Old Kent Street	•••	***	 1		***	***	1	***	Union Street, L. R		1			10.16		1	3
ONA RECITE ISER CODE	***	***				***		***	Union Street, B. R.	***	1				1	3	3
	100								Union Road	***							ĩ
Pitt Street		1	2		1			1				1000				1	
Potter Street						1		1						333			
Peter Street				1			***	1	Valentine Place		1			***	***		1
Princes Street	1				1				Victoria Place		***			1	***		1
Princes Place Paragon Mews		1	***		1	112				1.00	10.00	1.189		171-			
Parliament Street		1	***	***	•••	***	140		Waterloo Road	1000	1			18-		in the	1
Californicity Obrock minim	***	***	***	***		***		-	West Square					***			î
	1.00							1.2.1	White Street								4
Queen Street		1			0				Warwick Street						-		5
	1000					1			Webber Row		***			1	1	3	3
D. II D								-	Westminster Bridge Rd.	***	***	***		1	1		2
Revel's Row	***				1		1.0	2	Webber Street				***	1	1	1	4 2
Russell Place	***	***	***		***	***		1	Wellington Street				4.4.8	***	***	21	10.000
Rephidim Street	***	1		***		· 1	1	1	West Mews Westcott Street	***			***	***	***	1	···;
Red Cross Street			***	***				 1	Walker Street		***			***	***	2	
Richmond Street	1		1			***			Willmott's Bridge								1
Red Cross Court					1				Warner Street	***	***			***		***	4
									Wertenberg Place				***	-	124		1
Southmark Dath - Dath	1. 20					1600	1.17		Wycomb Place	***		. 1	***	1	***		-
Southwark Bridge Road	***	***	2	***		***	1	4	Wickham Place	***		***				***	1
Suffolk Street	***	***	1	***	***		2 0	53	Wellington Place		1			1	1		
oi. Stephen's Sauare	***	***	***			3.	3	1.27.2			1000		100				
ouort Street						***	î	***	York Street				1				2
W. George's Place		1				***	î		York Place, Boro' Road								1
vi. George's Road		1		1		2		***	and and the second				1	1.11			
of, George's Row								1					ALC: N		1	-	
Swan Place		1			4			***	Workhouse				***	1	1	5	15
Swan's Buildings	1.00					1.						-	17.5				

The above table points out the streets in which deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, and also those from dentition and convulsions have occurred. 11 deaths from these causes are referred to Tower Street, 10 to Lansdowne Place, 9 to Herbert's Buildings, 8 to Lant Street, 8 to Webber Row, 7 to London Road, 7 to Southwark Bridge Road, and 6 to Green Street. The most wretched place as regards its sanitary condition and the state of the occupants amongst the above, is that called Herbert's Buildings, and there the proportion of deaths has been largest. As a general rule this will be found to be the case. Given, a poverty stricken, neglected, squalid locality, there you will have the greatest prevalence of disease, and the highest mortality. Now, however, and in right good earnest, the building of suitable habitations for the lower class of the community is being discussed, and will I hope soon pass into active operation. Heretofore, more attention has been given to erecting and endowing Hospitals for the cure of the sick, rather than in endeavouring to prevent sickness by destroying the miserable dwellings in which it was bred and fostered. The very foundation of our sanitary structure depends upon the right housing of the poor; and the only attempt thus far to bring about this result has been to patch up and repair the pre-

See page 26.

TABLE No. 8DEA	THS Registere	d in St. George's,	Southwark,	during the	Year ending
March 31st, 1866.	(52 Weeks.)	(Deaths of Non-	Residents in	Hospitals e	xeluded.

.

	Part President and a state	AL	L A	JES.	1				The second		AC	JES.					
Deaths in the Year 1864-5.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	м.	F.	т.	Under 1-	1	2	3	4	All under 5	5	10	15	All under 20	20	40	60
$\begin{array}{c} 433\\ 335\\ 305\\ 197\\ 58\\ 332\\ 79\\ 9\\ 8\\ 1\\ 4\\ 2\\ 54\\ 9\\ 65\\ 1\\ 50\\ 13\\ \end{array}$	ALL CAUSES. 1. Zymotic II. Dropsy, &c. III Tubercular IV. Brain and Nerves IV. Brain and Nerves V. Heart, &c. V. Heart, &c. VI. Lungs, &c. VI. Digestive Organs VIII. Nidneys, &c. VIII. Kidneys, &c. X. Childbirth, &c. X. Childbirth, &c. XI.—Skin, &c. XII.—Mafformation XII.—Premature Birth and Debility XIV.—Old Age XVI.—Sudden XVI.—Sudden XVII.—Not Specified	716 139 20 153 109 31 142 33 6 2 5 8 91 19 5	766 172 26 160 89 36 134 45 2 5 27 7 39 23 2 2		435 112 2 71 79 1 79 12 58 13 16 5	141 53 2 31 12 30 11 1 1 1 	71 39 8 9 2 1.	48 23 9 5 7 1 3 	6 :4 9 :	713 233 4 123 107 1 126 26 52 15 21 5	36 25 2 4 1 1 2 5 2 4 1 1 2 5 2 5 2 5 1 2 5 2 2 5 2 2 2 	19 7 1 7 1 1 	20 4 1 9 3 2 	788 269 8 143 112 3 128 28 1 52 15 24 5	191 21 295 15 13 23 9 2 4 4 7	240 9 20 65 33 24 2 2 1 1 1 6 2	226 3 10 15 9 35 27 66 16 4 40 2 40 2 4
8 53 64 15 3 44 3 128 3 3 12 12 11 5 	I. Small Pox	4 14 14 36 3 3 3 ; 1 ; ; ; ; ; ; 3 1 16 ; 9 ;	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 20 \\ 14 \\ 27 \\ 8 \\ 49 \\ .1 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ .2 \\ 2 \\ .6 \\ .4 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} & 6 \\ & 34 \\ & 28 \\ & 48 \\ & 12 \\ & 7 \\ & 85 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & \cdot 3 \\ & \cdot 1 \\ & \cdot 51 \\ & 2 \\ & 5 \\ & 3 \\ & 12 \\ & \cdot 6 \\ & \cdot \end{array}$	²⁶⁴ 20: ⁷⁵⁹ 2::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ 12$	${\begin{array}{c}1\\10\\3\\8\\4\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.$	13552 :3 : : 1 : : 3 : : :	: : : 1 3 : : : : : . : : : : : : : : : : : : :	53315481277822:2:1:11::2:11:4:	$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots$	······································	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5448 277922.2.1.29.222 12.5.	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ .$		
1 13 2 2 2 11 2	II. Hæmorrhage Dropsy Absecss Ulcers Fistula Mortification Gout	1 6 1 1 3 4 4	 9 3 1 12 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 15 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ \cdot 4 \\ 16 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{array} $	1	·· 1 ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	4 :8 :8 :4 :			1	······································			$\begin{array}{c}1\\3\\2\\\vdots\\2\\\vdots\\2\\\vdots\\\end{array}$		 5 13 2	co co (c) : 1 - 1 (- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
94 181 1 29	III. Serofula	43 97 2 11	46 105 9	89 202 2 20	57 7 1 6	i9 5 1 6	.4 2 :2	·41 ·4	: 20 02 : :	 86 17 2 18	 2 1	 5 1		 88 33 20 20	··· 95 ···	 64 	······································
29 27 7 8 8 37	IV. Cephalitis	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 24 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ \\ 5 \\ 62 \\ 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 17 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ \cdot 4 \\ \cdot 7 \\ 42 \\ 8 \end{array} $	$3 \\ 41 \\ 16 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ 104 \\ 13 \\ 104 \\ 13 \\ 104 \\ 13 \\ 104 \\ 13 \\ 104 \\ 13 \\ 104 \\ 13 \\ 104 \\ 13 \\ 104 \\ $	3	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··		······································	3 101 3				3 2 103 4	·· 5 1 ·· 2 · 5 1 1	··· 17 7 9 	1914 1 101 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Appendix to the Report of the Medical Officer of Health-1865-6.

Births....M. 1096. F. 1093. Total....2189.

Deaths....M. 716. F. 766. Total....1482.

