

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

**Contributors**

St. George the Martyr (Southwark, London, England). Parish Council.  
Waldo, F. J.

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VESTRY of St. GEORGE THE MARTYR,  
SOUTHWARK.

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40th ANNUAL REPORT,

BEING THE REPORT FOR THE

Year Ending March 25th, 1896.

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CONTAINING

A LIST OF THE VESTRYMEN AND AUDITORS

AND OF

THE OFFICERS OF THE VESTRY;

ALSO

*AN ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT*

SHEWING THE

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE

WITH THE

*Statement of the Allowance of the Auditors,*

AND

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MONEYS OWING TO THE VESTRY

AND OF

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OWING BY THE VESTRY,

AND

A STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO DURING THE YEAR.

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TOGETHER WITH

ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS,

AND OTHERS IN RELATION TO

**THE PAROCHIAL CHARITIES,**

AND

THE ACCOUNTS IN ABSTRACT OF

THE OVERSEERS OF THE PARISH, THE GUARDIANS OF THE UNION,

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON, AND WATER COMPANIES.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE VESTRY.

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VESTRY HALL, BOROUGH ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

1896.

T. CORNELL, PRINTER TO THE VESTRY, 63, BOROUGH ROAD, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

# LIST OF VESTRYMEN.

## MARCH, 1896.

### Ex-Officio.

Rev. THORY GAGE GARDINER, M.A., J.P., <i>Rector</i>	30, Douglas Buildings, Marshalsea Road
Mr. WILLIAM NEVILLE, <i>Rector's Warden</i> ...	136, Southwark Bridge Road
" THOMAS HAYNES, <i>Rector's Warden</i> ...	26, Douglas Buildings, Marshalsea Road
" RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON, <i>Puisne Warden</i>	15, Waleran Buildings, Old Kent Road

### Ward No. 1.

Mr. JAMES CAVENDER .. .. .	212, Borough High Street.
" JAMES HOLMES ... .. .	10 & 11, H Block, Peabody Square, Blackfriars Road.
" JOHN HOWARD ... .. .	19, Ilfracombe buildings, Marshalsea Rd.
" ROBERT WILLIAM DYE ... .. .	17, Douglas Buildings Marshalsea Road.
Miss ELIZABETH HARRIET KENNY ... .. .	24, Douglas buildings, Marshalsea Road
Mr. CHARLES JEFFREY MARLOW ... .. .	39, Pocock Street

Mr. THOMAS HAYNES ... .. .	26, Douglas Buildings, Marshalsea Road
" JAMES HOGAN ... .. .	62, Borough Rd. (Resigned Dec. 17/95)
" WILLIAM BRAY ... .. .	39, Lant Street.
" JOHN SAUNDERS ... .. .	16, Gerridge Street.
" RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON ... .. .	15, Waleran Buildings, Old Kent Road
Miss ALICE ELIZABETH BUSK ... .. .	23, Douglas Buildings Marshalsea Road

Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, <i>Vice-Chairman</i> ... .. .	Farm House, Disney Street, Marshalsea Road.
" WILLIAM NEVILLE ... .. .	136, Southwark Bridge Road.
Rev. THORY GAGE GARDINER ( <i>Chairman</i> ) ... .. .	30, Douglas Buildings, Marshalsea Rd.
Mr. JOHN CALVER ... .. .	140, Southwark Bridge Road.
" DANIEL LOEBER ... .. .	161, Blackfriars Road.
" WILLIAM SAMUEL COOK ... .. .	33, Lant Street.

### Ward No. 2.

Mr. DAVID JONES ... .. .	11, Sturge Street.
Rev. WILLIAM HOOK LONGSDON ... .. .	29, Lant Street.
Mr. HENRY GEORGE RUSSELL ... .. .	112, Blackfriars Road.
" JAMES CROSS ... .. .	93, London Road.
" WILLIAM SAVAGE... .. .	171, Southwark Bridge Road

Mr. CHARLES JOHN DOWNING ... .. .	50 & 51, London Road.
" WILLIAM JOHN HARVEY ... .. .	200, Southwark Bridge Road.
" JAMES BENHAM ... .. .	29, Oswin Street.
" JAMES THOMAS KIMBER ... .. .	42, Ontario Street.
" GEORGE CUBITT ... .. .	28, Ontario Street.

**Ward 2** (continued).

Mr. ALEXANDER HAWKINS...	...	...	...	126, London Road.
„ THOMAS DAVIES ...	...	...	...	22, London Road.
„ ALFRED PAULL ...	...	...	...	20, St. George's Road.
„ WILLIAM SAMUEL BROWN ...	...	...	...	41, Lavender Hill, Wandsworth Road, S.W.
„ EDWARD CHARLES MIDDLEDITCH	...	...	...	167, Queen's Buildings, Scovell Road

**Ward No. 3.**

Mr. JOSEPH THORNTON ...	...	...	...	178, Old Kent Road.
„ FREDERICK LODER WATERS...	...	...	...	79, Old Kent Road.
„ JOHN COVINTON BARR...	...	...	...	195, Borough High Street.
„ THOMAS JOHN SMITH ...	...	...	...	40, Long Lane.
„ GEORGE ALBERT CANE ...	...	...	...	243, New Kent Road

Mr. OLIVER ALLDEN ...	...	...	...	180, Old Kent Road.
„ GEORGE CARTER ...	...	...	...	211, Old Kent Road.
„ ROBERT DREWITT HILTON ...	...	...	...	108, Old Kent Road.
„ WILLIAM JOHN SCUDAMORE	...	...	...	1a, Surrey Square
„ JAMES SPRUNT ...	...	...	...	254, Old Kent Road. (Resigned Jan. 20/96)

Mr. THOMAS EMARY ...	...	...	...	122, Old Kent Road
„ WILLIAM ARTHUR FARMER ...	...	...	...	202, Old Kent Road.
„ HENRY EDWIN SAMBROOK ...	...	...	...	37, Old Kent Road.
„ WILLIAM GOODRICH ...	...	...	...	196, Old Kent Road. (Resigned Feb. 6/96.)
„ PETER KILPATRICK ...	...	...	...	32, Old Kent Road.

**AUDITORS.**

<b>Ward No. 1.</b> —Mr. EDMUND WASHINGTON KNIGHT	...	...	...	272, Borough High Street.
<b>Ward No. 2.</b> —Mr. GEORGE POCOCK	...	...	...	235, Southwark Bridge Road.
<b>Ward No. 3.</b> —Mr. JOHN GIBBERD	...	...	...	89, Old Kent Road

# MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES, 1896.

**Vestry Meetings—Every Alternate Tuesday at 6.30 p.m.**

CHAIRMAN, REV. THORY GAGE GARDINER, M.A., J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, MR. THOMAS HUNTER, L.C.C.

## WORKS.

**NIGHT of MEETING, on the THURSDAY**  
following the Vestry Meeting, at 7 p.m.

*Chairman, RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON.*

*Vice-Chairman, MR. THOMAS HAYNES.*

- MR. OLIVER ALDEN.
- " WILLIAM BRAY.
- " WILLIAM SAMUEL BROWN.
- " JAMES CAVENDER.
- " JAMES CROSS.
- " CHARLES JOHN DOWNING.
- " ROBERT WILLIAM DYE.
- " WILLIAM ARTHUR FARMER.
- " WILLIAM JOHN HARVEY.
- " JAMES HOGAN (Resigned Dec. 17/95)
- " THOMAS HUNTER, L.C.C.
- " JAMES THOMAS KIMBER.
- " HENRY EDWIN SAMBROOK.
- " THOMAS JOHN SMITH.

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SEWERS.

**NIGHT of MEETING, on the FRIDAY**  
following the Vestry Meeting, at 6.30 p.m.

*Chairman, MR. WILLIAM NEVILLE.*

*Vice-Chairman, MR. DANIEL S. LOEBER.*

- MR. JOHN COVINTON BARR.
- MISS ALICE ELIZABETH BUSK.
- MR. JOHN CALVER.
- " GEORGE CARTER.
- " WILLIAM SAMUEL COOK.
- " THOMAS DAVIES.
- " THOMAS EMARY.
- " JOHN HOWARD.
- MISS ELIZABETH HARRIET KENNY.
- REV. WILLIAM HOOK LONGSDON.
- MR. HENRY GEORGE RUSSELL.
- " WILLIAM SAVAGE.
- " WILLIAM JOHN SCUDAMORE.
- " JOSEPH THORNTON, L.C.C.

## GENERAL PURPOSES AND TREES AND OPEN SPACES.

**NIGHT of MEETING, on the TUESDAY**  
following the Vestry Meeting, at 6 p.m.

*Chairman, MR. THOMAS HAYNES.*

*Vice-Chairman, MR. ALFRED PAULL.*

- MR. JAMES BENHAM.
- " GEORGE ALFRED CANE.
- " GEORGE CUBITT.
- " WILLIAM GOODRICH. (Resigned  
Feb. 6, 1896).
- " ALEXANDER HAWKINS.
- " ROBERT DREWITT HILTON.
- " JAMES HENRY HOLMES.
- " DAVID JONES.
- " PETER KILPATRICK.
- " CHARLES JEFFREY MARLOW.
- " EDWARD CHARLES MIDDLEDITCH
- " JOHN SAUNDERS.
- " JAMES SPRUNT. (Resigned Jan.  
20th, 1896.)
- " FREDERICK LODER WATERS.

## FINANCE.

**NIGHT of MEETING, on the TUESDAY**  
following the Vestry Meeting, at 7 p.m.

*Chairman, MR. WILLIAM SAMUEL COOK.*

*Vice-Chairman, MR. JAMES HENRY HOLMES.*

- MR. WILLIAM SAMUEL BROWN.
- " JAMES CAVENDER.
- " ROBERT WILLIAM DYE.
- " THOMAS EMARY.
- " RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON
- " WILLIAM GOODRICH. (Resigned  
February 6th, 1896.)
- " THOMAS HAYNES.
- " ROBERT DREWITT HILTON.
- " JOHN HOWARD.
- " DANIEL S. LOEBER.
- " EDWARD CHARLES MIDDLEDITCH.
- " WILLIAM NEVILLE.
- " HENRY EDWIN SAMBROOK.
- " JAMES SPRUNT. (Resigned Jan.  
20th, 1896.)



## MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES

*(Continued).*

## Finance.

Mr. WILLIAM SAMUEL BROWN.	Mr. ROBERT DREWITT HILTON.
" JAMES CAVENDER.	" JAMES HY. HOLMES (Vice-Chairman.)
" WILLIAM SAMUEL COOK (Chairman).	" JOHN HOWARD.
" ROBERT WILLIAM DYE.	" DANIEL S. LOEBER.
" THOMAS EMARY	" EDWARD CHARLES MIDDLEDITCH.
" RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON.	" WILLIAM NEVILLE.
" WILLIAM GOODRICH. (Resigned Feb. 6, 1896.)	" HENRY EDWIN SAMBROOK.
" THOMAS HAYNES.	" JAMES SPRUNT. (Resigned Jan. 20/96.)

Rev. T. G. GARDINER, M.A., J.P.)  
 Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, L.C.C. } (*Ex-Officio*) of all Committees.  
 „ JOSEPH THORNTON, L.C.C.)

## OFFICERS.

## Vestry Clerk.

ALEXANDER MILLAR (Resigned Jan. 14th, 1896 ;  
Retired March 25th, 1896).

J. A. JOHNSON (Appointed March 24th, 1896), Solicitor... Vestry Hall.

## Medical Officer of Health.

FREDERICK J. WALDO, M.D., D.P.H.... Vestry Hall.

## Surveyor.

ALFRED MOSER HISCOCKS (Resigned June 4th, 1895).

OLIVER ERNEST WINTER (Appointed Sept. 10th, 1895) Vestry Hall.

## Clerk of Works.

J. T. SMITH (Resigned January 14th, 1896).

JAMES SUMMERS (Appointed February 11th, 1896 ... Vestry Hall.

## Sanitary Inspectors.

JOHN EDWARDS (*Chief*) ... Vestry Hall.

JOSEPH ALLEN ANSCOMBE ... Vestry Hall.

JAMES WEATHERITT ... Vestry Hall.

W. HOLDEN RALPH ... Vestry Hall.

## Assistant Clerks.

THOMAS BROWN (*Accountant*) ... Vestry Hall.

EDWARD FORSEY BRION (*Rate Clerk*) ... Vestry Hall.

HENRY HUME... Vestry Hall.

FRANK O. WRIGHT ... Vestry Hall.

VINCENT A. BALLS ... Vestry Hall.

CHARLES BLACKSHAW (*Prime Cost Clerk*) ... Vestry Hall.

GEORGE COOPER FAIRCHILD (*Public Health Clerk*) ... Vestry Hall.