Excess of Births over Deaths....707

		ALI	L AC	ES.			(10)		601		AC	ES.				KOX	20101	10
Deaths in the Year 1864-5.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	м.	F.	т.	Under 1	1	21	3	4	All under 5	5	10	15	All under 20	20	40	60	80 and upwards
3 55	V. Pericarditis Aneurism Disease of Heart, &c	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\ 1\\ 29 \end{vmatrix}$	1 35	2 1 64	 1					 1			ı i	1	1 12	; 1 23	 27	
8 177 3 130 10 7	VI. Laryngitis	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 66 \\ \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 66 \\ 1 \\ 54 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{array} $	$5 \\ 132 \\ 1 \\ 119 \\ 8 \\ 11$	3 15 51 3	··· 23 ··	 1	··· 3 ·· 4 ·· •	1 1 3 	4 26 92 .4	··· ··· ··· ··	i 		4 27 93 .5	9 11 12	1 37 $$ 7 4 3	 54 1 8 2 1	··· 5 ·· 1 1 ··
21 2 3 8 6 1 2 2 1 1 .3 .1 4 7 .	VII. Teething	$12 \\ 12 \\ 174 \\ 1 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	712354 ;2 ;115 ;1911	$ \begin{array}{c} 19\\1\\3\\10\\9\\4\\1\\2\\1\\6\\1\\2\\16\\1\\2\\16\\1\end{array} $	7	11	1		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	$\begin{array}{c}19\\1\\\vdots\\\vdots\\1\\\vdots\\\vdots\\1\\\vdots\\\vdots\\\vdots\\\vdots\\\vdots\\\vdots\\\vdots\\\vdots\\\vdots\\\vdots\\\vdots\\\vdots$				19 1 4 2 1 1 			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
··2 ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	VIII. Nephritis	:2 :: :1 :3	· i · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		111111111		::::::::			::::::::				::::::::		.2	····· ···· ···· ···· ····· ····· ······	
 3 1 4	IX. Paramenia	::::	: :32	::32	::::		•••••								·····3	 i		- : : : :
1	X. Rheumatism	1		1 ``i					: : :		 'i					1		
3 1	XI. Carbuncle Phlegmon Diseases of Skin, &c																	
:::0	XII. Cyanosis Spina Bifida Other Malformations													11	•••			
······································	XIII. Intemperance	·····3 ·····1 4 2 ····8 1 ··	····3 ····3 19 ··5 1	$ \begin{array}{c} $	····6 ·····99 ··1			······································		· · · 6 · · · · · · · 9 · 4 · · ·				::6:::319:5::	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	······································		

sent ill built, ill placed habitations; an endeavour very suitable as a temporary mitigation of the evil, yet, one utterly inadequate for its destruction. In many of the districts of this metropolis, between 60 and 70 per cent. of the population are compelled to live in one small overcrowded room, and in which every domestic operation has to be carried on; in it birth and death take place; there plays the infant, and there lies the corpse; it is lived in by day and slept in by night; weekly it is filled with the nauseous reeking steam from the wash-tub; and for days kept damp and miserable with the drying clothes; it has also to serve as a recreation ground for the children. Such, now, is the home of multitudes of our toiling population. A little way on in the future, the home will present a brighter and more cheering aspect. In that home there will be sufficiency of light and ventilation ; efficient drainage, a continuous supply of water, and every facility for practising cleanliness; laundries have to be established, with means of drying speedily and thoroughly the washed linen; and, what is of very great importance, spaces have to be provided where children can play in the open air, without fear of being knocked down, or crushed to death by the passing vehicle; or, of acquiring the theory and practice of premature vice. We will welcome this "good time coming;" it is needed. For, there is growing up in the midst of our large towns a most dangerous class, and which is increasing in number and power; and is casting forward a deep and darkening shadow. This class, even in its mirth, displays a recklessness and savagery which is fearful to contemplate. The condition of this part of our population is but the result of its education, and the circumstances by which it is surrounded. Born into the world in that state where only the darkest and worst passions that find a dwelling place in the human heart are evoked and matured; goaded on by want, that terrible enemy to peace and order: life barely sustained; with impoverished blood streaming through the system, poisoning the very source of thought and action. A class ready at any time to rush and collect together wherever cause for a crowd exists; gambling in the quiet nooks and corners of our streets, often in the broad highway; living no one knows how, and sleeping no one knows where ; dwelling in the centre of the highest civilization, yet not of it; in fact, the product of that civilization, and one which civilization can alone alter and improve. Sanitary science will have much to do in this matter, and much will be expected from its administrators. Every court, alley, and wretched street which are mere refuges for crime, and nests for disease, will have eventually to be swept away, and houses built out in the open day, and in large wide streets, that all may be exposed and seen. Those who desire the prosperity and welfare of this country have an interest, and must lend a helping hand to this work. It is not the time now, nor indeed was it ever the time, when a man might do what he liked with his own; at all times it is his duty to merge his individual interests for the good of the commonwealth. Many who occupy the high places of the realm, and whose position carries with it an equal amount of responsibility, would do well to have their land freed from the foul stain of bearing houses which are a disgrace and a curse. Princely gifts of individuals must not be depended upon. Companies should be formed, not for the purpose of paying large dividends, but to help those who cannot help themselves. Justice must be done on every hand; and that is all which is required; for they who know justice and do it, are "like unto the man who sets his mill on the rock, and the river of God for ever turns his wheels."

> HENRY BATESON, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

May 29th, 1866.

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

IN THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Besides those cases which have been remedied on application of the Officer without service of formal Notice, the following have passed through the Books within the Year ending March 25th, 1866.

	Number of Cases.
Dust Bins provided or repaired	221
Yard Paving repaired	43
Houses cleansed throughout	39
Partial cleansing and colouring	43
Water Butts cleansed, repaired, or new or extra Butts set up	44
Service Pipes repaired	14
Sinks in Back Yards repaired or trapped	40
Pans in Water Closets cleansed	12
Roofs repaired	37
Drains opened and cleansed	132
Privies abolished and Water Closets formed	19
Offensive accumulations removed	16
Rain Water Pipes repaired	14
Water Closets repaired	32
Cesspools emptied	4
Trade Nuisances abated	5
Piggeries abolished	9
Private Gullies repaired	2
Dung Pits abolished	2
Dung Pit improved	1
Private Gullies constructed	3
Cow Sheds inspected	19
Slaughter Houses inspected	25
Horse Slaughterers' Premises inspected	. 2
Bakehouses inspected half yearly	84
New private Drains connected to Low Level Sewer	50
Houses Drained into Low Level Sewer	90

JAMES SMITH,

Inspector of Nuisances.

28 Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.			Abstract of the Accounts of the Churchwardens.			29
ABSTRACT OF THE	ACCOL	NTS	OF THE CHURCHWARDENS.			
Dr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, AND 1			CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE RECTOR'S RATE. the 4th, 1864.			Cr.
To Balance, (see last Report, page 23), , Cash since received from the Collectors on account of this Rate, , Cash for Summonses	59 11 3 18 £398 13	7 0 5 	By Rector's Stipend, 2 Quarters, to Michaelmas, 1865, p. Churchyard Annuitant p. Clock Winder, 2 Quarters mainter of Church, to Michaelmas, 1866 p. Issurance of Church, to Michaelmas, 1866 p. St. Thomas's Hospital. Rent of School, 1 Year (less Property Tax) Bell Ringing (twice) p. Labor and Incidentals at the Churchyard Collectors' Poundage Incidentals m. Incidentals m. Balance Examined and found correct, WILLIAM HINCHLIFF, JOSEPH WEBSTER, R. D. HILTON, CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE RECTOR'S RATE. the 29th 1865.	9 1 6 42 37 £398 or the F	6 0 16 15 10 16 14 2 11 13 Parial Mart	8 0 10 9 1 6 7 5
To Balance from the last Rate, as above	37 11 552 19 £590 11	7	By Rector's Stipend, 2 Quarters, to Lady-day, 1866 » Churchyard Annuitant (less Property Tax) to Lady-day, 1866 » Clock Winder (2 Quarters) to Lady-day, 1866 » Visitation Fees » Bell Ringing (five times) » Labor and Incidentals at the Churchyard » Printing » Property Tax—Annuitant and New Alley » Water Rate, to Michaelmas, 1865 » Incidentals » Balance Examined and found correct, WILLIAM HINCHLIFF, JOSEPH WEBSTER, R. D. HILTON, Auditors for Southward	3 3 2 1 2 288 £590	6 0 15 5 8 1 10 2 11 11 11	8 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 2

30 Parish of St George the Martyr, Southwark.				-	
SU Larish of St George the Martyr, Southwark.		Abstract of the Accounts of the Churchwardens.			31
Dr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, AND BERIAH	REW, CHURCH	WARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE THIRD SERVICE F	UND.		Cr.
	7 ", Bere 9 Sala 6 ", Sala 9 Tuni 9 Prin 10 Gas 10 Com 10 Com	Ince overdrawn from former Account, (see last Report, page 24)	21 3 4 22 2 2 1 3 7 1 3 7 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 19 0 0 0 1 7 2 16 7 18 15 14 8 6	of
" October Dividend on £3000-3 P Cent. Bank Annuities	7 By diat. 7 9 200 9 200 9 200 9 200 9 200 9 Part. 9 Part.	WARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH DELAFORCE'S CHARITY ribution on St. Thomas's Day— Money Tickets, @ £s. each Tickets for Coals Tickets for Bread ments to 6 Men and 6 Women in the Workhouse, @ 2s. each P month. chial Schools, to Lady-day, 1865	Y. 50 20 5 14	7 8 0	
£138	-	Children 3, 1865	£138 or the Parge the M	10 1 arish	
Dr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, AND BERIAH	REW, CHURCH	WARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE KENT STREET CH.	ARITY	z.	Cr.
To Balance from former Account, (see last Report, page 25) 54 16 n Proportion of Rents, due Lady-day, 1865 48 48 n n n Michaelmas, n 45 16 £148 17 18 16	0 ,, Bala	ments to 15 Pensioners, for 52 Weeks, from May 29th, 1865, to May 28th, 66, inclusive, @ 3s. each P Week	126 22 £148	17	0 7 7
WILLAR TORITORIES AND AND A CONTRACTOR OF A		Examined and found correct, WILLIAM HINCHLIFF, JOSEPH WEBSTER, R. D. HILTON, Southwa	ge the 1	urish Marty	of ŗr,