## Messenger.

CHARLES GRAY (Resigned February 18th, 1896.)

JAMES WHEELER (Appointed April 7th, 1896) ... Vestry Hall

# Vestry of St. George the Martyr,

→\*SOUTHWARK.\*←

## Return of Attendances

AT

VESTRY & COMMITTEE MEETINGS,

March 26th, 1895 to March 25th, 1896.

Under Local Government Act, 1894.

The total Meetings during the above period were as follows:—

VESTRY AND COMMITTEE OF WHOLE VESTRY ... 29

STANDING COMMITTEES, VIZ:—

WORKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SEWERS	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
GENERAL PURPOSES AND TREES AND OPEN SPACES	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
FINANCE	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

SPECIAL COMMITTEES, viz:—

Baths and Washhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ladies' Lavatory	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reception House	..	...	...	...	...	10
Organisation of Office	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vacant Land	...	...	...	...	...	3
Charities	...	...	...	...	...	1
Surveyor's Duties	...	...	...	...	...	2
Appointment of Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Radcliffe's Claim	...	...	...	...	...	2
Superannuation of Vestry Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appointment of Vestry Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	4
						33

Carried forward ... .. 170



*Return of Attendances at Vestry and Committee Meetings*  
 —Continued.

Brought forward...	...	...	...	...	170
SUB-COMMITTEES, viz :—					
Death of Horse ...	...	...	...	...	1
Lighting...	...	...	...	...	3
Revision of Work...	...	...	...	...	7
Surveyor's Papers...	...	...	...	...	1
Collection of Dust...	...	...	...	...	1
Kell Street Demolition	...	...	...	...	1
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	..	2
Surveyor's Office and Clerk	...	...	...	...	1
Appointment of Messenger ..	..	...	...	...	1
Water Supply ...	...	...	...	...	2
Combined Drainage	...	...	..	...	1
Police Complaint <i>re</i> Belvedere Place	...	...	...	...	1
Fodder ...	...	...	...	...	1
					23
			Total	...	193

## RETURN OF VESTRYMEN'S ATTENDANCES, AT VESTRY AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS, March 26th, 1895, to March 25th, 1896.

NAME.	Ward.	STANDING COMMITTEES.					SPECIAL COMMITTEES.												SUB-COMMITTEES.											Total ACTUAL Attendance at Vestry and Committees.	Total POSSIBLE Attendance at Vestry and Committees.	NAME.					
		Vestry and Committee of Whole Vestry.	Works.	Public Health and Sewers.	General Purposes and Trees and Open Spaces.	Finance.	Baths and Wash-houses.	By-Laws.	Sanitary Inspector.	Lodging Taxatory.	Reception House.	Organisation of Office.	Vacant Land.	Charities.	Surveyor's Duties.	Appointment of Surveyors.	Mr. Magdalen's Chain.	Supervision of Vestry Clerk.	Appointment of Vestry Clerks.	Death of Horse.	Lighting.	Revision of Work.	Surveyor's Papers.	Collection of Rates.	Ball Street Demolition.	Stationery and Printing.	Surveyor's Office and Clerk.	Appointment of Managers.	Water Supply.				Combined Drainage.	Police Complaints re By-laws & Fines.	Folders.		
Total number of Meetings, 195		29	32	30	23	23	1	2	2	1	10	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	3	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		Total number of Meetings, 193.		
ALLDEN, OLIVER	3	15	2																															17	61	ALLDEN, OLIVER	
BAKE, JOHN COVINTON	3	16	1																															17	39	BAKE, JOHN COVINTON	
JENHAM, JAMES	3	29																																67	71	BENHAM, JAMES	
BRAY, WILLIAM	1	29	26																															56	64	BRAY, WILLIAM	
BROWN, WILLIAM SAMUEL	2	6	4																															12	101	BROWN, WILLIAM SAMUEL	
BUSK, ALICE ELIZABETH	1	25		20																														47	61	BUSK, ALICE ELIZABETH	
CALVEY, JOHN	1	15		5																														20	59	CALVEY, JOHN	
CANT, GEORGE ALBERT	3	10		1	2																													12	52	CANT, GEORGE ALBERT	
CARTER, GEORGE	3	15																																16	59	CARTER, GEORGE	
CAVENDER, JAMES	1	29	30		18																													105	120	CAVENDER, JAMES	
COOK, WILLIAM SAMUEL	1	24		18	C 18																													64	87	COOK, WILLIAM SAMUEL	
CROSS, JAMES	1	4	3																															8	62	CROSS, JAMES	
CURITT, GEORGE	1	9		2																														11	52	CURITT, GEORGE	
DAVIES, THOMAS	2	2		0																														2	59	DAVIES THOMAS	
DOWNING, CHARLES JOHN	2	13	24																															38	62	DOWNING, CHARLES JOHN	
DYE, ROBERT WILLIAM	1	26	26		9																													61	84	DYE ROBERT WILLIAM	
EMARY, THOMAS	3	27	4	23	22																													86	97	EMARY, THOMAS	
FARMER, WILLIAM ARTHUR	3	18																																24	66	FARMER, WILLIAM ARTHUR	
FULTON, RICHARD RAMSDEN	1	27	C 29		14																													99	122	FULTON, RICHARD RAMSDEN	
GARDINER, THOMAS GAGE, M.A.	1	C 29	112	14	18	14	1	2	2	14	1	3	1	2	1																		83	171	GARDINER, THOMAS GAGE, M.A.		
GOODRICH, WILLIAM	R 5	13			12	9																												43	91	GOODRICH, WILLIAM	
HARVEY, WILLIAM JOHN	R 2	22	26																															53	69	HARVEY, WILLIAM JOHN	
HAWKINS, ALEXANDER	2	23			6																													33	64	HAWKINS, ALEXANDER	
HAYNES, THOMAS	1	29	vc 29		C 18	18	1	3	2	7	2	3	1																					128	147	HAYNES, THOMAS	
HILTON, ROBERT DEEWITT	3	29			18	20																												38	101	HILTON, ROBERT DEEWITT	
HOGAN, JAMES	R 1	4	5																															14	22	HOGAN, JAMES	
HOLMES, JAMES HENRY	1	10			5	vc 5																												25	90	HOLMES, JAMES HENRY	
HOWARD, JOHN	1	26		24	15																														68	86	HOWARD, JOHN
HUNTER, THOMAS, L.C.C.	1	vc 29	117	12	11																													43	118	HUNTER, THOMAS, L.C.C.	
JONES, DAVID	2	26			19																													54	63	JONES, DAVID	
KENNY, ELIZABETH HARRIET	1	26		24																														51	60	KENNY, ELIZABETH HARRIET	
KILPATRICK, PETER...	3	27			22																													69	64	KILPATRICK, PETER	
KIMBER, JAMES JOHN	2	29	32																															72	93	KIMBER, JAMES JOHN	
LOEBER, DANIEL	1	21																																53	93	LOEBER, DANIEL	
LONGSDON, WILLIAM HOOK	2	27		vc 14		14																												58	66	LONGSDON, WILLIAM HOOK	
MARLOW, CHARLES JEFFREY	1	16			8																													29	62	MARLOW, CHARLES JEFFREY	
MIDDLEBITCH, ED CHARLES	2	26			17	18																												74	90	MIDDLEBITCH, ED CHARLES	
NEVILLE, WILLIAM	1	27			C 27	14																												86	92	NEVILLE, WILLIAM	
PAULL, ALFRED	2	12			vc 4																													32	71	PAULL, ALFRED	
RUSSELL, HENRY GEORGE	2	25		9																														34	59	RUSSELL, HENRY GEORGE	
SAMBOOK, HENRY EDWIN	3	24	14			17																												39	89	SAMBOOK, HENRY EDWIN	
SAUNDERS, JOHN	1	22			7																													32	62	SAUNDERS, JOHN	
SAVAGE, WILLIAM	2	29			27																													65	69	SAVAGE, WILLIAM	
SCUDAMORE, WILLIAM JOHN	3	3			3																													6	59	SCUDAMORE, WILLIAM JOHN	
SMITH, THOMAS JOHN	3	19	15																															37	64	SMITH, THOMAS JOHN	
SPRUNT, JAMES	R 3	5			0	0																												5	75	SPRUNT, JAMES	
THORNTON, JOSEPH, L.C.C.	3	27	120	110	14	14																												70	142	THORNTON, JOSEPH L.C.C.	
WATERS, FREDERICK LODER	3	30			17																													47	64	WATERS, FREDERICK LODER	
TOTALS		955	318	236	190	220	3	9	11	5	120	9	17	8	9	5	10	9	39	4	8	25	4	4	2	5	5	5	8	5	4	2	2254	3777			

REFERENCES.—\* Appointed to Committee during year. † Retired from Committee during year. ‡—Ex-officio, or by Invitation. D—Deceased during year. R—Resigned during year. C—Chairman. v.c.—Vice-Chairman. O—Member of Committee with blank attendance.—Non-Member of Committee

## **R E M A R K S .**

The foregoing return shows that the total actual attendances at the Vestry and Committee Meetings - combined for the twelve months ended on March 25th, 1896, have been 2,254, out of a possible 3,777, which gives a percentage of 59·6. The actual attendances at Vestry Meetings alone have been 955, out of a possible 1,367, a percentage of 69·8. Of the various Standing Committees the Works shows the highest actual attendance, viz., 318, as also the highest percentage, viz. 56·8. The actual attendances of the Public Health and Sewers' Committee amount to 236, which yields a percentage of 43·7. The Finance comes next with an actual attendance of 220, and a percentage of 51·2; while the General Purposes Committee shows an actual attendance of 190, and a percentage of 44·3.

Special Committees grouped together show an actual attendance of 254, with a percentage of 72·5, and Sub-Committees an actual attendance of 81, and a percentage of 64·2.

VESTRY OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR,  
SOUTHWARK.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 25TH, 1896.

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**T**HE Vestry herewith present for the information of the Parishioners the Annual Report for the year 1895-1896, together with the Abstract of Accounts. In addition to the Audit of the elected Auditors, the Accounts, for the first time in the history of the Vestry, have been audited by Chartered Accountants, on this occasion—Messrs. Hart Brothers, Tibbetts & Company.

No change has taken place in the organisation of the Standing Committees; and, following the practice of previous years, it will be convenient to deal with the work of the Vestry under these Committees.

**WORKS COMMITTEE.**

The work of this Committee was, to some extent, covered in the Surveyor's Report, published in the autumn of 1895. That officer carried his report practically to the date of his retirement, namely September in that year. After many years of service he was awarded a retiring pension; and he carried with him the good wishes of his many friends.

Out of a large number of applicants Mr. Oliver E. Winter, C.E., was appointed to fill the post thus vacated. He came with high credentials from the Corporation of Norwich, where he had been Assistant Surveyor.

**GRANITE-CUBE CARRIAGEWAYS.**—Marshall Street and Great Suffolk Street are the principal roads which have been repaired during the last year. The actual exceeded the estimated cost, but this excess

was largely due to the fact that the work was undertaken with the object of providing work for the unemployed. Unhappily the men themselves did not realise that a Parish such as this cannot afford to pay the trade-union rate of wages for loafer's work. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the season of the year when the work was begun, was such that ordinary energy could scarcely be expected. There was a distinct loss on the job, but the lesson learned was salutary. The direct employment of labour, as a policy, can only succeed when wage-earners themselves, no less than their leaders, learn that an honest wage demands and expects honest work.

**BLOCK CARRIAGEWAYS.**—The repaving of the Old Kent Road with wood has been finished in the course of the year. The estimated cost was not exceeded, and although part of the pavement was laid at the beginning of the frost of February and March, 1895, little, if any, serious damage has resulted. On the whole, therefore, the Parish has reason to be satisfied with the result. It should not, however, be forgotten that the cost has to be repaid in seven years, and that for the next six years this repayment involves a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate. Those who criticise the expenditure of the Vestry should not forget the expense that this undoubted improvement has involved. It is obvious that if money is spent one way it cannot be spent another, and the importance of the Old Kent Road as a thoroughfare, as well as the convenience of the inhabitants, justified the expenditure.

The wood paving in the Borough High Street has been relaid during the year, in accordance with the Vestry's contract with the Improved Wood Pavement Company. The Parishioners should remember, when considering the cost of the Old Kent Road, the cost of this analagous piece of work. The Parish pays £454 18s. 8d. per annum for twenty years; and the Company are obliged to repave once in five years. On the Old Kent Road, Jarrahdale Jarrah blocks have been used, in the Borough High Street assorted pitch pine. The life of Jarrahdale Jarrah blocks has yet to be proved; but judging from the experience gained in the London Road and in the St. George's Circus, where this wood is used, the London County Council in that they only allowed the Parish to borrow for seven years, have certainly safeguarded the interests of the ratepayers.