32 Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.		Abstract of the Accounts of the Churchwardens.	3
Dr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, AND BE	ERIAH DREW,	CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH MARTIN'S & FENNER'S CHARITIES	. Cı
To Balance from former Account, (see last Report, page 27,) , Rent Hartfield House (Martin) to Michaelmas, 1865 , , to Lady-day, 1866 , Rent Charge (Fenner) to Lady-day, 1866 , Sale of Timber	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	By Insurance of Hartfield House, to Christmas, 1867 9 , Payment for Bibles 74 16 , Expenses on Sale of Timber 8 14 , Balance 143 17 £227 17 Examined and found correct, WILLIAM HINCHLIFF, Anditors for the Parish JOSEPH WEESTER, St. George the Marty	4 6 11 9 of
		R. D. HILTON, Southwark.	17
Dr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, AND BI	ERIAH DREW,	CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH SAYER & SHAW'S CHARITY.	Cr.
" Rent, 4 Quarters, Mr. Lyons, 224 & 225, High St., to Lady-day, 1866 155 0 Less Property Tax 5 6 " Rent, 7 Quarters, Mr. Flight, Buckenham Square, to Lady-day, 1866 210 0 Less Property Tax 4 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1865. May 29. Ponsioners, 4 Weeks. 34 5 0 June 26. , , , 34 5 0 July 24. , , , , 34 5 0 Aug 24. , , , , , 35 13 0 Sept. 18. , , , , 35 13 0 Oct. 16. , , , , 35 13 0 Nov. 13. , , , , 35 13 0 Dec. 11. , , , , 35 13 0 Nov. 13. , , , , 35 13 0 Bec. . , , , , 35 13 0 Mar. 5. , , , , , 35 13 0 April 30. , , , , , , 35 13 0 <td>0 0 5 - 5</td>	0 0 5 - 5

34 Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.	Abstract of the Accounts of the Churchwardens. 35
Dr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, AND BERIAH DREW,	CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH Mrs. PHILLIPS' CHARITY Cr.
To Balance from former Account, (see last Report, page 29,) 3 3 2 ,, Three Half Yearly Dividends on £300, New 3 P Cents., to April, 1866, less Property Tax 5s. 3d. 13 4 9	By 100 Tickets for Bread, distributed at Christmas, 1865
Dr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, AND BERIAH DREW.	CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH BROOK'S (MARINER) CHARITY. Cr.
To Mr. Harding-Rent Charge, 1 Year, to Michaelmas, 1865 £5 0 0	By 50 Money Tickets @ 2s. each, distributed at Christmas, 1865
Dr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, AND BERIAH DREW,	CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH GRAYSON'S CHARITY. Cr.
To Mr Porter-Rent Charge, due Lady-day, 1865	By 40 Money Tickets @ 1s. each, distributed at Christmas, 1865 £2 0 0 Examined and found correct,. WILLIAM HINCHLIFF, JOSEPH WEBSTER, R. D. HILTON, R. D. HILTON, Southwark.
Dr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, AND BERIAH DREW,	(CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH HENRY SMITH'S CHARITY Cr.
By Balance overdrawn from former Account, (see last Report, page 29) 1 0 11 " Mossra. Bray, Warren, Harding & Warren-Rent Charge, due Michaelmas, 1865 35 6 0 236 6 11	By 120 Tickets for Flannel—each 34 yards, @ 13d. 21 2 6 "24 n Hose—each 1 pair, @ 12jd. 1 5 0 "20 n Men's Shoes—each 1 pair, @ 6s. 6 0 0 "35 n Women's Shoes—each 1 pair, @ 4s. 7 0 0 n Balance 19 5 #26 6 11 236 6 11 Examined and found correct, WILLIAM HINCHLIFF, Anditors for the Parish of St. George the Martyr, St. George the Martyr, St. doithwark.

36 Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.			
Dr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, AND B	ERIA	нI	DREV
To Balance from former Account, (see last Report, page 31)	124	10	7
" Skidmore's Charity, to Michaelmas, 1865	1	0	0
" Simond's " to Michaelmas, 1865	59	0	0
" Savage's " to Lady-day	9	15	10
» Dudson's " to Lady:day, 1865	2	12	0
	£196	18	5

Abstract	of the	Accounts	of	the	Churchwardens.
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37

CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GENERAL CHARITIES. Cr.

Examined and found correct			
	£196	18	5
33 Balance	124	11	1
" Sundries	1	11	6
" Printing, &c.	1	13	6
" Coals, weighing and delivery (Sir Thomas Campbell's Charity)	12	4	8
By Bread distributed on Sundays	56	17	8

CASH BALANCES, JUNE 6TH, 1866.

Balances in hand June 8th, 1866, viz :			
Rector's Rate	288	11	9
Third Service Fund	13	8	3
Delafores's Charity	27	10	0
Kent Street "	22	17	7
Martin and Fenner's Charity	143	17	11
Sayer and Shaw's Charity	64	8	5
Mrs. Phillips' Charity	4	18	9
Henry Smith's Charity		19	5
General Charities	124	11	1
Cash at Bankers	£691	3	2
	-		

STATEMENT

ALLOWANCE BY THE AUDITORS,

- OF

ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS.

(18 & 19 Vic. cap. 120, s. 196.)

WE, William Hinchliff, Joseph Webster, and Robert Drewitt Hilton, Auditors of the Accounts of the Parish of Saint George the Martyr, Southwark, having this day attended at the Office of the Vestry of the said Parish, and there Audited the Accounts of Charles Saunders, Henry Palmer, and Beriah Drew, the Churchwardens of the said Parish, from the 29th Day of May, 1865, to the 6th day of June instant, Do hereby state our allowance of the said Accounts, as the same are in the Churchwardens' Cash Book, and the Churchwardens' Ledger, signed by us, shewing the respective Balances therein severally set forth. Dated this 8th day of June, 1866.

> WILLIAM HINCHLIFF, JOSEPH WEBSTER, R. D. HILTON.

WILLIAM HINCHLUFF, JOSEPH WEBSTER, R. D. HILTON, Auditors for the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

b. THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF in respect of the Order of the Vestry of the said Parish in segmet of the Order of the Vestry of the said Parish in Segment collected of Rate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1865, 621 th the £ Store of 0 The Mars Discuss Rara-Account ordered To Amount collected of Rate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1865, 621 th the £ Store of 0 The Mars Discuss Rara-Account ordered To Amount collected of Bate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1865, 621 th the £ Store of 0 The Mars Discuss Rara-Account ordered To Amount collected of Bate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1865, 621 th the £ Store of 17 Ta Amount collected of Bate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1865, 621 th the £ Store of 17 To Amount collected of Bate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1865, 621 th the £ Store of 17 To Amount collected of Bate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1865, 621 th the £ Store of 17 To Amount collected of Bate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1865, 621 th the £ Store of 17 To Amount collected of Bate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1865, 621 th the £ Store of 17 To Amount collected of Bate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1866 (Bate make on the 4th day of Jamary, 1867 (Fatter Bate Mark) Store of 17 An Account for full point in store of the Marky, BateNy, Store of the Order of the Vestry of the said Vestry, summered 19, and the the Bath day of Documer, 1867. Store of 18 The OVERSEERER OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH (F In respect of the Order o
in respect of the Order of the Vestry of the sail Pariah numbered 19, and dated the 13th December, 1864. The Servers Rave-Announ collected of Rate made on the 4th day of Jannary, 1865, @ Ja th ub £ 2000 0 0 To Maronit collected of Rate made on the 4th day of Jannary, 1865, @ Ja th ub £ 2000 0 0 To Maronit collected of Rate made on the 4th day of Jannary, 1865, @ Ja th ub £ 2000 0 0 To Maronit collected of Rate made on the 4th day of Jannary, 1865, @ Ja th ub £ 2000 0 0 To Anomit collected of Rate made on the 4th day of Jannary, 1865, @ Ja th is the £ 6224 0 4 To Anomit collected of Rate made on the 4th day of Jannary, 1865, @ Ja th is the £ 6224 0 4 To Anomit collected of Rate made on the 4th day of Jannary, 1865, @ Ja th is the £ 6224 0 4 To Anomit collected of Rate made on the 4th day of Jannary, 1865, @ Ja th is the £ 6224 0 4 To Anomit collected on account of Summeness 500 17 0 Excess paid over, including Arrears movered in respect of Mallary Private (las Rapemas) 745 1 8 Overpaid in error by Mr. Balarcole 745 1 8 Maller private (las Rape Rale 745 1 8 Mallary Private (las Rapemas) 745 1 8 Outcoppies Mala Deninger Rale 745 1 8 Mallary Private (las Rapemas) 745 1 8 Outcoppies Mala Deninger Rale
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To Amount collected of Bate made on the 4th day of Jamary, 1865, @ 4th in the 2 00 0 0 Time Max Discusses Hara—Anoant ordered 000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1
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An Account for delivery to the Vestry of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, of all Monies and Rates received by as in pursuance of an Order of the said Vestry, numbered 19, and fated the 13th December, 1864. CHARLES SAUXDEES, Churchwardens. SHOLTO F. HENLEY, THOMAS HILTON, CHARLES SAUXDEES, Churchwardens. SHOLTO F. HENLEY, THOMAS HILTON, Charles of the Order of the Vestry of the said Parish. THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF in respect of the Order of the Vestry of the said Parish. St. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK. numbered 20, and dated the 20th of June, 1865. By Payments to the Treasurer to the Vestry. Down of the St. State State
An Account for delivery to the Vestry of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, of all Monies and Rates received by us in pursuance of an Order of the said Vestry, numbered 19, and lated faith day of December, 1864. We the undersigned having Andited the above Accounts relating to the General Rate, the Se Main Drainage Rate levied by the Overseers in pursuance of the Order of the said Vestry, numbered 19, and lated 13th December, 1864, do hereby state our allowance of the same faith day of December, 1865. r. CHARLES SAUNDERS BERIATION, Southwark, of all Subtraction of the Order of the Said Vestry, numbered 19, and dated 13th December, 1864, do hereby state our allowance of the same faith of and in accordance therewith that the excess amounting to One Thousand Three Hundred and Event of the Martyre, Southwark, has been paid or be vestry. Given under our hands this Ninth day of May, 1866. r. THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF in respect of the Order of the Vestry of the said Parish. The Szwess RATE—Amount ordered. 1000 0 0 To Amount collected of Rate made on the 5th day of July, 1865. 1000 0 0 Strandards the Treasurer to the Vestry. 1000 0 0 * Payments to the Treasurer to the Vestry. 1000 0 0 * Payments to the Treasurer to the Vestry. 28 18 11 * Pownage on Amount collected of Bate made on the 5th day of July, 1865. 29 13 4 1
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An Account for delivery to the Vestry of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, of all We the undersigned having Audited the above Accounts relating to the General Rate, the Se Monies and Rates received by us in pursuance of an Order of the said Vestry, numbered 19, and CHARLES SAUNDERS, Churchwardens. Mated the 13th day of December, 1864. CHARLES SAUNDERS, Churchwardens. BERIAH DREW, Charchwardens. SHOLTO F. HENLEY, THOMAS HILTON, Ocersseers. Y THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF In respect of the Order of the Vestry of the said Parish. St. George the Martyr, Southwark. TIME SEWERS RATE—Amount ordered. 1000 0 0 To Amount collected of Rate made on the 5th day of July, 1865, 1000 0 0
An Account for delivery to the Vestry of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, of an Monies and Rates received by us in pursuance of an Order of the said Vestry, numbered 19, and dated the 13th day of December, 1864. CHARLES SAUNDERS EERIAH DERW, SHOLTO F. HENLEY, THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF in respect of the Order of the Vestry of the said Parish, The Sewees Rate-Amount ordered
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Overpaid in error by Mr. Bulstrode 11 4 THE GENERAL RATE—Amount ordered 5000 0 0 0 Carried over £7000 0 0 2314 17 10