Sundry small repairs have been carried forward throughout the year. There is no need to enumerate them in detail. It should not, however, be forgotten that a considerable sum has been laid out for plant. This expenditure has been necessary, because the Vestry has decided to do its work by direct employment. The Vestry might have been well-advised, when they first embarked on this policy, if they had purchased the necessary plant out of a loan specially made. Instead of this, all plant has been bought out of revenue. No doubt this course has been for the permanent benefit of the ratepayers, but the fact should be borne in mind when the amount of rates is considered.

As regards the Wheelwright's and Smith's Department, the Vestry have to record with regret that their wheelwright Mr. Pallett, has left their service to take up duties at a considerably increased salary. The whole of the Department is receiving considerable attention at the hands of the Works Committee. In his last report the late Surveyor testified that the Wheelwright and Smith's Department had been an unqualified success.

The lighting of the Parish has received considerable attention at the hands of this Committee. It is generally felt that, seeing the amount of the gas bill, the Parish should get a better light. It will probably be necessary to re-arrange the position of many lamps, and perhaps to provide improved burners. The poorer the district the better should it be lighted, and although, speaking generally, the proportionate number of lamps compare favourably with that of other districts, their lighting capacity is not satisfactory. As usual, the unfortunate shape of the Parish increases the difficulty. A Special Committee has been considering the question for some time past.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND SEWERS COMMITTEE.

The work of the Sanitary Department is dealt with in some detail in the Medical Officer's Report. There are, however, certain points to which the Vestry would direct especial attention.

(i.) The rate of mortality of infants and children continues excessive. Of every 1,000 births in this Parish 208 die within the first year of life; the average rate for London, as a whole, during the past five years is 155 per 1,000. Dr. Waldo indicates six causes

which lead to this disastrous result. It is not, however, within the Vestry's province to propose remedies, inasmuch as several of those suggested are not within their control. His opinion, however, should be considered carefully by the inhabitants generally, and especially by those who have influence with the poorest classes; for, as always, they are the chief sufferers.

In reference to this excessive death rate, the Medical Officer has on more than one occasion called the attention of the vestry to the desirability of making measles a notifiable disease. On his suggestion steps were taken to consult the other Sanitary Authorities of the Metropolis, and to learn their views. The replies received were not such as to encourage the hope of action, in the near future, to secure any alteration in the law; but the matter is still under consideration. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the death rate tends to decrease; and small though it be, 0·2 per 1,000, still it does decrease. In the years 1841-1850, the average death rate was 30 per 1,000, in 1895 it was 23·7.

(ii.) Public attention has been directed to the action of the Medical Officer of Health, and of this Vestry, in relation to the Shelter in Blackfriars Road; the decision of the magistrate practically convicted the Salvation Army Authorities of serious overcrowding. It should not be forgotten that desirable as these proceedings may have been, the Vestry of one of the poorest parishes was fighting the battle of the whole metropolis; for, although other public authorities may have applauded the Vestry's action, they did not contribute towards the cost, and it cannot be denied that unlicensed shelters are shown to be a source of danger to the health of the metropolis.

(iii.) The housing of the working classes remains a question of perennial difficulty, and indeed the sanitary work of the Vestry is considerably hampered by the lack of proper housing accommodation. A large number of houses have been closed on sanitary grounds; and the loss of revenue in rates, as stated in the last Annual Report, amounts to nearly £4,000 a year; and, further, the Medical Officer does not conceal the fact that at least 500 more houses should be dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts; but, having regard to the increased overcrowding which would then

result, and to the increased burden of rates, he is obliged to proceed cautiously and slowly, until some effective steps are taken to build over the cleared areas and to rebuild closed houses. Indeed, there is no doubt, that this is the most serious question which confronts the Vestry at the present time; for their most important work is their sanitary work.

In these circumstances it is satisfactory to know that the London County Council are considering the desirability of erecting dwellings for the working classes on these vacant sites. There is, we believe, no district in London where improved dwellings are more urgently required.\* The Vestry approached the Bridge House Commissioners, both by letter and deputation, with the request that, inasmuch as they were the chief ground landlords of the Parish, they would erect dwellings similar to those erected by the Commissioners of Sewers in Petticoat Square. The Vestry, however, were informed that the Commissioners were unable to entertain the suggestion.

On the whole, the work of the Sanitary Department may be regarded as satisfactory; that some results are achieved is shown by the diminished death rate.

#### GENERAL PURPOSES, TREES AND OPEN SPACES COMMITTEE.

The sphere of work covered by the General Purposes Committee is, to a certain extent, connoted by its title, but in addition it is intended to act as a Cabinet of the Vestry. For this reason a large number of important subjects have passed through its hands.

Early in the year the Vestry applied to the Local Government Board, asking that the appointment of Overseers might be transferred to the Vestry. Under the present system the Vestry submit names, and the magistrates select those who, in their opinion, are the best qualified for the office. As a matter of fact, the first names are usually chosen. The Vestry, however, have long been anxious that the work of the Overseers should, to some extent, be brought under the Vestry, in so far as existing statutory powers permit; and, although the Vestry has no desire to review the work

\* Since the date of this Report, the Vestry are happy to report that the L.C.C. have begun to build on the Gun Street and Green Street areas. Other sites are still before them.



of the Overseers, it is important that the Parish, as a whole, should be in touch with their general proceedings. Their accounts (so far as the Poor rate is concerned) are subject to an audit by the Local Government Board, and their accounts (so far as the General Rate is concerned) are audited by the Vestry's Auditors, and delivered to the Vestry annually; but further than this no one has any control or official knowledge of their proceedings. The Local Government Board instructed the Vestry to apply for an Order so that the powers of the Overseers might be transferred to the Vestry. This matter is still under consideration.

Early in the year the Vestry had before them the distress occasioned by the memorable winter of 1894-95. To provide work for the unemployed is beyond the scope of the Vestry; and it seemed of the first importance that there should be the closest co-operation between the Vestry and the Guardians. A recommendation was received from the St. Saviour's Guardians to the effect that it would be desirable that the Vestry should provide work for carefully-selected men who were out of employment through no fault of their own; and this recommendation received the support of the Vestry. It should not, however, be forgotten that the employment of a large number of casual labourers on a quasi-charitable basis tends to demoralise the permanent staff. The present Vestry is irrevocably committed to the direct employment of labour. The system cannot work satisfactorily unless pains are taken so to arrange the work of the Parish that continuous employment may be provided for serviceable men. The Parish pays a full rate of wage; they have a right to demand full value for their money. And although, happily, through the mildness of the past winter, there was no serious pressure of exceptional distress, it must not be forgotten that in a Parish such as this there are always a large number of men out of work. It would appear that if any permanent help is to be given to this unfortunate and pitiable class, the matter must be taken in hand by the Local Government Board, acting on carefully-considered lines. It is futile, as well as costly, to expect a purely administrative body such as the Vestry to attempt to deal with a question which presents greater difficulties than any other social question now before the Legislature. A Vestry has neither the staff nor the experience to enable them to grapple with so complicated a subject.

The Committee has considered the provision of a Reception House, where families from one, two, or three-roomed tenements may temporarily be housed while their rooms are being disinfected. A piece of land has been acquired abutting on the Stone Yard in King James Street, and plans have been passed for the erection of a suitable building. Some delay has been occasioned by the change of Surveyors, but tenders for the erection will shortly be issued.

The condition of the trees in the Parish has frequently received attention. They do not flourish for a variety of reasons. In one instance it was discovered that owing to a serious leak in the gas mains some well established trees were poisoned. This is but an illustration of the risks to which these trees are exposed, and it is remarkable that they should have done as well as they have. At the same time, the Vestry would take this opportunity of appealing to the Parishioners to spare no pains to protect their own property. There is no doubt that if the trees had a fair chance, in five-and-twenty years' time they would improve considerably the appearance of the Parish, and might improve somewhat its sanitary condition.

As regards the open spaces of the Parish, they continue to be used by large numbers of people, but their total area amounts to less than *half-an-acre* for 60,000 people. The Churchyard, however, presents many difficulties to this Committee; and, popular as this small ground is, want of air, light, and good soil prevent the growth of flowers. But a proposal is now before the London County Council which may tend considerably to the improvement of this ground. The sanitary condition of Wilmot's Buildings and Bangor Court has been brought under the notice of the Vestry by the Medical Officer, and a considerable number of houses in the former have been closed. There has been also, for many years, a generally expressed desire that the Borough, as a thoroughfare, should be improved. Traffic not unfrequently becomes congested opposite St. George's Church, and there is reason to expect that when the new approaches to the Tower Bridge are complete, and when the Tower Bridge becomes more generally used, the traffic in Long Lane will further increase. The condition of Tabard Street—the Kent Street of old days—has also received frequently the consideration of the Vestry. A scheme, therefore, has been laid before the County

Council whereby these three improvements might be simultaneously provided. If the sites of Bangor Court and Wilmot's Buildings were added to the Churchyard, there is reason to believe that the Ecclesiastical Authorities would not object to Tabard Street being continued through the Churchyard—thus restoring the original line of the old Roman Road. If Long Lane were to be widened by taking certain houses on the south and north side, direct communication between the Metropolitan improvements effected by the making of Marshalsea Road and the reconstruction of Star Corner would be secured. These proposals are before the County Council, and it is eminently to be desired that this improvement may be regarded as Metropolitan in character. The cost, of course, is far too large for any single parish to take in hand, nor has this Vestry the necessary staff. At the same time, the necessity for the improvement is due to causes over which the Parish has little or no control.

The Bermondsey Vestry have urged the Vestry of St. George the Martyr to reconsider the grant which was promised in 1893, towards the purchase for an open space of the Guy's Burying Ground in Nelson Place. The Vestry then decided that, subject to the statutory powers being obtained, a grant of £164 should be made towards the cost; but it was afterwards found that the price of the ground will be considerably more than was originally supposed. This Vestry was, therefore, asked to increase its contribution to £210. To their regret this request had to be refused, on the ground that the contribution already promised seemed adequate, having regard to the fact that a comparatively small number of the children of the Parish would make use of this ground; and secondly, because other open spaces are required in the Parish itself.

An effort is being made, and at the date of this Report no decision has been arrived at, to open West Square as a playground for children. At present the ground is in a somewhat dilapidated condition, owing to the fact that the inhabitants of the Square are not disposed to provide sufficient funds for its proper maintenance. The ground landlord, Colonel Temple-West, has been communicated with, and there is reason to hope that, subject to the approval of the inhabitants of the Square, it may be possible to secure this as an open space for that district. The

character of the whole neighbourhood has changed considerably in the course of the last fifteen years, and there is no doubt but that an open space is required. It would be premature to speculate as to the possible results.

Another subject of considerable importance has been under the consideration of the Vestry. The Governors of the St. Saviour's Grammar School have long considered the desirability of moving their schools to the suburbs, because, owing to the competition of St. Olave's Grammar School, they find considerable difficulty in filling the school. The Governors ultimately decided that the school should be removed to the Clapham Road, thus taking it altogether from the district which its founder originally intended to benefit; and, although the Vestry have no direct or indirect control in the management of the school, they felt constrained in the interests of the Parish, to pass a resolution urging the Governors to re-establish their school in the neighbourhood of Southwark. They accordingly joined with the St. Saviour's Board of Guardians in passing a resolution praying the Governors to reconsider their decision, and urging the Charity Commissioners to withhold their consent from the proposed change.

The water famine of February and March, 1895, will not soon be forgotten, and the whole question of the water supply of London has been before the public. By the Vestry's instruction, evidence was submitted before the Local Government Board Inspector, who held an inquiry as to the failure of supply in this Parish. The late Surveyor, Mr. Hiscocks, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Edwards, prepared information, and a careful inquiry was made in the Parish as to the failure of supply. It was stated that this failure was due largely to the fact that the water mains in certain parts of the Parish were only eighteen inches below the surface of the road; and although this level may have been to a certain extent unusual, there is no doubt that the mains froze sooner than would have been the case had they been laid at a proper level. The Medical Officer of Health has on several occasions directed the attention of the Vestry to the quality of the water supplied, and the Vestry unanimously resolved that the London County Council was the proper authority to control the water supply of London. This is not the place to

suggest means whereby this should be done. The Vestry felt that they had discharged their duty when they had recorded their opinion and submitted the same to the London County Council.

The question has been raised as to the expenditure incurred by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. At present, its members are delegates from the various Boards of Guardians of the Metropolis, together with a considerable proportion of members nominated by the Local Government Board. Allusion has already been made to the increased expenditure of this Board; and, while in such a Parish as this it is eminently desirable that London should be properly supplied with hospitals, the Vestry felt that greater care in the expenditure of public monies might result in a reduction in the rates. They accordingly passed a resolution to the effect that the Metropolitan Asylums Board should be elected by the ratepayers, on the same lines as the School Board or the London County Council. It was urged that the system of indirect representation, which as at present obtains, practically deprives the ratepayers of control over a great spending authority; and as has been more than once mentioned in the Annual Report, considerable difficulty, from time to time, is found in securing admission for those cases for whom this provision is most urgently required.