40 Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.	Vestry Rates, d. 12 to dama 41
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	We the undersigned having Audited the above Accounts relating to the General Rate, the Sewers
An Assessed for Alleren to the Vertee of the David of Ch. Course the Western Could with a to all	Rate, and the Metropolis Main Drainage Rate levied by the Overseers in pursuance of the Order of the
An Account for delivery to the Vestry of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, of all monies and Rates received by us in pursuance of an Order of the said Vestry, numbered 20, and	Vestry, numbered 20, and dated 20th June, 1865, do hereby state our allowance of the same, and do
dated the 20th day of June, 1865.	find in accordance therewith that the excess amounting to Four Hundred and Sixty Two Pounds Nine-
CHARLES SAUNDERS, Churchwardens.	teen Shillings and Five Pence levied beyond the amount in the said Order mentioned, less the
	expenses of and incidental to the making and collecting of the said Rates, is payable to the Vestry. Given under our hands this Twenty-seventh day of June, 1866.
SHOLTO F. HENLEY, THOMAS HILTON, } Overseers	WILLIAM HINCHLIFF, Auditors for the Parish of
inonas mutos, j	JOSEPH WEBSTER > St. George the Martyr,
T T THE ST I WANT I	R. D. HILTON, J Southwark.
To Balance from last Year's Account 51 13 3 , Barber's Rent to Midsummer, 1865 8 0 0 , Burdett's Rent to Christmas, 1865 100 0 0 , Burdett's Rent to Christmas, 1865 100 0 0 COOPEE'S CHARHTY—SAVINOS BANK ACCOUNT— 20th November, 1865—Balance due to the Trustees, Principal and Interest, £317 9 7 HENER CHARLES SIMS, Secretary.	By Cash to 50 Pensioners @ 10s. each, viz : May, 1865 25 0 0 August, 1865 25 0 0 November, 1865 25 0 0 February, 1866 25 0 0 Rev. Hugh Allen, D.D., for preaching Sermons 1 0 0 "Insurance to Christmas, 1866, of Honse in Bishopsgate Street. 1 7 0 "Stamps 2 3 "Christmas Gifts to Pensioners, 50 @ 5a. each, P order of Trustees 12 10 0 "Balance 44 14 0
Secretary.	£159 13 3
· £159 13 3	
Examined and found correct, WILLIAM HINCHLIFF, JOSEPH WEBSTER, R. D. HILTON, Southwark.	I hereby certify that I have paid the aforesaid 50 Pensioners, duly elected on Cooper's Charity, the sum of Ten Shillings each Quarter ;that is, 225 in the several months of May, August, and November, 1865, and February, 1866, and to 50 Pensioners a gratuity of Five Shillings each, at Christmas, 1865, and that the balance in my hands on the 25th day of March, 1866, was Forty Four Pounds and Fourteen Shillings. THOMAS MARTIN, Treasurer.

42 Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.	Poor Rate Accounts. 43
Dr. THE OVERSEERS IN ACCOUNT WITH	THE POOR RATE, for the Half Year, ending Michaelmas, 1865. Cr.
To Balance from last Account 1708 10 8 , Collection on April and July Rates, including Summonses, by 5595 14 9 Mr. Potier 5001 17 5 Mr. Wingha m. 4644 13 7 15242 5 9 , Fire Rewards 5 4 6 , Repayment. 6 6 Belance the Entries in the above Account and Memorandum to be trans, Jast, and complete ; and in verification thereof, we have hereanto subscribed our names this 8th day of Novemeers. STEPHEN SWAIN, IEBEBERT C. BALL, } Overseers.	By Cash to the Guardians $11650 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\$
CHARLES SAUNDERS, HENRY PALMER, Churchwardens. Dr. THE OVERSEERS IN ACCOUNT WITH	Dated 1st December, 1865. THE POOR RATE, for the Half-Year ending Lady-day, 1866. Cr.
To Balance from last Account 1785 4 To Collection on October and January Rates, including Summonses, by- 0003 10 5 Mr. Potier 6093 10 5 Mr. Quinton 4856 15 0 Mr. Wingham 6082 5 11 Mr. Wingham 6082 5 11 , Fire Rewards 1 11 0	By Cash to Guardians 12000 0 0 " Police Rate 913 16 0 " Police Rate 608 6 8 " Police Rate 12 13 14 " Police Rate 128 17 1 " Police Rate 128 17 1 " Mr. Outlot do 129 13 14 1 " Registration Expenses 13 13 4 10 " Registration Expenses 13 14 4 0 " Balance 2197 5 5 1297 " Balance 2197 5 5 1297

Parish of St. George the	Martyr, Southwark.	The Accounts of the Guardians.	
RECEIPTS AND EX	PENDITURE OF THE GUARDIANS	OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.	
	For the Half-Year ending	Michaelmas, 1865	
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" Poor under Orders	1 2 6	39 Lunatics	16 15
" Relations of Paupers	51 12 10	" Medical Expenses	916 1
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	Dated 1 of Description 1655	" Balance	333 0
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	For the Half-Year ending	Lady-day, 1866.	
and conferment down	For the Half-Year ending	Lady-day, 1866.	
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To Balance last Audit	2308 14 4 12000 0 0	By In Maintenance	
To Balance last Audit	2308 14 4 12000 0 0 44 3 1	By In Maintenance	1957 0
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To Balance last Audit Cash of Churchwardens and Overseers Non-settled Poor Poor under Orders Relations of Paupers Pensioners	$\begin{array}{c} 2308 & 14 & 4 \\ 12000 & 0 & 0 \\ 44 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 19 & 0 \\ 44 & 5 & 5 \\ 105 & 0 & 1 \\ 212 & 19 & 3 \end{array}$	By In-Maintenance » Out Relief » Non-resident Poor. » Lumatics » Medical Expenses » Vaccination » Registration » Registration » Establishment Charges	1957 0 1 30 4 943 10 1 203 7 23 15 99 19 1337 6 1337 6
To Balance last Audit , Cash of Churchwärdens and Overseers , Non-settled Poor , Poor under Orders , Relations of Paupers , Pensioners Fire Wood	$\begin{array}{c} 2308 & 14 & 4 \\ 12000 & 0 & 0 \\ 44 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 19 & 0 \\ 44 & 5 & 5 \\ 105 & 0 & 1 \\ 212 & 19 & 3 \end{array}$	By In-Maintenance » Out Belief » Non-resident Poor. » Lumatics » Modical Expenses » Vaccination » Registration » Salaries » Batabilshment Charges » Workhouse Leans	
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PRINTED BY FRANCIS PASSMORE, 60, BOROUGH ROAD.
CONSTANT WATER SUPPLY.

THIS Vestry having received from the Vestry of Bermondsey a communication on the subject of a Constant Supply of Water, and having referred it to the Sanitary and Sewers Committee for consideration and a Report thereon; the Committee presented the following (prepared by Mr. Rendle, a member of the Committee), which was received on the 29th of May, 1866, and ordered to be printed in the Annual Report of the Vestry. Mr. Churchwarden Saunders, Mr. Rendle and Mr. Sandall were at the same time appointed to attend on behalf of the Vestry, any meetings that might be held with a view to promote a Constant Water Supply.

REPORT.

The question of a constant water supply, arising out of a communication from the Bermondsey Vestry, and referred to the Sewers Committee, has been considered.