Similarly, in regard to a reform in the local government of London, the Vestry resolved unanimously in favour of a unification scheme, whereby London might possess one central governing authority. The St. Saviour's Vestry, however, have requested this Vestry to consider a scheme for the enlargement of the boundaries of the City proper, so as to include the parishes of Christchurch, St. Saviour's, St. George the Martyr, St. Olave's, and St. John's. This Vestry has arrived at no conclusion on the matter. The question is of the first importance, and turns on a great variety of considerations. If the Legislature proposes at an early date to take in hand the local self-government of London, and re-arrange the areas at present covered by the various Vestries and District Boards, there is much to be said in favour of this Parish forming part of an enlarged City. As is well known, until the reign of Edward IV., Southwark formed part of Bridge Ward Without, but when Bridge Foot ceased to be valuable to the City for strategic purposes, the Borough was excluded

—perhaps on the ground of its poverty or its turbulence. For certain purposes, however, the City still exercises considerable power in this parish. The Bridge House Estate Commissioners are the largest ground landlords, and the vast majority of its inhabitants work within the City boundaries. It is believed that a Bill will be promoted by the Corporation of London at an early date to secure the inclusion of certain districts, and the Parish will be well advised to take the matter into its careful consideration.

An important conference has been held during the past six months—and its meetings are not yet ended—to consider what duties, if any, might be transferred from the London County Council to the various Local Authorities. It is often urged that too much detailed work already rests upon the Council, and that some evils of centralisation must sooner or later appear. Inasmuch as the matter is still under consideration, this is not the time to present a final report, but here, again, the Parish would be well advised to pay careful attention to this matter, and if need be, to make their opinions heard. It would appear, however, that the ultimate solution of this problem of devolution must depend on the areas of local self-government which shall be hereafter provided in place of the present Vestries and Boards of Works, and on a readjustment of the burdens of local taxation.

One other matter must be mentioned in the period covered by this Report, Mr. Alexander Miller resigned the office of Vestry Clerk after many years of service. Having regard to this fact, the Vestry unanimously voted him a superannuation allowance. He carries with him the regard of many friends, made during nearly 30 years of public life. As Vestryman, as Guardian, as Churchwarden, as Vestry Clerk, he has endeavoured to serve the Parish; and the wish has been generally expressed that he may long live to enjoy the remembrance of past services. He has been succeeded by Mr. J. A. Johnson, Solicitor, who comes to fill this important office, with high credentials and considerable experience of municipal life.

THORY GAGE GARDINER,

*Chairman.*

## ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT.

Showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Vestry under the Metropolis

18 &amp; 19 Viet.

Local Management Act, for the Year ending 25th day of March, 1896.

c. 120, s. 196.

Dr.

## GENERAL RATE.

To Balance in hand, March 26th, 1895	6194 14 6½
Proceeds of Rates paid by Overseers to the Vestry during the year, viz.:-	
In respect of Orders Nos. 104 and 105	35000 0 0
Balance of former Orders	981 14 7
	<u>35981 14 7</u>
Loans, viz.:-	
London County Council—Paving Borough Road, East Street, and Great Suffolk Street	1700 0 0
London County Council—Equalisation of Rates Act	4121 0 10
Purchase Money received from the London County Council (Green Street and Gun Street Sites)	3860 0 0
London County Council—Moisty of M.O.H. and Sanitary Inspector's Salaries repaid	549 7 1
Fines and Costs	168 4 6
Contributions in respect of Private Works	953 17 1
Trade Refuse and Incidentals	75 10 2
Trenches	915 19 1
Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889—Repayment of Fees by Metropolitan Asylums Board	45 8 6
Deposits on Tenders	270 0 0
Housing of Working Classes Act 1890—Part II.	16 13 0
Moisty of Rent of Stone Yard, per Messrs. Boswell	32 0 0
	<u>2477 12 4</u>
	<u>£54884 9 4½</u>

## SEWERS RATE.

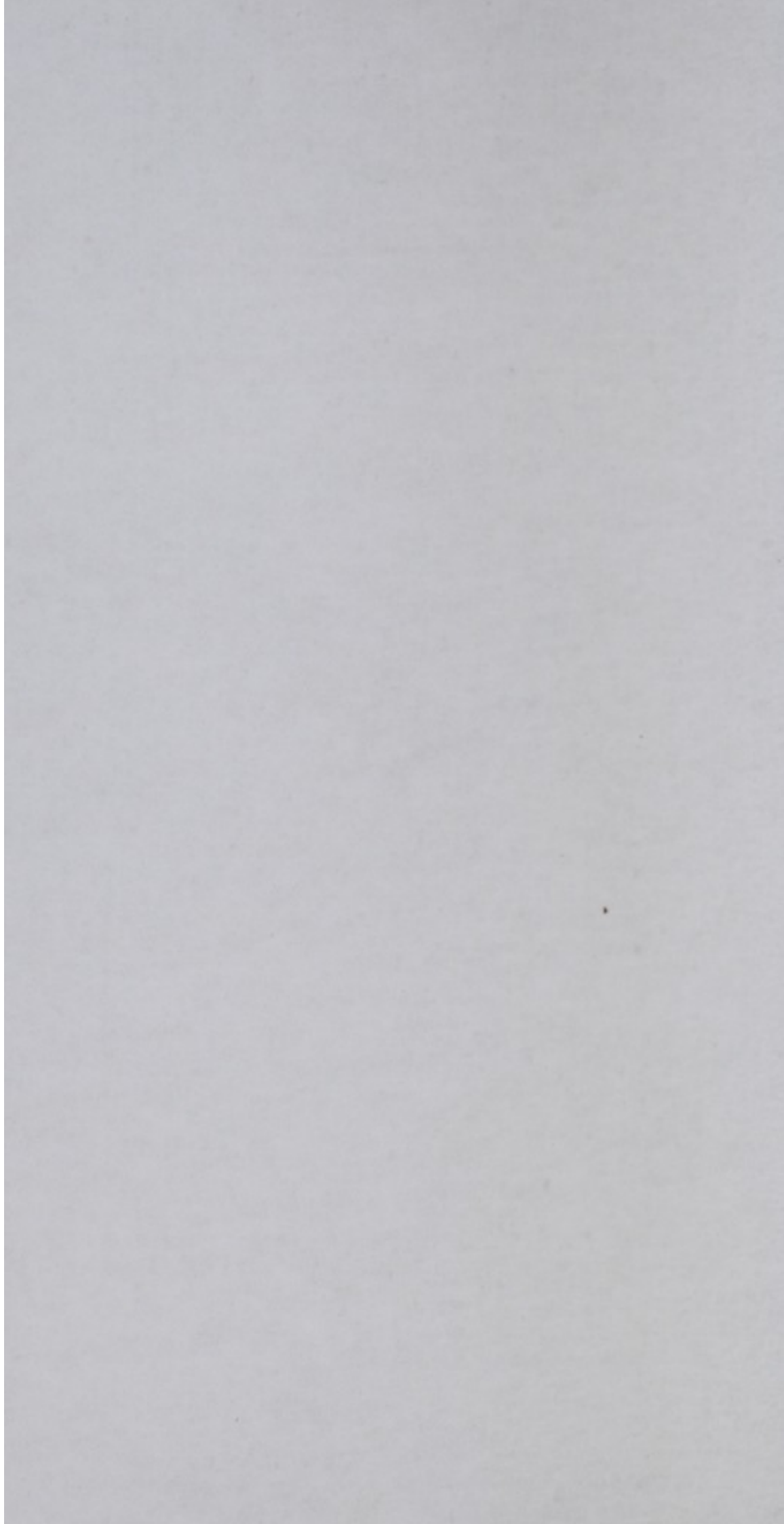
Proceeds of Rates paid by Overseers to the Vestry during the year, viz.:-	
In respect of Order No. 106	3300 0 0
Balance of former Order	51 6 5
	<u>3351 6 5</u>
Contributions in respect of Private Works	669 7 0
Public Conveniences—St. George's Road	753 11 9
Ladies' Lavatory, New Alley, Borough High Street	97 2 3
Moisty of Rent of Stone Yard, per Messrs. Boswell & Sons	32 0 0
Incidentals	3 0 0
	<u>4906 7 5</u>
	<u>£59790 16 9½</u>

Cr

## By Works, viz.:

Paving	5367 4 2
Lighting	2323 15 11
Scavenging and Watering	5346 4 4
Removal of Dust and Slop	2832 16 9
Horses, Fodder, Implements, &c.	1572 0 7
Materials	1274 2 4
Trenches	185 0 10
Return of Deposits on Contracts	271 0 0
on Private Works...	185 9 4
	<u>19357 14 3</u>
Establishment —	
Salaries	1097 5 4
Pensions	210 10 0
	<u>1307 15 4</u>
Repayment of Loans :-	
London County Council	7536 0 0
City Bank	1000 0 0
Interest on Loans	1190 4 6
	<u>9726 4 6</u>
Law Costs, &c. :-General	180 3 0
Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890—Part II. Green Street and Gun Street Areas, Law Costs	120 18 9
Sundry Expenses	6 15 9
	<u>127 14 6</u>
Disinfecting and Sanitary Expenses	283 1 11
Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889	61 13 0
Expenses of Adulteration Acts	68 17 6½
Trees and Burial Grounds, including Wages of Attendants at Churchyard and Recreation Ground	213 19 1
Expenses of Mortuary	19 12 6
Incidentals...	55 4 3
School Board Precept	13389 5 6
Moisty of General Disbursements	1390 13 4
Total amount expended	<u>46181 18 8½</u>
Balance, March 25th, 1896	<u>8702 10 7½</u>
	<u>£54884 9 4½</u>

By Balance (overdrawn), March 26th, 1896	268 15 6½
By Works viz.:	
Private Works, Returns on	73 16 1
Labour	1719 8 10½
Materials	298 17 0
Public Conveniences	538 6 4½
	<u>2630 8 4</u>
Moisty of General Disbursements	1390 13 3½
	<u>4021 1 7½</u>
Balance, March 26th, 1896	<u>616 10 3½</u>
	<u>£59790 16 9½</u>





## STATEMENT

OF

## ALLOWANCE OF THE AUDITORS.

(18 &amp; 19 Vict., cap. 120 s. 196).

We, the undersigned, Auditors for the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, having in the present month of July in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-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 signed by us, in accordance with the foregoing Account in Abstract, shewing under the several distinct heads therein mentioned, the Receipts 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 :—	Cr.
General Rate—	By Balance, London & County	
To Balance ... .. 8702 10 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bank ... .. 9389 10 2	
Sewer Rate—	„ Balance, Cash in hand. 30 19 1	
To Balance ... .. 616 10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$		
„ London & County Bank		
Newington, (o/d on		
Clerk's Account) ... 101 8 4		
<u>£9420 9 3</u>		<u>£9420 9 3</u>

Dated the 22nd day of July, 1896,

HENRY MORGAN,  
EDMUND WASHINGTON KNIGHT,  
GEORGE POCOCK,

Auditors for the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

# STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS

ENTERED INTO BY THE VESTRY

IN THE YEAR PRECEDING THE 25<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MARCH, 1896.

18 & 19 Vict., cap. 120, s. 196.

Contractor.	Nature of Contract.	Term and Amount.
Mr. G. Baker ... ..	Brushes and Brooms ...	To 25th March, 1896, as per Schedule.
Messrs. P. Boswell & Sons	Coach Ironmongery ...	do. do.
Messrs. G. Mayor & Co. ... ..	Disinfectants ... ..	do. do.
Messrs. Doulton & Co. ... ..	Drain Pipes, &c. ... ..	do. do.
Mr. A. V. Ratty .. ..	Hire of Steam Roller ...	do. 10 ton £2 per day, 16 ton £2 9s. [per day.
Messrs. J. H. Simpson & Co.	Oils and Colors ... ..	do. as per Schedule.
Messrs. Rosher & Co. ... ..	Lime, Cement, &c. ... ..	do. do.
Mr. E. Mason .. ..	Hire of Horses and Carts	do. Horse, Cart, and Man, 10s. 6d. per [day.
Mr. T. S. Price ... ..	Shoeing Horses ... ..	do. £3 10s. per horse per annum.
Messrs. Reddin & Co. ... ..	Thames Hoggin, Sand, &c.	do. as per schedule.
Mr. T. James ... ..	Timber ... ..	do. do.
Messrs. Rosher & Co. ... ..	Tools, &c. ... ..	do. do.
Messrs. Boswell & Sons .. ..	Van Wheels and Tyres ...	do. do.
Mr. T. S. Price ... ..	Veterinary Attendance ...	do. £1 1s. per horse per annum.
Mr. Stanford ... ..	Fodder ... ..	do. as per Schedule.
Messrs. Badham & Co. .. ..	Sewers Ironwork, &c. ...	do. do.