No doubt, with a practically unlimited supply of water from its sources, apparatus of adequate strength, and with reasonable thought and care on the part of the people, a constant supply would be a very great boon indeed. It is stated that 30 gallons per individual are now supplied; and notwithstanding the assertion of the Southwark Water Company's engineer that half this quantity would be enough, it may be considered to be not really too much, when we take into account the various uses for which the water would be required; viz, drinking, personal cleansing; washing clothes, house, and drains; for cooking, and for the modern water-closet, which alone requires a very large supply.

It cannot however be pretended that anything like this amount is supplied to each individual. The 28 or 30 gallons referred to, include the supply to manufacturers and others, who use large quantities, and to individual persons and families who use or waste a quantity much in excess of this average. It comes, in fact to this, that very large numbers of persons especially those in the poorest, unhealthiest, and most uncleanly districts, are in every sense very badly and insufficiently supplied. Probably in some cases the main-pipes leading to these densely-inhabited districts are inadequate, that branch-pipes to groups of houses

or to single houses are insufficient or altogether absent, or that the water is turned on much too short a time.

Inspections made in this parish within the last year have shown that in numbers of cases the poor have no water receptacles, properly so called, at all. In others they have as makeshifts, tubs, jars, barrels—wholly unsuited for the purpose; these, moreover, kept in overcrowded and uncleanly living rooms, or in extremely filthy yards. In others, that there are receptacles, in bad repair, or more or less rotten and tainted. In most cases these receptacles are without covers, notwithstanding they are almost necessarily placed in situations full of offensive emanations; or where they must, in various ways, receive dust, smoke, and the like. To show the almost impossibility of keeping water reasonably pure in the receptacles in use, let it be again noted and never forgotten, what kind of receptacles are usually in use among the poor; that they are generally placed of necessity near to closets, privies, dustheaps, untrapped sinks, open drains, and in filthy sloppy yards—that from these and other causes it is almost impossible to keep water other than in a tainted atmosphere. The full force and vital consequence of this argument will be understood, by calling to mind how largely water absorbs deleterious and other gases. 1000 gallons of water are known to dissolve at the common temperature—

46 gallons Oxygen

25 ,, Nitrogen

2500 ", Sulphuretted Hydrogen, a sewer and privy gas productive of fever.

a member of the Committee), which was rea

1000 " Carbonic Acid

500,000 ,, Ammonia, a product of animal decomposition, as in urinals. The result of all this is, among the poor especially, that the supply is very impure indeed; and in quantity it does not perhaps exceed, on the average, five gallons per individual among this class of people.

This, whether a little more or less, is altogether inadequate; consequently filthy houses and filthy habits, and the result of these, disease, personal degradation and neglect.

It should further be noted that on the Sunday, when the working classes can especially spare time for cleansing, there is virtually no water supply at all. This has been by them often and very bitterly complained of.

The *Edinburgh Review* says: "Wherever the blame of inadquate supply to the London poor may rest, and it appears to rest more with the proprietors than the water companies, the undeniable fact is that, notwithstanding the vaunted 26 gallons per head per diem declared to be furnished to Londoners, thousands of the poor get but little of it directly, any day; and none at all on Sundays."

The Committee may, perhaps, in connection with present or expected disease, be permitted a few practical remarks, not altogether wide of the subject. Cholera may arise from a tainted air, but it has over and over again been proved to arise from unclean drinking water; and as this parish has in times past suffered more than 2,000 deaths from epidemic cholera and diarrhœa, the purity and sufficiency of water supply and storage are of the highest consequence.

The purity of the supply is not even now as it ought to be. The brown earthy matter formerly suspended in the water received in the London butts before the sewage was dis-

charged into the Thames, was not in any way so unwholesome, so dangerous, as the late apparently comparatively clean supply taken from sources into which sewage has been permitted to flow.

Notwithstanding all the expense incurred by the ratepayers of London to insure the purity of their part of the river, the condition of the upper Thames, from which the drinking water is chiefly obtained, is still much too foul to be safe. No less than 56 towns in the basin of the Thames above Chelsea still cast their impurities into the river.

London has, the Committee think, a claim, after its great sacrifices, to be protected from this abomination. The danger of using water tainted with sewage, even in a very slight degree is great. In this district, partly in this parish, a conclusive investigation upon a large scale, has shown how true this is. In 1849 and 1854, in a given population, part supplied by the Southwark Company, part by the Lambeth Company, and in the same streets, the epidemic deaths were as follows—Lambeth Company, 1849 (impure supply containing sewage,) deaths, 1,925; 1854 (pure supply,) deaths, 611-i.e., 37 in 10,000 living. The Southwark Company, 1849 (impure supply, and containing sewage,) deaths, 2,880; 1854 (still impure supply, and still containing sewage,) deaths, 3,476—130 in 10,000 living.

These figures should be well noted, for they mean thousands of unnecessary deaths.

In Oxford, in 1832, the district of St. Clements had its supply from the sewage-receiving stream. The cholera cases were 74. In 1849, with pure water from the Headington springs, there were but three cases. In 1854 there were 18 cases—still a small number in comparison with the rest of Oxford. In the city gaol, 1832 and 1849, there were no cases; in the county gaol, 1832, there were two cases, in 1849, 14 cases. In 1854 the city gaol was again quite free of cholera, and nearly so of diarrhœa; while the county gaol, admirably managed, and not far from the other gaol, was again attacked, and 25 cases of cholera and diarrhœa occurred. It was now discovered that a nearly stagnant millpond and a drain from the prison ran into the stream, within ten feet of the supply pipe for the prison use, from which place the kitchen coppers were supplied, and the soup and gruel made. The supply pipes were at once cut off, and during the rest of the epidemic time but four cases of cholera and diarrhœa occurred, not one of which was fatal.

The requirements to be considered in connection with water supply are, that it should be sufficient, and that it should be pure. The supply will certainly be far purer under the constant than under the intermittent system. From what we observe as to the almost universal unfitness of the means of storage among the poor, some of the conditions being probably more or less irremovable—its usually unclean situation and condition and from the dangers resulting from the use of impure water, it is no doubt in the highest degree desirable to have a constant supply, and that this should, if possible, be compassed at any reasonable cost.

The question of an efficient supply upon this system depends it is said, mainly upon the prevention of waste. Waste is very great indeed under the present system, and it might very probably be found, that very little increased waste would occur under the new—some competent witnesses say it would be actually much less. It is said, upon good authority, that half the water supplied in London is wasted; in Glasgow, 15 gallons out of 39; in Birmingham, so much, that it is considered water could, but for this, be supplied at half or a third of the present cost.

To abate this presumed waste, water-meters are used in many places—about 500 in Glasgow. No doubt, as usual, a greater demand would lead to the discovery of a cheap and efficient apparatus. Mr. Manwaring, of Southampton, has a cheap and simple one for water-closets'; and there is one not very cheap and not very simple, in use for drinking purposes, in this and other parishes.

The advantages of a constant supply are enormous. The poor would certainly obtain their quantity, which they now rarely if ever do; and if supplied within the house it is not at all probable that there would be much waste. The evidence as will be seen at the end of this paper is, that even out of the house, increased trust begets increased care, and the people so supplied all say there is no waste to speak of. In answer to the application of the Bermondsey Vestry, the Southwark Company sent a report which, at the first sight, appears to be a complete condemnation of the constant system. The statement of the engineer is, to say the least of it, very curious, when compared with the answers from the officials of the various localities enjoying the benefits of a constant supply; and it appears still more inconsistent with his own evidence on another occasion.

He now says a constant supply cannot be—that it is a failure. They say, "We have enjoyed it for years, and it answers admirably." The result, Mr. Quick says, of the whole evidence coming from different localities, and arising under a great variety of circumstances and conditions is conclusive against the system. It must, however, be recollected that he is the professional advocate of the water company. Wherever the experiment has been tried, he says, it has entailed the greatest inconvenience on both the companies supplying and on the consumers. "In no single instance," he says, "it is believed has it succeeded in giving a really constant supply." "In the towns of Bristol, Croydon, Dover, Wolverhampton, Preston, Woolwich, Rugby, and others, where the works have been laid out with every provision to meet the requirements of a constant supply, it is found that, either from wilful or accidental waste, the system has proved more or less completely a failure, after entailing upon the ratepayers an enormous expenditure." Already from Preston, Croydon and Worthing have denials and explanations come, rendering it more than difficult to understand Mr. Quick's adverse, but not disinterested statements.

Such are the leading points in Mr. Quick's report sent to the Bermondsey Vestry. It does not, however, appear that Mr. Quick, the Southwark Company's engineer, was always quite so confident as to the impracticability of the constant system. In his evidence to the Board of Health, he states the waste, under the intermittent system, as tested in an instance or two by himself, to be thrice the quantity used; that the water in butts and cisterns is liable to become tainted, unless they are properly situated and attended to. In one case of constant supply, in which he was himself concerned, he says the difference was very great in favour of the new mode-there was no more quarrelling for water. The advantage was so great that increased rents could easily be obtained; and he thinks the advantage might be extended not only for the benefit of the people, but for the company also. There were difficulties, he said, but they were manageable. These are perhaps the reasons why his own tenants have in one parish been for years supplied on the constant system without cisterns. He certainly advised cisterns, but then he is careful to explain that they were not to be reservoirs, but only to prevent waste at low levels. The water, he said, when exposed to a tainted atmosphere, becomes tainted, but taken direct from the main, it is very pure.