The foregoing Contracts have now expired.

Mr. C. Murrell ... | Shoot for Dust and Slop | 3 years from 25th March, 1895,

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS—*continued.*

The following Tenders were accepted on the 24th March, 1896, viz. :—

Contractor.	Nature of Contract.	Term and Amount.
Mr. T. S. Price ... ..	Veterinary Attendance ..	To 25th March, 1897, £1 1s. per horse per [annum.
Messrs. J. Ellis & Co. ...	Hire of Steam Roller ...	do. 15 ton £1 15s. per day, 10 ton [£1 12s. 6d. per day.
Mr. A. Randall ... ..	Van Wheels and Tyres ...	do. as per Schedule.
Messrs. Heather, Bailey & Co.	Lime, Cement, &c. ...	do. do.
Messrs. J. H. Simpson ...	Oils, Colors, &c. ... ..	do. do.
Mr. T. S. Price ... ..	Shoeing ... ..	do. £3 10s. per horse per annum.
The Co-operative Bass Dressers, Ltd. ... ..	Brushes, Brooms, &c. ...	do. as per Schedule.
Mr. A. Rendell ... ..	Coach Ironmongery ...	do. do.
Messrs. J. Owen & Sons ...	Timber ... ..	do. do.
Mr. J. Stanford ... ..	Fodder ... ..	do. do.
Messrs. Doulton & Co. ...	Drain Pipes, &c. ... ..	do. do.
Mr. T. Cornell ... ..	Printing and Stationery ...	do. do.
Mr. E. Mason ... ..	Hire of Horses, Carts, and Vans ... ..	do. Horse, Cart, and Man 10s. 6d. per [day.
Messrs. E. & H. Beevers ..	Flagging ... ..	do. as per Schedule.
Mr. J. S. Gabriel ... ..	Thames Hoggin, Sand, &c.	do. do.
Messrs. Butler & Co. ...	Sewers Ironwork, &c. ...	do. do.
Messrs. G. Mayor & Co. ...	Disinfectants ... ..	do. do.
Messrs. Moser & Sons ...	Tools, &c. ... ..	do. do.

# ACCOUNT

OF THE

## MONEYS OWING TO THE VESTRY,

ON THE 25<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MARCH, 1896.

18 and 19 Vic., cap. 120, s. 196.

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### 1st—MONEYS OWING TO THE VESTRY

Overseers, viz.:—General Rate, Balance of Order	431	6	1
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Sewers Rate	ditto	...	332	9	3
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					—————	763	15	4
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London County Council—Contribution to Gun

and Green Street Clearance, viz. :—

Loss on Sites (Estimated) ...	...	...	1200	0	0
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Law Costs do. ...	...	...	300	0	0
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					—————	1500	0	0
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London County Council—Proportion of Inspectors' Salaries

repayable to date ...	...	...	...	...	...	280	12	0
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Metropolitan Asylums Board—I. D. Notification Fees repay-

able to date ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
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Public Companies—Trench Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	205	4	5
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Private Work ...	...	...	...	...	...	56	10	3
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Sundry Items ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	7
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# ACCOUNT OF THE LIABILITIES

AND

## DEBTS OWING BY THE VESTRY,

ON THE 25<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MARCH, 1896.

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

### 2nd—LIABILITIES OF THE VESTRY.

L.C.C.,	Loan No. 3—	Granite Paving, Blackman Street ...	100	0	0
„	„ 4—	„ New Kent Road ...	100	0	0
„	„ 5—	Erection of Stables, &c., Swan Street	200	0	0
„	„ 6—	„ „ „	200	0	0
„	„ 7—	Granite Paving, Blackfriars and Westminster Bridge Roads ...	1300	0	0
„	„ 8—	Granite Paving, Waterloo Road ...	680	0	0
„	„ 9—	„ Part of St. George's Road, Lambeth Road, Southwark Bridge and Borough Roads ...	3685	0	0
„	„ 12—	Do. do. ...	3190	0	0
„	„ 13—	Construction of Underground Conveniences, St. George's Road ...	980	0	0
„	„ 14—	Jarrah Wood Paving, London Road...	2142	0	0
„	„ 16—	„ „ St. George's Circus	714	0	0
„	„ 17—	„ „ St. George's Road	771	0	0
„	„ 18—	Part Purchase Money, Gun Street and Green Street Areas ...	1215	0	0
„	„ 19—	Do. do. do.	2200	0	0
„	„ 20—	Jarrah Wood Paving, Old Kent Road	7200	0	0
„	„ 21—	Granite Paving—East Street, Great Suffolk Street, and Borough Road ...	1700	0	0
		Total Liability ...	£26,377	0	0

## LIABILITIES AND DEBTS OWING BY THE VESTRY

(Continued)

London County Council—Loans :—

Proportion of Repayments accrued to March 25, 1895	...	...	2193	16	7
„ of Interest „ „	...	...	238	3	6

City Bank, Limited—Loan No. 15—Abolition of Rector's Rate

	Total Liability	...	...	2000	0	0
Proportion of Repayment accrued to March 25th, 1895	...	...	267	15	2	
„ of Interest „ „	...	...	18	14	10	
London School Board—Precept due March 25th, 1895	...	...	3387	15	11	
Gas Light and Coke Company	...	...	140	13	6	
Messrs. Thorpe & Waring	...	...	0	16	6	
Messrs. Horne & Hinton	...	...	1	12	0	
Mr. T. D. F. Chenery	...	...	2	17	6	
Mr. W. C. Benedict	...	...	0	7	0	
Messrs. J. H. Simpson & Co.	...	...	17	9	1	
Lambeth Water Works Company	...	...	25	5	9	
Mr. T. S. Price	...	...	30	3	0	
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co.	...	...	20	18	1	
Messrs. E. & H. Beevers	...	...	75	4	4	
Mr. Charles Murrell	...	...	368	13	11	
Messrs. Moser & Sons	...	...	31	12	8	
The Limmer Asphalte Paving Co.	...	...	19	12	0	
South Metropolitan Gas Co.—Public Lamps, &c.	...	...	530	17	9	
Mr. J. Biggs	...	...	0	2	9	
Messrs. P. Boswell & Sons	...	...	52	2	2	
Messrs. Doulton & Co.	...	...	34	10	11	
Mr. Thomas James	...	...	30	4	1	
Messrs. G. Harding & Sons	...	...	1	4	6	
Westall & Westott	...	...	4	16	10	
Mr. E. Mason	...	...	53	11	0	
Mr. T. Cornell	...	...	91	8	0	
Messrs. E. H. Bayley & Co.	...	...	30	6	0	
School for Indigent Blind	...	...	4	10	0	

## LIABILITIES AND DEBTS OWING BY THE VESTRY

*(Continued)*

Messrs. Lansdale & Son...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	11
Improved Wood Pavement Co.	...	...	...	...	...	453	12	0
Mr. G. G. Ruddy	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	0
National Telephone Co....	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	0
Sundry Items ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	9
Salaries and Pensions accrued to date	...	...	...	...	...	170	0	0
Clerks' and Roadsmens' &c., accrued to date	...	...	...	...	...	269	10	9
London Electric Supply Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	3
Mr. John Harding	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	6
Messrs. E. Reddin & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	3
Mr. G. Weller...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	2
Messrs. Birt & Follett	...	...	...	...	...	419	15	4
Mr. G. Baker ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	0
Messrs. J. Davies & Son	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	8
Patent Victoria Stone Co.	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	10
Messrs. Fredk. Braby & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	2
Messrs. Heather, Bailey & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	6
Mr. J. Robinson	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	0
Messrs. F. Rosher & Co...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5	9
Mr. J. Stanford	...	...	...	...	...	58	11	0
Mr. H. H. G. Grattan	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	3
Messrs. Canning & Mullins	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Messrs. Homewood & Bowers	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	7
Mr. W. Wrinch	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Messrs. Rogers & Page	...	...	...	...	...	0	17	0
Exors of Miss Saynes (Vestry Hall)	...	...	...	...	...	51	6	8
Messrs. Angell, Imbert, Terry & Page (Shed, Swan street)	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	0
Corporation of London (Stone yard)	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	8
Trinity Corporation (Depot, Swan street)	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	4
Trustees of St Thomas's Hospital (New Alley Premises)	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	8
Trustees of Guy's Hospital (Incinerator)	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. W. J. Scudamore (Surrey square)	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	4
Contractor's Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	106	0	0

# SURVEYOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 25th, 1896.

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Report upon the work carried out under the Surveyor's Department of your Vestry during the year ending March 25th, 1896. My duties as your Surveyor commenced in October, 1895, so that I have had the superintendence of this Department for the latter five months of the period covered by this Report. I have, therefore, thought it desirable to follow the arrangement of the previous Report.

The actual cost of the various Works carried out are set forth in full detail, so that the relative expenditure on labour, materials, cartage, &c., can be readily seen.

The principal Paving Works, carried out during the year, are as follows :—

The completion of the paving of Old Kent Road with Jarrahdale Jarrah Blocks. Borough High Street, from Borough Road to Great Suffolk Street, has been repaved with Jarrahdale Jarrah blocks 3 by 9 by 5½.

Borough High Street from Long Lane to the Parish Boundary, was relaid with wood in May, 1895, by the Improved Wood Pavement Company, under the Contract entered into with them on April 22nd, 1885, for laying and maintaining Wood Paving in this Street for a period of twenty years.

The Paving of Marshall Street with redressed Granite Setts was completed early in the year.

Webber Street from Blackfriars Road to Webber Row has also been paved with redressed Granite Setts, in substitution for Macadam.



In January, 1896, a Loan of £1700 was obtained for paving with redressed Granite Setts portions of Brough Road, Great Suffolk Street, and East Street. The work in Great Suffolk Street has been completed, and the paving of East Street is in progress.

The amounts expended on repairs and maintenance of Macadamized Roads and Footway Paving has been much less than in previous years.

### SEWERS.

The Expenditure on the cleansing and flushing of Sewers is a heavy one, considering the total length of the Sewers, and points to serious defects in their condition. This expense would be considerably reduced by the construction of properly designed Sewers, which would be self-cleansing, and also have the important advantage of securing a better sanitary condition of the Parish.

The cost of cleaning out the old brick Sewer in Friar Street entails an average annual charge of over £100.

The principal works of repairs and reconstruction of Sewers during the year have been as follows:—

Harrow Street and Disney Street, 12 inch pipe and 9 inch pipe Sewers reconstructed, with new flushing tank.

The 12 inch pipe Sewer in Temple Street has been taken up and relaid to proper falls. Similar work is now in progress with the 12 inch pipe Sewer in Earl Street.

### PRIVATE WORKS.

A considerable amount of Private Works has been carried out by the Vestry's staff for the various Companies and for private persons. During the past year this work has amounted in all to £1370 5s. 7d., which is an increase of £409 5s. 1d. over the previous year.

The winter of 1895-6 was of an exceptionally mild character, and free from snowfalls. The Vestry were, therefore, not confronted with the difficult problem of providing work for the "Unemployed."

The re-arrangement of the duties of the Foreman as recommended in my Report to the Works Committee on October 25th, 1895, viz:— that the Foreman of the Scavenging should be relieved of the Street Scavenging, and devote his whole time to the collection of House

Refuse, and that the General Foreman should superintend the street scavenging in addition to the works of repair and maintenance, has been carried out with advantage to both Departments.

### STREET LIGHTING.

A trial was made of the Incandescent Gas Burners on 24 Street Lamps, by the South Metropolitan Gas Company from August 7th, 1895, to February 7th, 1896. During this time 195 mantles, 11 forks, 4 chimneys, and 2 new burners were destroyed in connection with the 24 lamps. The Company then intimated that they could not proceed further with the trial unless the Vestry were prepared to pay the cost of the mantles.