Report on Constant Water Supply.

Now lately, as we know, a new arrangement has been come to in London in connection with fires. An extensive establishment is in process of formation, and a tax is levied to maintain it. The constant supply of water is of the greatest importance in connection with this question. If all be true that is in evidence, and the evidence appears to be of the best, then the question of preventing or putting out fires is comparatively cheap and easy if you only connect it with a constant water supply. The great objections put forth by the water companies against the constant system appear, according to the evidence, to be connected rather with the ease and profit of the companies than with any public good, or even with the question of our getting our money's worth.

What occasion have we to consider these 'people? They in no way consider us; they break up our best streets without need; they stop our traffic; they appear to use but little forecast to put down their pipes when we are making anew our roads, but too often immediately tear them up again. They stand upon the bond, upon the Act of Parliament made under different circumstances.

The tearing up that grand new street, the Southwark-street, was a vile bit of business.

Let us see whether, having to pay a fire rate, the time is come to adjust our water supply, and our water rate; and, if so, then must we at once organise, for this purpose, a working committee of the London Vestries.

The evidence appears to be clear enough. Mr. Martin, in 1850, resident engineer of the Wolverhampton Waterworks, says: "The jet-pipe of the constant service was, by its ready application and great force of water, the means of preserving a large amount of property from destruction; and satisfactory experiments were afterwards made for a Birmingham fire office." Mr. Storrat reports of Paisley :--- "It is scarcely possible to burn a house, the flow of water is so great and continuous-an ordinary floor of a house can be filled in ten minutes. In nine fires out of ten, if fire-plugs are placed at convenient distances on the mains, fire engines will be very seldom required." Fires, of course, get sometimes out of control, by reason of the time it usually takes to get water to act upon them. A little, well scattered, would at first suffice; leave it a little longer, there would be enormous waste with little good-with sometimes more harm than good. In London it takes, on the average, about 30 minutes to get the water to the fire; on the constant system it could be brought to bear within five minutes upon it. To use the auctioneer's words, in such a case as this, "Time is the essence of the contract." Mr. Gale, of Glasgow, says :--- "In the event of fires, the water is constantly at hand; the plugs may be opened without delay, and the supply, with such pressure as there is in Glasgow, Stirling, or Kilmarnock, has a better effect than engines. Fires have," he says, " in this way been put quite out before the arrival of the engines." Mr. Baddeley, inspector to the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, says :--- "Of 838 fires in my list, with the means of supplying water immediately, two-thirds would have been stopped at once. On the south of the Thames there is constant delay; and with a 'spreader,' very little water used early would suffice." Mr. Quick's evidence is conclusive in favour, his present adverse views forwarded to the Bermondsey Vestry notwithstanding. He says hose may be attached to the main in less than a minute, and that when attached it would be far before any engine-jets from a 20-inch main would deliver water in a continuous stream 70 feet high. The smallest street, he says, might have a 3-inch main, affording one jet which would deliver 40 feet high-equivalent, that is, to a

power of one engine and twenty men always in readiness at almost every house door, to act at one minute's notice in case of fire. Mr. Braidwood was of opinion that to have water on night and day in all mains and services would be a great advantage as to fires; and he complained of the great want of water in time of need, in South London especially. Mr. Newlands, of Liverpool, says :--- "Serious fires are now seldom heard of, for before the flames can gain head the jets can generally be played upon them ; and this early time is the only time there is a chance of subduing them." No doubt, in the case of warehouses filled with inflammable matter, even this might not succeed as we could wish; but even here, water in time, in continuous flow and powerful jet, must be better than water not in time. At Hamburgh, in 1842, 2,000 houses and public buildings were destroyed in a three days' fire. Mr. Lindley, the civil engineer, who chiefly rebuilt the city, will tell us how they profited by the lesson. After that, let us hasten to profit by it also. "Throughout the whole length of the pipeage are placed, at intervals of 40 yards, fire-plugs of three inches clear diameter. A jet can be applied in two minutes. The power of eight engines may thus be anywhere applied as quickly as the hose can be screwed on; and it may be introduced inside the house where the fire is. Fires have happened repeatedly in the part of the town rebuilt, but they have all been put out at once. If they had had to wait the usual time-twenty minutes or more-for engines and water, they would probably have led to extensive conflagrations. The effect of this rapid extinction of fires has brought another matter to light to the citizens of Hamburgh. The greater portion of the fires they found to be the work of incendiaries for the sake of insurance money. A person is absent, smoke is seen, the alarm is given, the door is forced open, the jet is applied, and so the fire is extinguished immediately. Now are discovered the arrangements made for the spread of the fire. "The saving of money alone," Mr, Lindley says, " by the prevention of fires, would be worth the whole expense of the like arrangement in London.

"And in connection with the same arrangements the jet is used in Hamburgh for watering the streets at a charge of 1d. per foot frontage per annum."

Mr. Gale (Report on Water Supply) says,—" As to the adoption of a constant supply in preference to an intermittent one, I think there can be but one opinion; and I feel satisfied that no one having had the experience of the former would ever think of falling back on the latter. The reasons are obvious—1st. It is less expensive in the annual outlay, fewer hands being required. 2nd. The water is less disturbed in the pipes, and is introduced into the houses in a fresher state than if allowed to stagnate in pipes and cisterns. 3rd. There is no necessity for tenements being supplied with tanks and cisterns (except, perhaps, in the case of water-closets). Lastly, in the event of fires, the water being constantly at hand, the plugs may be opened without delay. In some cases—in many cases—the use of fire-engines would be entirely dispensed with, as the fire would often be crushed out at the very beginning."

The Bermondsey Vestry, after Mr. Quick's condemnatory report, very wisely sought information literally at the fountain head. The answers from Manchester, Nottingham, Derby. Durham, Leeds, Glasgow, and Dundee, in which places the constant supply is in use, are very clear indeed as to the advantages of the system, and as to its complete success. Manchester—"The advantages of this system over any other are too obvious to require enumeration; it has been for many years in full and satisfactory operation within this city."

Report on Constant Water Supply.

Nottingham-"The supply for 120,000 persons is constant, and is most efficiently giveninvaluable in cases of fires." Derby-" Far more convenient than the intermittent supply." Durham-"The inhabitants of this city have a constant supply of water from the water company, found to be the most convenient for all parties, and efficient in its operation. The intermittent system would give great dissatisfaction here." Leeds-"We hope never to have resort to the intermittent supply again." Glasgow-"We have a daily supply of 20,000,000 gallons among 400,000 persons. It is really and literally constant, and is of the greatest convenience and advantage to all classes. We afford a conclusive refutation of the doctrines propounded by the engineer of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company." The Leeds correspondent strongly recommends the serious consideration of Mr. Bateman's plan of a supply from Wales. Dundee-" Our supply is constant night and day. I never heard of any inconvenience to company or consumers." Ashton-under-Lyne-"Additional experience has only more deeply confirmed the opinions as to the importance and economy of a continuous distribution of water for domestic purposes, by which tanks, ball taps and turncock's wages are wholly saved, without anything existing in the unlimited supply system to counterbalance these expenses, except, perhaps, that of laying down larger mainpipes. Indeed daily experience is establishing in this part of England, that a constant and unlimited supply is by far the cheapest method of supplying a given number of dwellinghouses with water; and that the system is not practically attended with that wasteful consumption of the precious fluid which the term unlimited might seem to imply."

It might be well also to enquire of the townspeople referred to in Mr. Quick's report, although the evidence seems so good and so strong in favour of the constant supply, that probably failures, if such should come to light, might be easily explained.

It must, however, be very clearly understood that, under any circumstances, very little increased supply of water can be got from the present sources. At least a fourth of the water of the Thames at Hampton or Teddington Lock is now taken from it for the supply of London. The companies are limited to a daily draw of 100,000,000 gallons; and in certain seasons, including those when the people need the largest supply of water, the river does not contain more than four times—sometimes, in dry seasons, little more than three times—that quantity. Much work, and some contrivance have to be supplied to keep the river up to its present condition. If much more water should be required, some other sources will have to be sought.

If London continues to increase as it has done, it must no doubt soon come to this. The London population is now about three and a quarter millions, and in about forty years it doubles itself—every year we increase about two in the hundred. If, therefore, we carry our ideas so far as 1900, we shall probably be between five and six millions of people; and this may be within the probable existence of some here. London is now supplied, as in 1848, by ten companies. In 1850, they supplied about 40½ million gallons daily; in 1856, 81 millions; in 1865, nearly 100 millions.

The Southwark Company's engineer considers that we should be well supplied with 15 gallons per individual per day; Mr. Hawksley allows 25 gallons; in Glasgow 45 gallons. In Liverpool they seem to consider 20 gallons a fair supply, and probably, with reasonable care, it would be. Nevertheless, one would have more if he could easily get it, for stint in water means a large number of very grave evils. The profit is very large and the supply

very unequal and insufficient, to what it might be if better managed. Surely, if the waste is everywhere one-half or three-fifths, some better plan might be adopted, so as to make the present amount nearly if not quite equal to our wants. One remedy which might be adopted in some cases, is to make the waste pipe where there is a sink, a very little smaller than the supply pipe—so to compel attention. The actual cost of raising water to the tops of houses for a year is estimated at 4d., while the companies exact from 10s. to several pounds for high deliveries. There is no help for the consumer, the districts being more or less parcelled out among the companies.

The gross revenue of seven principal water companies in 1864 was £702,059; the working expenses, £275,547; the profit to pay dividends, interest, &c., £404,585. For this money they are said to supply 108,000,000 gallons to 470,000 houses, through 3,290 miles of main and branch pipes.

From the experience of extra-metropolitan corporations, and from the absurdity of making this first necessary of life a monopoly, yielding an absurd profit; from the fact that it is very unequally distributed, and the poor often get little or none, we must conclude that it would be far better that private companies should not be permitted much longer to supply water, but that it should be in the hands of responsible municipalities, acting on the general behalf without profit, and so supplying the maximum that can be supplied up to the full wants of the poor and rich at the very lowest cost.

Waste in the constant system is not so certain as interested witnesses would have us believe; nor would the alteration of apparatus be so great as is set forth. The intermittent system requires larger pipes, there are sediments. The constant supply requires piping of about half the size, and there is no sediment. People would be likely to take what they want, while at present there is a great waste not observed or not controlled. Mr. Storrat, a witness before the Board of Health, was most decidedly in favour of the constant supply system, in the interest of both company and consumer, and he believed there would be far less waste of water. He said the water was so much better; it was at all times clear and cool, and the pipes, he considered, would last three times longer. It may as well be mentioned that, in case of any very shameful lack of supply or quality, a remedy is supplied by the Act of Parliament as it stands :--- "Any twenty inhabitants dissatisfied with their supply may at any time memorialise the Board of Trade, and in most cases the Board will cause inquiry to be made within a month." This remedy appears to depend a little upon the disposition of the ministers for the time being. So far the minister has not shown himself altogether acquainted with the condition and wants of the lower people. For instance, one minister does not see that gasworks near a park would be very injurious or unpleasant to the people. Another thinks the present water supply is good and ample, it being the case, nevertheless, that tens of thousands of poor people in London have, for all purposes, only about three gallons of dirty, more or less dangerous, water daily. For further information as to the present condition of things, late numbers of the Edinburgh and Fortnightly Reviews may with advantage be consulted; and upon the general subject, "Hughes's Treatise on Water Works," (Weale's cheap series), and the masterly and invaluable blue books, published, with maps and plans, by the Board of Health in 1850. It remains for the committee to recommend this Vestry to join the Bermondsey Vestry and others in seeking a constant supply, to be first fully and fairly tried in limited spaces among the rich and

Report on Constant Water Supply.

among the poor, and in ways which may seem to insure a successful issue, and then, if practicable, to extend it to the whole parish; and, whether or no, at once to urge a Sunday supply in the poorest districts at least. It would also be well in the face of a possible advent of cholera to impress strongly the companies that the supply must be even fastidiously pure.

APPENDIX.

It appears necessary to add that several places reported as being now supplied under the constant system, have been visited by members of the Vestry and officers. e. g.

- Crown Court, Whitechapel. 14 houses supplied now six months by water waste preventer, which has "scarcely ever been out of order." The people state they would not on any account be without it. The water clear, good and abundant.
- Garden Court. 14 houses supplied by a water waste preventer of another kind. The people report "they have not been really without water but once in 7 years."
- Osborne Court. Supplied as in Garden Court. Waste preventer, "not out of order, never." They are never without water, which is plenty and clear.
- New Court. 15 houses. A tap on the constant system to every house. There is little or no waste. The water is cooler and more pleasant than that from the waste preventer. This mode of supply is of course the only really constant supply preferred by the officers and by the inhabitants, and has been 7 years in most successful operation.
- Nealroy's Court. 3 houses supplied by a waste preventer during 8 or 9 years. It is in very good condition, and has never been out of order.
- The different modes have all been so successful that the constant supply is now in full operation in 17 places. The water closets are flushed by the people, which in poor places supplied "constant" appears to be regularly and properly done.
- York Place, St. George's, Southwark. 16 houses reported as belonging to Mr. Quick, the engineer of the Southwark Company, who declares the constant supply system to be very expensive, and all but impracticable. *His own houses here are supplied on the constant* system. The water is on night and day, and has been so with scarcely any intermission for several (9 or 10) years. There are, as in New Court, no butts or cisterns. The water here is conveyed along a horizontal iron pipe 3 feet from the ground, and is drawn behind each house, chiefly through screw down taps. It is clear, cool and pleasant. The children seldom if ever meddle, and there is no appreciable waste. Water closets are flushed by the tenants.

There is no evidence in any of the cases that any water meter has been in use. Complaints were made in some of these cases, and have been made in others, that persons not

resident, fetch or "steal" the water. An argument of the very strongest kind for that complete supply for every body which will effectually prevent begging, borrowing or "stealing." It must not be forgotten that the words " constant supply," as connected with water waste prevention, can only mean a partial supply, outside the house, which has to be fetched chiefly of course for drinking purposes; and which must be supplemented by some other supply for all other purposes. It has therefore no meaning at all, as standing in the way of the constant and only effectual kind of supply for every house-such as that here described of New Court, Whitechapel, and York Place, St. George's, Southwark. Except in the case of water closets, and at first perhaps not even in these, no butts or cisterns would be required, and as here shown, little or no waste of water would in any way occur; so Mr. Quick's statement of works and expenses (Report of Bermondsey Vestry, p.p. 5, 6), can have no meaning in opposition to a really constant supply. As to his alarming exposition of the great expense of alterations; it is in evidence from competent judges that the pipes would require but little alteration; that the expense of adapting them to houses would be trifling, and that when new pipes should come to be required, much smaller ones would generally be found sufficient; and that, furthermore, wear and tear would be greatly decreased in substituting a moderate continued pressure for the sudden and frequently repeated great strain of an intermittent rush of water into the pipes.

time is no exidence in any of the cases that, any water motor, has been in use. Com-

ldom if ever meddle, and there is no approxible water. Water el

very good conditions, and has never boos very

THE PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

THE last of the following letters having been submitted to the Vestry at their meeting held on the 3rd day of July, 1866, and the first and second having then been read as introductory and explanatory thereof, the Vestry—

" RESOLVED,

That the correspondence now read be printed in the Annual Report of the Vestry now passing through the Press.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS TO THE REV. DR. ALLEN, RECTOR OF THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

> Charity Commission, 8, York Street, St. James's Square, S. W. 10th February, 1866.

c 13459

SOUTHWARK. ST. GEORGE.-PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

REV. SIR,

The Commissioners have received an application from the Incumbent of the new Parishes or Ecclesiastical Districts of St. Jude, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Stephen, and St. Paul, which have been formed out of part of the original Parish of St. George, requesting an order for the establishment of a scheme, whereby the benefits of such of the Charitable Endowments established for the benefit of the old parish, as may be properly divisible, may be apportioned to the new parishes.

The request seems to the Commissioners to be fair and reasonable; and, in the event of their receiving a sufficient application, (as hereinafter explained) they would propose to exercise their jurisdiction by making an order directing that the nett income of each Charity to be affected thereby, should be divided by the present Trustees into a stated number of equal parts, and that certain fixed shares should be paid by them to Trustees in each new parish, who would be appointed by the order, for receiving and applying the share of that parish, whilst the control now exercised by the existing Trustees would remain undisturbed so far as relates to the *present* parish of St. George.

The Charities to which the proposed Order would apply are the following :--Sayer's, Robert Shawe's, William Evans', James Savage's, Edward Dudson's, S. Skydmore's, John Scragg's, Lawrence Scamp's, William Cowper's, Samuel Simmond's, William and Mary Brook's, Bernard Hyde's, Henry Smith's, Humphrey William's, William Brooke's, Thomas Grayson's, Elizabeth Belcher's, so much of Samuel Delaforce's as is applicable for the education of children in the Charity Schools in the parish, and for decayed families, Sir John Fenner's, Edward Martin's, and Mary Phillips'; and also the right of nominating inmates of the Drapers' Almshouses.

The basis on which the apportionment would be made is that of population; and, according to the Clergy List for the current year, the number of inhabitants of the present Parish of St. George and of the four new Parishes would appear to be as follows :---

S. George	00.1		 	 	 26,300
S. Jude		••	 	 	 6,968
S. Mary M	agdal	en	 	 	 9,383
S. Stephen			 	 	 5,260
S. Paul			 	 	 7,699

and it is proposed to direct that the whole income of all the Charities above mentioned (except the last) shall be divided into 110 equal parts, to be distributed in the following proportions, viz:—

To	S.	George			· · ·	 	 	52]	parts.	
	S.	Jude				 	 	14	,,,	
2	S.	Mary Ma	gdal	len		 	 	18	,,	
	S.	Stephen				 	 	11	,,	
		Paul							,,	

As to the last mentioned Charity, viz :---the Drapers' Alms Houses, the proposed Scheme would direct that each of the new Parishes be empowered to nominate inmates in a ratio similar to that which would govern the distribution of the income; and it would probably be sufficient to direct that of the nine appointments now made by S. George, the new Parishes should each be authorised to fill one, leaving the remaining five to be filled by deserving objects selected by the officers of the Parish of S. George.

Such is an outline of the Scheme which the Commissioners would propose to establish by their order : but as yet they have received no sufficient application, to enable them to proceed in the matter. Under the provisions contained in the "Charitable Trusts Amendment 'Act, 1855," (18 and 19 Vict. c. 124, s. 10) the Board is empowered to make orders apportioning the benefit of Charities, the gross yearly income whereof does not exceed £30—and by the "Charitable Trusts Acts, 1860," (23 and 24 Vict. c. 136, s. 2) this power is extended to the making of Orders establishing Schemes for the administration of Charities; but the 4th Section of the last mentioned Act restricts this power to the case of Charities of which the yearly income amounts to £50 or upwards, except upon the application of the Trustees, under their hands.