As I found that this experiment had not been tried under the best conditions, and that further improvements had been introduced in this form of burner for street lamps, I had an interview with the Engineer of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and he kindly consented to make a further experiment with an improved spring burner on twelve lamps. This trial is now in progress, and I have reason to believe that a more satisfactory result than the last will be reported.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

OLIVER E. WINTER,

Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.,

*Surveyor.*

## MACADAM CARRIAGEWAYS.

Date.	Job.	Labour.			Establishment Charges.			Material.			Cartage.			Steam Roller.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1895																			
April 4	Warner-street ...	1	7	5	0	9	6	8	0	6	1	0	0	—	—	—	10	17	5
June 20	Webber-street ...	1	17	4	0	9	3	4	11	8	0	8	9	—	—	—	7	7	0
Oct. 31	Chatham-street ...	1	3	2	0	8	7	6	17	6	0	19	8	—	—	—	9	8	11
Nov. 21	Valentine-place ...	2	8	5	0	14	9	13	12	0	1	5	3	3	1	3	21	1	8
" 28	Barrons-place ...	1	5	4	0	7	2	7	14	3	0	10	8	2	9	0	12	6	5
" 28	Gray-street ...	0	8	2	0	2	11	4	5	6	0	6	5	1	16	9	6	19	9
" 28	Wellington-place ...	1	17	4	0	10	1	8	6	3	0	13	2	2	9	0	13	15	10
Dec. 12	King's Bench walk ...	1	11	7	0	9	4	6	5	7	0	15	1	—	—	—	9	1	7
" 12	Quilp-street ...	1	11	0	0	11	0	8	18	3	1	4	3	—	—	—	12	4	6
" 19	Green-street ..	1	18	10	0	10	11	4	16	1	0	16	0	—	—	—	8	1	10
1896																			
Jan. 9	Chatham-street ...	8	1	8	3	1	2	72	12	3	7	4	0	7	10	0	98	9	1
" 16	Burman-street ...	2	7	9	0	12	1	5	13	8	0	12	9	—	—	—	9	6	3
" 16	Smyrks-road ...	2	2	6	0	13	3	9	9	0	1	3	8	—	—	—	13	8	5
" 30	Peter-street ...	2	18	4	0	17	5	11	15	6	1	8	11	—	—	—	17	0	2
" 30	Borough-road ...	2	0	2	0	9	1	4	7	1	0	5	6	—	—	—	7	1	10
" 30	Lamlash-street ...	1	4	5	0	6	6	3	3	0	0	8	2	—	—	—	5	2	1
" 30	Elliott's-row ...	1	4	6	0	6	10	3	6	0	0	10	0	—	—	—	5	7	4
March 12	Smyrks-road ...	2	13	5	0	13	6	12	9	0	1	15	1	—	—	—	17	11	0
" 12	Northampton-street ...	1	9	2	0	8	1	8	14	0	0	14	0	—	—	—	11	5	3
" 19	Kinglake-street ...	2	11	4	0	12	9	14	9	6	2	1	4	1	9	3	21	4	2
" 19	Surrey-square ...	4	7	9	1	4	11	21	3	0	3	0	5	5	9	3	35	5	4
" 26	Alfreton-street ...	4	17	0	1	4	11	28	1	4	3	11	5	4	0	0	41	14	8
" 26	Mina-road ...	3	5	10	0	18	10	27	18	1	3	6	4	3	7	0	38	16	1
" 26	Marcia-road (to date) ...	8	5	11	1	19	6	29	12	1	4	4	5	—	—	—	44	1	11
" 26	Sundries ...	44	0	5	10	11	9	75	0	11	8	19	2	0	10	0	139	2	3
		106	18	9	28	14	1	401	2	0	47	4	5	32	1	6	616	0	9

## GRANITE CUBE CARRIAGEWAYS.

Date.	Job.	Labour.			Establishment Charges.			Material.			Cartage.			Credit.			Total.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1895																				
April 4	Great Suffolk-street ...	9	5	5	2	3	11	18	5	3	2	3	2	—	4	15	3	27	2	6
May 2	Marshall-street ...	82	1	7	17	8	7	80	14	2	54	0	0	—	2	2	0	212	2	4
„ 16	Weston-street ...	3	5	9	0	14	7	1	17	3	0	7	0	—	—	—	—	6	4	7
„ 16	Great Suffolk-street, relaying crossing by Southwark bridge road ...	6	0	1	1	4	6	1	6	4	0	2	4	—	0	3	4	8	9	11
„ 30	Tabard-street ...	4	14	11	0	19	0	0	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	11
June 6	Old Kent-road, relaying on site of Convenience ...	7	2	10	1	13	10	17	16	5	1	6	3	—	—	—	—	27	19	4
„ 20	Borough High-street, Moser's Gateway ...	5	19	4	1	4	4	1	13	11	0	2	4	—	0	6	0	8	13	11
Oct. 10	Rodney-street ...	2	11	8	0	11	8	1	10	1	0	8	11	—	—	—	—	5	2	4
Dec. 12	Webber-street ...	92	7	7	20	4	9	241	5	3	41	13	7	—	20	2	8	375	8	6
„ 12	Weston-street ...	6	2	5	1	4	6	1	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	9
„ 12	Blackfriars-road ...	6	13	0	1	6	7	2	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	17	1
„ 19	Borough High-street ...	7	4	6	1	9	0	3	2	5	0	0	7	—	—	—	—	11	16	6
„ 19	New Kent-road ...	6	7	8	1	8	11	11	14	2	0	17	0	—	—	—	—	20	7	9
1896																				
Feb. 20	Tabard-street ...	3	12	11	0	18	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	4
„ 27	Newington-causeway ...	13	7	10	2	17	5	15	18	6	0	19	2	—	—	—	—	33	2	11
Mar. 5	Little Suffolk-street ...	1	13	1	0	8	2	4	7	0	0	7	6	—	0	5	0	6	10	9
„ 26	Great Suffolk-street ...	131	18	7	28	9	2	150	14	5	36	1	3	—	71	16	9	275	6	8
„ 26	Great Suffolk-street ...	4	18	8	1	0	6	1	8	0	0	4	0	—	—	—	—	7	11	2
„ 26	East-street (to date) ...	71	19	6	15	3	11	63	12	4	30	13	0	—	46	16	7	134	12	2
	Sundries ...	84	3	1	17	1	5	35	13	7	1	8	6	—	1	8	8	136	17	11
		551	10	5	117	12	11	657	15	8	150	14	7	—	147	16	3	1329	17	4

## WOOD BLOCK CARRIAGEWAYS.

Date.	Job.	Labour.	Establishment Charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Credit.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1895							
May 30	Old Kent-road ...	231 8 2	46 9 11	771 13 10	189 17 3	1207 19 3	31 9 11
June 6	Lambeth-road ...	3 15 4	0 16 6	4 2 5	0 7 0	0 18 0	8 3 3
Dec. 19	Borough High-street ...	63 7 1	14 15 8	506 16 10	15 0 8	59 9 3	540 11 0
1896							
May 28	Borough High-street (Improved Wood Pavement Company, instalment for paving carriageway ...)	—	—	453 12 0	—	—	453 12 0
	Sundry small repairs ...	1 15 10	0 7 2	2 15 9	—	0 2 6	4 16 3
		300 6 5	62 9 3	1739 0 10	205 4 11	1268 9 0	1038 12 5

## CURBS AND CHANNELS.

Date.	Job.	Labour.	Establishment Charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Credit.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1895							
April 25	Old Kent-road ...	9 9 2	1 17 10	3 2 6	—	—	14 9 6
1896							
Jan. 2	Darwin-street ...	4 4 9	0 17 5	1 3 1	0 2 7	—	6 7 10
„ 16	Chatham street ...	18 6 4	3 14 9	4 0 1	0 7 9	—	26 8 11
	Sundry small repairs ...	11 5 1	2 9 4	10 13 5	1 9 2	1 3 0	24 14 0
		43 5 4	8 19 4	18 19 1	1 19 6	1 3 0	72 0 3

## YORK AND VICTORIA FOOTWAYS.

Date.	Job.	Labor.	Establish- ment charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Credit.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1895							
April 18	Sturge-street ... ..	2 14 10	0 11 0	4 3 4	—	—	7 9 2
May 2	Marshall-street ... ..	4 5 3	0 18 9	9 19 3	0 10 2	1 17 6	13 15 11
" 16	Old Kent-road ... ..	12 13 1	2 13 4	1 10 10	0 13 7	1 10 0	16 0 10
June 20	Marshalsea-road ... ..	7 19 7	1 11 4	2 1 10	—	—	11 13 4
1896							
Feb. 27	Chatham-street ... ..	11 4 5	2 10 2	7 13 1	1 6 6	—	22 14 2
	Sundries ... ..	61 13 7	12 12 8	63 18 3	1 11 1	1 7 0	138 8 7
		100 10 9	20 17 10	89 6 7	4 1 4	4 14 6	210 2 0

## ASPHALTE FOOTWAYS.

Date.	Job.	Labor.	Establish- ment charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Use of Furnace.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1895.							
April 4	Blackfriars-road... ..	2 11 2	0 11 5	2 6 7	0 5 10	0 3 2	5 18 2
June 13	Old Kent-road ... ..	4 6 8	1 0 0	4 15 10	0 15 3	0 5 8	11 3 5
Dec. 5	Blackfriars-road... ..	9 14 7	1 19 10	9 14 2	0 4 8	0 13 0	22 6 3
1896.							
Jan. 2	Little Suffolk-street ... ..	8 16 9	1 15 10	13 0 10	0 2 4	0 11 9	24 7 6
Mar. 26	Lambeth-road ... ..	15 0 4	3 5 7	13 12 10	1 12 11	0 19 9	34 11 5
	Sundries ... ..	37 14 11	8 4 3	30 14 9	3 12 3	2 3 1	82 9 3
	Sundry repairs to Asphalte Carriageways	2 3 9	0 9 7	1 10 9	0 4 2	0 2 5	4 10 8
		80 8 2	17 6 6	75 15 9	6 17 5	4 18 10	185 6 8

## ALTERATIONS & REPAIRS TO PREMISES.—SUMMARY.

	Labor.	Establish- ment charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Swan-street ... ..	30 5 8	6 3 5	13 1 6	0 11 9	50 2 4
Vestry Hall ... ..	11 12 5	2 6 5	9 18 7	0 18 1	24 15 6
King James-street ... ..	3 6 9	0 13 4	4 2 7	—	8 2 8
Surrey-square ... ..	0 4 6	0 0 11	0 3 11	—	0 9 4
Leroy-street ... ..	1 0 4	0 4 1	0 5 9	—	1 10 2
	46 9 8	9 8 2	27 12 4	1 9 10	85 0 0

## SUNDRIES.

Date.		Labor.	Establish- ment charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Credit.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894.							
April 11	To repairing roadway after leakages made good by standposts ... ..	2 14 1	0 10 10	3 19 6	—	—	7 4 5
1896.							
Feb. 13	To making and fixing gates at Wallis's-alley	20 15 7	1 7 6	7 13 2	0 1 9	—	29 18 0
Mar. 26	To Sanding Carriageways ... ..	1 6 0	0 8 5	18 16 0	0 16 3	—	21 6 8
„ 26	To sweeping Belvedere-place ... ..	8 19 5	1 15 11	—	—	—	10 15 4
„ 26	To Trees—Fixing York edging, cleaning and painting tree-guards, and Contractor's attendance ... ..	60 18 2	12 5 9	88 8 11	0 16 2	1 15 7	160 13 5
„ 26	To St. George's Churchyard—including Attendant's wages ... ..	71 17 4	8 12 1	17 12 9	0 18 7	0 4 10	98 15 11
„ 26	To Lock's Recreation Ground—including Attendant's wages ... ..	59 8 2	6 7 4	21 11 10	0 2 4	—	87 9 8
„ 26	To sundry small items ... ..	2 14 1	0 10 10	1 3 4	—	0 4 2	4 4 1
		228 12 10	31 18 8	159 5 6	2 15 1	2 4 7	420 7 6

## SUNDRY LABORS.

	Labor.	Establishment Charges.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Stacking Cubes at Stone-yard ... ..	17 8 0	3 9 7	20 17 7
LABOR—DAY WORK.			
To Breaking Old York ... ..	1 8 1	0 5 7	1 13 8
„ Breaking and Measuring Granite ... ..	13 9 3	2 13 10	16 3 1
„ Dressing York Edging ... ..	7 17 9	1 11 6	9 9 3
„ Making Mortar ... ..	14 16 5	2 19 3	17 15 8
LABOR—PIECEWORK.			
To Breaking Granite, 322 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards ... ..	84 0 0	16 16 0	100 16 0
„ Dressing Granite, 2060 yards ... ..	180 18 3	36 3 8	217 1 11
„ Dressing Curb, 82 feet 7 inches ... ..	2 15 0	0 11 0	3 6 0
„ Dressing York, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards ... ..	1 5 6	0 5 1	1 10 7
„ Dressing Granite Tram, 26 yards ... ..	1 10 4	0 6 1	1 16 5
„ Breaking York Stone, 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards ... ..	1 17 1	0 7 5	2 4 6
	327 5 8	65 9 0	392 14 8



# WHEELWRIGHT AND SMITH'S DEPARTMENT.

## Summary of Work Executed.

Date.		Labour.	Establish- ment charges	Material.	Total.	Total.
1895.						
May 2	Completion of Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 17 Slop Vans ...	19 12 10	9 9 7	1 10 10	—	30 13 3
June 20	Mason's Truck... ..	5 17 9	0 11 10	5 3 3	—	11 12 10
1896.						
March 26	Nos. 2, 3, 15, and 16 Slop Vans (to date) ...	43 14 3	4 7 5	71 7 8	—	119 9 4
" 26	Repairs to Vans exceeding £5 ...	53 5 2	4 18 5	16 8 9	—	74 12 4
" 26	Sundry Repairs to Vans not exceeding £5 ...	65 13 0	12 8 8	16 6 9	—	94 8 5
REPAIRING TOOLS.						
" 26	Roadsmens' Tools ... ..	31 18 5	6 8 4	3 8 0	41 14 9	100 15 5
" 26	Sewermens' Tools ... ..	10 7 8	2 1 2	2 6 2	14 15 0	
" 26	Asphalters' Tools ... ..	11 9 10	2 5 10	3 7 7	17 3 3	
" 26	Scavengers' Tools ... ..	6 11 2	1 6 3	2 7 6	10 4 11	
" 26	Sundry Repairs to plant ... ..	13 0 10	2 12 3	1 4 5	16 17 6	
" 26	New Plant ... ..	11 9 7	2 16 5	7 10 4	—	21 16 4
		273 0 6	49 6 2	131 1 3	—	453 7 11

## PRIVATE PAVING WORK.

Date.		Labor.	Establish- ment charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Use of Furnace.	Credit.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	South Metropolitan Gas Co. ...	170 14 3	35 4 3	118 9 7	6 4 5	1 18 11	—	332 11 5
	Southwark & Vauxhall Water Co. ...	64 16 8	13 9 11	32 19 8	3 15 2	0 13 11	—	115 15 4
	Lambeth Water Works ...	54 12 8	11 9 2	35 14 11	3 3 11	1 5 7	—	106 6 3
	Gas Light & Coke Co. ...	40 3 10	8 10 6	21 15 6	2 13 4	5 11 2	—	78 14 4
	National Telephone Co. ...	24 8 11	5 6 1	20 12 7	2 18 0	—	0 15 0	52 10 7
	Sundries ...	5 17 2	1 4 3	4 12 7	0 3 6	—	—	11 17 6
		360 13 6	75 4 2	234 4 10	18 18 4	9 9 7	0 15 0	697 15 5
1895								
April 4	The "King's Arms"—Hall, Beddall ...	2 15 3	1 0 5	1 12 9	0 11 4	—	—	5 19 9
" 11	The Bridge House—Holloway ...	2 12 0	0 13 0	3 16 3	0 9 10	—	—	7 11 1
May 2	Rephidim Street—Gledhill ...	2 15 3	0 13 6	4 10 9	0 13 2	—	0 10 0	8 2 8
" 9	Westminster Bridge Road—Bell & Co. ...	4 7 5	1 3 6	4 8 10	0 13 7	—	—	10 13 4
July 25	Tabard Street—Bell & Co. ...	1 10 8	0 7 0	5 10 1	0 8 8	—	—	7 16 5
Sept. 12	Friar Street and Green Street—Dearing ...	3 1 9	0 15 11	4 8 10	0 12 9	—	0 2 7	8 16 8
" 26	"Half Way House"—Young ...	3 3 9	0 13 10	5 18 9	0 5 7	—	0 2 8	9 19 3
" 26	The "Globe" Public House—Holloway ...	2 4 11	0 9 0	4 2 1	—	—	0 10 8	6 5 4
Nov. 14	Orient Street—Porter ...	4 14 4	0 19 6	3 5 10	0 3 6	—	—	9 3 2
" 21	Surrey Square—Carter ...	3 2 2	0 14 4	3 14 0	0 19 2	—	0 10 10	7 18 10
1896								
Feb. 16	70 to 78, Old Kent Road—Searle & Co. ...	3 2 2	0 13 8	4 5 9	0 6 5	—	—	8 8 0
	Sundry small items... ..	13 2 8	3 16 2	7 9 1	1 17 10	—	—	26 5 9
		407 5 10	87 4 0	287 7 10	26 0 2	9 9 7	2 11 9	814 15 8

## SUMMARY—ROADS DEPARTMENT.

	Labour.	Establishment charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Steam roller.	Use of furnace	Credit.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Macadam Carriageways ...	106 18 9	28 14 1	401 2 0	47 4 5	32 1 6	—	—	616 0 9
Granite Cube Carriageways ...	551 10 5	117 12 11	657 15 8	150 14 7	—	—	147 16 3	1329 17 4
Wood Block Carriageways ...	300 6 5	62 9 3	1739 0 10	205 4 11	—	—	1268 9 0	1038 12 5
Curbs and Channels ...	43 5 4	8 19 4	18 19 1	1 19 6	—	—	1 3 0	72 0 3
York and Victoria Footways ...	100 10 9	20 17 10	89 6 7	4 1 4	—	—	4 14 6	210 2 0
Asphalte Footways ...	80 8 2	17 6 6	75 15 9	6 17 5	—	4 18 10	—	185 6 8
Alterations and Repairs to Premises ...	46 9 8	9 8 2	27 12 4	1 9 10	—	—	—	85 0 0
Sundries ...	228 12 10	31 18 8	159 5 6	2 15 1	—	—	2 4 7	420 7 6
Sundry Labours ...	327 5 8	65 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	392 14 8
Wheelwright and Smiths Dept.	273 0 6	49 6 2	131 1 3	—	—	—	—	453 7 11
Private Works ...	407 5 10	87 4 0	287 7 10	26 0 2	—	9 9 7	2 11 9	814 15 8
	2465 14 4	499 5 11	3587 6 10	446 7 3	32 1 6	14 8 5	1426 19 1	5618 5 2

## CONSTRUCTING NEW GULLIES.

Date.	Job.	Labour.	Establish- ment Charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Credit.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1895.							
May 2	St. Mary's Churchyard ...	1 17 3	0 8 5	2 4 11	0 4 11	0 2 2	4 13 4
" 9	Old Kent-road ...	11 18 1	2 9 9	9 6 8	0 13 2	0 3 9	24 3 11
Aug. 8	Dantzic-street ...	1 9 7	0 6 9	2 10 7	0 4 2	0 6 11	4 4 2
" 15	Little Lant-street ...	1 11 11	0 7 9	2 11 0	0 6 6	0 6 2	4 11 0
" 29	Disney-street ...	2 1 10	0 9 7	2 0 4	0 9 0	0 3 3	4 17 6
Oct. 24	Aberdour-street...	1 5 8	0 6 7	1 16 3	0 9 11	0 2 8	3 15 9
" 31	Swan-place ...	2 5 3	0 10 8	1 19 0	0 8 2	—	5 3 1
" 31	Chatham-street ...	1 7 10	0 6 6	2 4 3	0 4 7	—	4 3 2
Nov. 14	Brent's-court ...	1 9 2	0 6 5	1 4 10	0 3 2	0 1 11	3 1 8
" 14	77 and 80, Webber-street...	1 1 4	0 4 10	4 11 7	0 3 2	0 2 0	5 18 11
Dec. 12	Borough High-street ...	1 16 7	0 8 4	3 14 6	0 8 0	0 4 3	6 3 2
1896.							
Jan. 9	Chatham-street...	4 4 6	0 19 1	7 18 5	0 10 11	0 17 6	12 15 5
Feb. 6	New-alley ...	0 15 1	0 3 8	1 10 8	0 3 2	—	2 12 7
Mar. 26	Great Suffolk-street ...	3 9 7	0 16 3	4 18 8	1 5 11	0 5 1	10 5 4
" 26	East-street ...	2 5 11	0 10 0	3 4 1	0 4 4	0 1 0	6 3 4
	Repairing Gullies ...	38 19 7	8 14 7	51 15 9	5 19 1	2 16 8	102 12 4
	Clearing Gullies ...	9 12 4	2 5 1	17 1 3	1 6 4	1 7 6	39 4 6
	Clearing Gullies ...	15 1 10	3 0 5	0 1 5	0 1 2	—	18 4 10
	Total ...	64 0 9	14 0 1	68 18 5	7 6 7	4 4 2	150 1 8

## DRAINAGE WORKS—REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Date.	Job.	Labour.	Establish- ment Charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Credit.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1895.							
May 23	Harrow-street and Disney-street ...	117 13 3	24 16 10	78 4 9	11 10 4	10 15 2	221 10 0
„ 23	3, 5, and 7, Union-street ...	7 6 6	1 12 9	7 10 4	1 6 2	1 6 0	16 9 9
June 20	Board's-buildings ...	32 8 4	7 5 8	30 0 2	6 9 9	4 6 5	71 17 6
„ 20	Amicable-row ...	4 10 6	0 19 6	1 7 1	0 7 0	—	7 4 1
Aug. 22	23, Bittern-street ...	7 19 1	1 15 0	6 5 7	0 18 4	0 12 10	16 5 2
Sept. 26	59, London-road ...	10 19 6	2 10 4	8 19 6	2 9 9	0 11 6	24 7 7
Oct. 31	24, Newington-causeway ...	9 0 5	1 17 4	1 6 3	0 6 2	1 3 5	11 6 9
1896.							
Feb. 6	Temple-street ...	94 12 11	7 0 0	40 19 10	8 5 4	3 15 9	147 2 4
Mar. 12	Cook's-buildings...	5 9 8	1 4 3	2 5 5	0 16 7	—	9 15 11
„ 19	King's Bench-walk ...	7 14 3	1 15 2	3 7 7	1 18 6	0 6 10	14 8 8
„ 26	Earl-street (to date) ...	30 2 11	1 15 10	2 18 9	2 14 8	—	37 12 2
	Sundries ...	10 12 0	2 7 5	6 6 6	1 11 2	0 11 7	20 5 6
		338 9 4	55 0 1	189 11 9	38 13 9	23 9 6	598 5 5

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## PRIVATE WORKS.

Summary for Year	...	...	...	342 15 4	74 10 0	140 12 2	41 17 7	44 5 2	555 9 11
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## FLUSHING AND CLEARING SEWERS.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
1896																							
April	4	Webber-row	...	...	11	12	6	2	15	4	2	16	9	4	15	1	21	19	8				
"	18	Gladstone-street	...	...	17	11	7	3	13	10	1	16	8	1	11	6	24	13	7				
May	2	West-square	...	...	29	11	10	6	9	7	3	7	8	4	7	4	0	5	7	43	10	10	
"	9	Quilp-street	...	...	4	1	0	0	17	7	0	0	11	0	13	9	—	—	—	5	13	3	
"	16	Little Suffolk-street	...	...	8	2	8	1	17	7	3	10	9	0	19	9	0	1	7	14	9	2	
"	30	Chatham-street	...	...	9	11	6	2	4	3	1	7	8	2	2	4	—	—	—	15	5	9	
"	30	Grotto-place	...	...	6	12	11	1	8	8	0	14	0	1	0	1	—	—	—	9	15	8	
June	13	Etham-street	...	...	8	11	8	1	15	3	1	0	6	0	7	1	—	—	—	11	14	6	
July	18	Dodson-street	...	...	14	8	11	3	6	4	1	2	5	4	2	0	—	—	—	22	19	8	
"	18	Tower-street	...	...	10	19	7	2	8	5	0	19	2	1	12	10	0	1	9	15	18	3	
Aug.	15	Surrey-square	...	...	5	5	5	1	1	9	0	8	11	0	3	6	—	—	—	6	19	7	
"	22	Webber-street	...	...	5	11	1	1	3	6	0	6	9	0	11	3	—	—	—	7	12	7	
"	22	Southwark Bridge-road	...	...	4	19	8	1	0	10	—	—	—	0	10	3	—	—	—	6	10	9	
"	29	Valentine-row	...	...	5	17	6	1	6	2	0	16	8	0	13	2	—	—	—	8	13	6	
Sept.	12	Lancaster-street	...	...	67	2	6	13	16	8	—	—	—	4	3	8	—	—	—	85	2	10	
"	12	Dantzie-street	...	...	21	4	7	4	8	10	0	1	9	1	16	6	—	—	—	27	11	8	
"	12	Westcott-street	...	...	5	15	11	1	8	6	1	11	9	0	18	1	0	11	4	9	2	11	
"	26	Gray-street	...	...	16	1	11	3	11	8	1	8	11	4	3	8	—	—	—	25	6	2	
Nov.	14	Temple-street	...	...	13	13	7	3	1	6	1	15	7	2	18	1	—	—	—	21	8	9	
"	21	Gun-street	...	...	8	3	0	1	14	1	0	18	9	0	13	4	—	—	—	11	9	2	
"	21	Oswin-street	...	...	7	0	1	1	10	6	1	7	6	0	18	9	0	1	7	10	15	3	
"	21	Friar-street	...	...	77	4	3	15	14	0	—	—	—	3	0	7	—	—	—	95	18	10	
1896																							
Jan.	30	Oswin-street	...	...	10	5	7	2	4	9	1	14	2	1	15	2	—	—	—	15	19	8	
Feb.	20	Hayles-street	...	...	29	10	8	6	7	4	4	11	7	4	1	5	0	5	9	44	5	3	
"	20	Mint-street	...	...	61	8	2	12	12	0	0	12	11	3	7	1	—	—	—	78	0	2	
"	20	Hill-street	...	...	8	4	1	1	15	2	0	10	7	0	11	11	0	1	7	11	0	2	
"	20	King Edward-street	...	...	11	5	10	2	7	10	1	16	3	1	1	8	0	14	5	15	17	2	
"	27	Bean-street	...	...	6	18	1	1	10	4	1	4	11	1	0	3	—	—	—	10	13	7	
Mar.	5	Earl-street	...	...	4	19	0	1	1	4	0	7	5	0	7	5	—	—	—	6	15	2	
"	12	Gray-street	...	...	33	6	3	8	6	7	3	14	9	16	3	3	—	—	—	61	10	10	
"	26	Ely-place	...	...	25	9	11	5	5	5	0	2	0	1	16	6	—	—	—	32	13	10	
		Sundries	...	...	54	5	4	11	16	7	5	15	7	5	9	9	0	2	2	77	5	1	
					604	16	7	130	2	2	46	3	3	77	17	0	2	5	9	856	13	3	