Correspondence respecting the Parochial Charities.

I am to request that you will communicate with the Trustees or Administrators of the several Parochial Charities above mentioned, and inform me whether or not you and they will sign the requisite form of application to the Board.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY M. VANE, SECRETARY.

The Rev. HUGH ALLEN, D.D.,

St. George's Rectory, Southwark.

FROM THE BOARD OF CHURCHWARDENS AND OVERSEERS OF THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE THE

to extra hat it tout that it the comes of

MARTYR, SOUTHWARK TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

St. George⁻ the Martyr, Southwark, Vestry Hall, Borough Road, S.E. February 21st, 1866.

c. 13459.

SOUTHWARK. ST. GEORGE.-PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

SIR,

Your letter of the 10th addressed to the Rev. Dr. Allen, the Rector of this parish has been by him communicated to this Board. In reply we beg to remind the Commissioners that so lately as the year 1862 a solemn and exhaustive investigation into the administration of all the Charities of this Parish was instituted by the Commissioners and conducted by examination on Oath by John Simons, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

It is believed that a reference to the report thereupon made by him will show that no parts of the Parish of St. George the Martyr Southwark have become in any degree excluded through their erection into "Parishes for Ecclesiastical Purposes" from their full share in both the administration and the benefits of the Parochial Charities. At no time have either the Administrators or the Recipients been selected—nor are they now—from one part more than another of the whole Parish of St. George the Martyr. The Trustees and other Administrators are chosen by the Vestry of the entire Parish who are themselves elected by the Parishioners of the entire Parish i. e. of all the Parishes. "The present Parish of St. George the Martyr Southwark except only for Ecclesiastical purposes" is neither in extent nor constituents other than it has ever been. With regard to the Drapers' Alms Houses (Walters' Charity) the Court of Chancery has recently decided that the right of Election of the inmates of the Alms-houses is vested in the Parishioners

generally of the entire Parish. Under this decision therefore all the Parishioners of all the Sub-parishes enjoy an equal advantage with the other Parishioners of St. George the Martyr whether as Electors or Beneficiaries.

Since the investigation by the Assistant Commissioner, the Vestry of the entire Parish have had under consideration the appointment of new Trustees which has become necessary in relation to some of the Charities through the reduction of the number by deaths removals &c. The Vestry have decided on making application to the Charity Commissioners to vest all the Freeholds and Funded Property of the Charities in the Official Trustee and to make Orders appointing the Vestry as representing the entire Parish to be the Administrators of the Charities. An informal application was made to the Commissioners to ascertain whether the plan would meet with their approval and at an interview between one of the Commissioners and the Vestry Clerk that approval was understood to be very cordially and distinctly given. It has not however yet been found practicable to complete all the enquiries necessary in order duly to prepare the papers for the formal applications to the Commissioners, but it is hoped that in the course of a very short time those enquiries will be so far effected as that the formal applications in respect to some of the Charities may be at once submitted to the Commissioners. The Plan proposed by the Vestry would insure to all the Sub-Parishes their due share in the administration and the benefits of the Parochial Charities and at the same time perpetuate the administration of them in the hands of the Parishioners; whereas the division contemplated of the Charities among the Parishes would to a large extent transfer from the people to the Incumbents of the Sub-Parishes (through the absence therein of any efficient popular institutions) a patronage and power which the Rector of the entire Parish has never had nor sought.

This Board therefore respectfully request that the Commissioners will comply with the applications which will now very shortly be made to them on behalf of the proper representatives of all the Parishioners of the entire Parish i. e. of all the included Parishes.

We are, Sir,

Yours Obediently,

CHARLES SAUNDERS, Rector's Warden, HENRY PALMER, Renter Warden, BERIAH DREW, Puisne Warden. JOHN WHALE, SHOLTO F. HENLEY, GEORGE GRIFFITH, ARTHUR HOOLE,

Appointed by the Vestry of, and acting for, the entire Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

DANIEL BIRT, Vestry CLERK.

H. M. VANE, Esq.,

Secretary to the Charity Commission.

FROM THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS TO THE REV. J. MEE, INCUMBENT OF ST. JUDE'S, A PARISH FOR ECCLESIASTICAL PURPOSES WITH IN THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

Charity Commission,

8, York Street, St. James's Square, S. W.,

22nd June, 1866.

Hob. Ha. The Charities of St. George the Martyr, Southwark. 13459.

Rev. SIR,

1. The Commissioners have now considered the question of apportioning the Charities of St. George's Parish which was raised in the year 1862 and has now been raised again.

2. They think that great weight is due to the reasoning of the Vestry who urge that the Charities are under the administration of officers and of trustees who represent the entire original parish and who have no motive to favor one portion rather than another.

3. Indeed it seems to the Commissioners that a careful administration of the Charities from one centre is more likely in such a place as Southwark to lead to beneficial results than an administration from five different centres and that the former system should be continued unless it is at variance with the constitution of the Charities or unless it is found in fact to lead to maladministration.

4. You appear in the first place to think that there is something in the constitution of the Charities adverse to the present system.

In your letter of the 13th Decr. 1865 you say "we hold it to be practically impossible "that the Rector and Churchwardens of the mother district can be personally acquainted "with the most deserving cases in the new districts, and we deem it our 'imperative duty to "the poor in our respective parishes to ask that the Incumbents of the new parishes and "their Wardens, who must of necessity know more of their own districts than the Rector "of the old parish and his Wardens, should distribute under certain regulations, appor-"tionments of the Charities in each parish.

Again in your letter of the 4th instant you say "We respectfully but most earnestly "enter our protest against the proposed administration of the Charities by such a corpora-"tion as the Vestry inasmuch as the Charities were for the most part to be administered "by Clergy and Churchwardens. We deeply regret to observe from the letter of the 21st "February how much the Rector of the Parish Church has been ignored and trust the "Commissioners will feel the necessity for an administration more in accordance with the "intentions of the donors."

5. It appears to the Commissioners that you cannot know to how slight a degree the Clerical and even the Eccleslastical element enters into the administration of the Charities. One Charity alone consisting of 30s. a year is committed to the administration of the Rector; one alone of £4 10s. 0d. a year to that of the Rector and Churchwardens: two amounting

to £79 a year are entrusted to the Rector Churchwardens and Overseers: two amounting to £206 a year to the Rector Churchwardens and inhabitants: from the administration of the remaining Charities which have an income of £607 a year the Rector is excluded, the Trustees being either the Churchwardens alone or the Overseers alone or the Churchwardens and Overseers with eleven Trustees appointed by the Vestry. The Commissioners learn from Mr. Simons' Report, that there are three Churchwardens, of whom two are elected by the Vestry, and four Overseers all elected by the Vestry. It is therefore obvious that as regards all but the most insignificant portion of the Charities the Vestry have of ancient right, the principal voice in the management.

6. Dr. Allen on whose behalf you make a complaint, does not himself complain of this state of things. In the year 1862 he gave evidence as follows :—"I would give my opinion "everywhere that Charities ought to be distributed by laymen; for if distributed by the "Clergy of any Churches, they would be biased to those constituting their own flock. "This is my opinion after 25 years experience." On the present occasion Dr. Allen has not come forward at all.

7. Is there then, the Commissioners would ask, any maladministration?

In the first place they understand from Mr. Simons' Report, that great and unusual care has been exercised in ascertaining the recipients; that recommendations are received from every Ratepayer, and that the Trustees are divided into parties who take each a separate portion of the Parish, and visit every person so recommended, and that no distinction of locality has ever been made.

8. Such being the general system, are there any particular instances of partiality or injustice? You hint that there are, but say you do not specify them from motives which certainly meet with the hearty approval and respect of the Commissioners. Your opponents say that none can be adduced.

I am here to observe that in the opinion of the Commissioners instances of individual wrong should be of a very decided character, and should be such as are apt to recur, in order to invalidate a system of administration worked apparently with care by those who apparently are under no temptation to be unjust, and the Commissioners entertain great doubts whether you can make such a case as would be requisite for your purpose. Their reasons are these : on the Inspection in 1862, the Incumbents of St. Jude's, St. Paul's, and St. Mary's, gave evidence. The Incumbent of St. Paul's was the Rev. Thomas Howlett, who joins in your present application. The Incumbent of St. Mary's was the Rev. Alfred Snape, who' also joins. The Incumbent of St. Jude's was your predecessor, the Rev. Francis Cruse. They all concurred in saying that they had no complaint against the Trustees, or against their administration of the Charities; they claim an apportionment as of right, and in order that the Ministers of the Sub-Parishes might have a voice in the administration. The Incumbent of St. Stephen's, who also joins in your present application, did not appear at all. No other evidence was given to support the claim for apportionment while evidence of the character I have before referred to was given against it. It is clear, therefore, that up to November 1862, there was nothing in the shape of maladministration. The Commissioners are reluctant to suppose, without proof, that any can have sprung up since that time.

Correspondence respecting the Parochial Charities.

10. The result is, that the Commissioners are of opinion that on the case presented to them the reasons in favor of continuing the present system prevail, and they feel bound not to disturb it.

A copy of this letter is sent to the Vestry.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY M. VANE, Scoretary.

63

Rev. J. MEE,

St. Jude's Parsonage,

Southwark, S.E.

Printed by Francis Passmore, 60, Borough Road, Southwark.

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