## PRIVATE WORK.

Date.	JOB.	Owner or Applicant.	Cost.
1895			£ s. d.
April 11	Quilp-street ... ..	Messrs. Calnan ... ..	4 0 1
" 25	3, Warner-street ... ..	Mr. Smith ... ..	1 10 10
" 25	Little Hunter-street ... ..	Messrs. Bell & Co. ... ..	4 15 8
" 25	172, Weston-street ... ..	Messrs. Gledhill Bros. ... ..	4 9 6
" 25	West-square ... ..	Mr. Lidstone ... ..	4 4 3
" 18	12 and 13, Mason-street ... ..	Messrs. Gledhill Bros. ... ..	7 11 8
May 9	32 and 33, Westminster Bridge-road ... ..	Messrs. Bell & Co. ... ..	12 1 8
" 9	10 and 11, Mason-street ... ..	Messrs. Gledhill Bros. ... ..	4 14 3
" 30	Newington-butts ... ..	Messrs. Turtle & Appleton ... ..	9 17 3
June 27	217, Borough High-street ... ..	Messrs. Bywaters ... ..	21 4 4
July 4	8 and 9 Mason-street ... ..	Messrs. Gledhill Bros. ... ..	6 14 8
" 4	6 and 7, Mason-street ... ..	Messrs. Gledhill Bros. ... ..	14 13 2
" 4	14, Paragon-mews ... ..	Mr. R. Tealing ... ..	6 18 11
" 11	220, Southwark Bridge-road ... ..	Bridge House Estates ... ..	5 11 0
" 11	50, Gladstone-street ... ..	Mr. W. N. Longley ... ..	3 12 5
" 18	102, St. George's-road ... ..	Bridge House Estates ... ..	7 3 10
" 18	"General Abercrombie," 52, Friar-street ... ..	Messrs. Dearing & Son ... ..	4 1 9
" 25	4 and 5, Mason-street ... ..	Messrs. Gledhill Bros. ... ..	15 8 0
" 25	Mission hall, Surrey-terrace ... ..	Mr. Alfred Sarah ... ..	3 0 2
Aug. 15	Stables, Surrey-square ... ..	Mr. Alfred Sarah ... ..	5 19 6
" 22	"Half-way House," Webber-street ... ..	Mr. Young ... ..	4 12 1
" 15	Newington-butts ... ..	Messrs. Turtle & Appleton ... ..	6 9 9
" 22	Kell-street ... ..	Messrs. Holloway & Sons ... ..	15 12 6
Sept. 5	1, 2 and 3, Mason-street ... ..	Messrs. Gledhill Bros. ... ..	22 4 8
" 5	8, West-square ... ..	Mr. Porter ... ..	1 3 5
" 19	46, Borough-road ... ..	Mr. Hearsum ... ..	7 5 6
Oct. 3	1, 2 and 3, Townsend-street ... ..	Messrs. Gledhill Bros. ... ..	11 13 0
" 3	11, Smyrk's-road ... ..	Mr. Alfred Sarah ... ..	2 9 10
" 10	26, Pocock-street ... ..	Mr. Olver ... ..	4 1 11
" 10	56, St. George's-road ... ..	Mr. Shipton ... ..	1 13 6

Date.	JOB.	Owner or Applicant.	Cost.
			£ s. d.
1895			
Oct. 17	9, 11, 13 and 15, Orient-street ... ..	Mr. Porter ... ..	1 1 8
" 31	Dun Horse Yard ... ..	L. & S.W. Railway ... ..	0 11 7
Nov. 7	20, Newington-causeway... ..	Mrs. Blache ... ..	17 16 5
" 21	King's Bench-walk ... ..	Mr. Poland ... ..	2 15 2
" 21	" King's Arms " P.H. ... ..	Messrs. Hall Beddall ... ..	7 4 7
Dec. 19	39, Gladstone-street ... ..	Mr. Collins ... ..	4 2 1
" 26	" William IV." P.H. ... ..	Mr. Parsons ... ..	8 10 5
" 26	Falstaff-yard ... ..	Mr. Baldwin ... ..	2 16 10
" 26	St. Jude's Church Schools ... ..	Messrs. Leeks and Hooker ... ..	2 11 11
1896			
Jan. 9	Page's-walk ... ..	School Board ... ..	141 0 10
" 9	115A Blackfriars-road ... ..	Salvation Army ... ..	4 14 9
" 16	286, Old Kent-road ... ..	Mr. Chapman ... ..	3 18 11
" 16	St. Mary's Schools ... ..	Mr. Arle ... ..	4 1 8
" 16	Marshall's Buildings ... ..	Mr. Young ... ..	3 2 6
" 23	Pine Apple Buildings ... ..	Messrs. W. J. Sharp & Son ... ..	2 7 6
" 30	St. George's-road ... ..	Mr. Marsland ... ..	31 3 3
" 30	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Townsend-street ... ..	Messrs. Gledhill Bros. ... ..	16 18 2
" 30	19, King Edward-street ... ..	Mr. Barrett ... ..	3 10 10
Feb. 6	Elliott's-row ... ..	Mr. Smith... ..	2 5 8
" 13	21, King Edward-street... ..	Mrs. Hewett ... ..	3 1 11
" 20	60, St. George's-road ... ..	Mrs. Nolde ... ..	8 18 3
" 20	9, King Edward-street ... ..	Mr. Shepherd ... ..	2 15 9
" 27	Earl-street ... ..	Mr. Downs ... ..	12 13 9
" 27	Webber-row ... ..	Messrs. Charteris ... ..	6 2 7
Mar. 5	King's Bench-walk ... ..	Messrs. Kilby and Gayford ... ..	2 5 6
" 19	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, Townrend-street... ..	Messrs. Gledhill Bros. ... ..	17 3 7
" 26	Stewart House... ..	Building Society Agency ... ..	2 10 10
	Sundries ... ..	—	13 3 11
			555 9 11



## SUNDRIES.

Date.	Job.	Labour.			Establishment Charges.			Material.			Cartage.			Credit.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1895.																			
June 20	Queen's Buildings—To opening ground to examine mains, <i>re</i> Water Supply ...	1	5	2	0	5	0	4	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 17 10
July 25	King's Bench-walk and Green-street—Pulling down dangerous structures ...	10	19	11	2	9	0	5	2	5	—	—	0	10	0	—	—	—	18 1 4
1896.																			
Jan. 23	Kell-street—To pulling down building materials ...	6	17	2	1	14	5	5	2	10	2	4	2	0	10	11	—	—	15 7 8
Mar. 19	King James-street—To pulling down old buildings on site of proposed Reception House ...	17	10	0	3	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0 0
„ 26	To assisting Sanitary Authority ...	1	6	0	0	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 11 2
„ 26	Underground Convenience, St. George's-road ...	15	10	0	3	1	10	6	0	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 12 7
„ 26	Urinals—Cleaning and painting ...	106	0	7	21	9	10	11	1	4	1	8	11	8	9	3	—	—	131 11 5
„ 26	Mortuary ...	26	8	10	5	14	3	32	11	8	2	5	7	2	2	11	—	—	64 17 5
„ 26	Ladies Lavatory ...	1	13	3	0	6	7	2	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 12 4
„ 26	Clearing Cesspits ...	17	17	6	4	4	8	0	8	4	11	0	9	—	—	—	—	—	33 11 3
„ 26	Flushing Courts and Alleys ...	6	9	3	4	4	3	3	16	2	14	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	29 2 1
„ 26	Side entrance covers ...	4	17	5	1	0	4	0	10	1	0	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	6 12 7
	Total ...	216	15	1	48	5	4	71	13	9	31	16	7	11	13	1	—	—	356 17 8

## SEWERS DEPARTMENT.

### SUMMARY.

	Labour.	Establishment Charges.	Material.	Cartage.	Credit.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flushing and clearing Sewers ... ..	604 16 7	130 2 2	46 3 3	77 17 0	2 5 9	856 13 3
Drainage Works—Repairs and Reconstruction ...	338 9 4	55 0 1	189 11 9	38 13 9	23 9 6	598 5 5
Constructing New Gullies ... ..	38 19 7	8 14 7	51 15 9	5 19 1	2 16 8	102 12 4
Repairing Gullies ... ..	9 19 4	2 5 1	17 1 3	1 6 4	1 7 6	29 4 6
Clearing Gullies ... ..	15 1 10	3 0 5	0 1 5	0 1 2	—	18 4 10
Sundries ... ..	216 15 1	48 5 4	71 13 9	31 16 7	11 13 1	356 17 8
Private Works ... ..	342 15 4	74 10 0	140 12 2	41 17 7	44 5 2	555 9 11
	1566 17 1	321 17 8	516 19 4	197 11 6	85 17 8	2517 7 11

## HORSE REPORT.

No.	Name of Horse.	Bought of	Cost. £	Date of Death or Sale.	Amount Sold for.		
1	Jonathan ...	French & Biggs, 26th April, 1880	65	Slaughtered Jan. 29/96	1 15 0		
2	Useful ...	Mason, 21st July, 1883	85				
3	Captain ...	Mason, 11th February, 1884	74				
4	Teddy ...	Ditto 5th May, ,,	63				
5	Diamond ...	Ditto 6th June, ,,	76				
6	Black Prince	Ditto 9th May, 1885	68				
7	Quality ...	Ditto 25th June, 1886	63			Slaughtered Nov. 22/95	1 15 0
8	Merrymaid	Ditto 14th October, ,,	68				
9	Livingstone	Ditto 19th March, 1888	55				
10	Fred ...	Russell, 31st January, 1889	60				
11	Shah ...	Mason, 4th, July, ,,	63				
12	Alfred ...	Russell, September 29th, 1891	67				
13	Antic ...	Ditto ,, ,,	65				
14	Archy ...	Lines, ,, ,,	70				
15	Freedom ...	King, 9th March 1892	65				
16	Allfours ...	Russell, 25th July ,,	63				
17	Horncastle ...	Lambeth & Glover, 25th July, 1893	68				
18	Topthorn ...	Ditto ditto ditto	70	Slaughtered, Apr. 6/95	1 15 0		
19	Prosperity ...	Russell, Aug. 13th, 1894	66				
20	Mornington	Ditto ,, ,,	65				
21	Hard Times	Russell, ,, ,,	60				
22	Gipsy ...	King, ,, ,,	58				
23	Squire ...	Mason, ,, ,,	58				
24	Farmer ...	Russell, June 4th 1895	60				
25	Polly Perkins	King July 2nd ,,	60				
26	Jack Frost	Ditto Feb. 3rd 1896	68				
27	Valentine ...	Gryspeerdts ,, ,,	70				
28	Daisy ...	Ditto March 9th ,,	70				

**Statement shewing quantities of Dust and Slop, carted to Mr. Murrell's  
Shoot, at Blackfriars Bridge Wharf.**

DUST.

SLOP.

Date.	Wharf.	DUST.					SLOP.				
		No. of Loads.	Total Tonnage.	Average Weight per load.	Rate	Cost.	No. of Loads.	Total Tonnage.	Average Weight per load.	Rate	Cost.
Quarter Ending.											
June 27th, 1895 ...	Murrell's Wharf	2243	3240 16 3	1 8 3	2/1	337 11 9	1889	2913 15 0	1 10 3	2/1	303 10 4
September 28th, 1895	„ „	2158	2963 2 11	7 1	2/1	308 13 2	1725	2657 16 2	1 10 3	2/1	276 15 5
December 25th, 1895	„ „	2110	3083 4 21	9 0	2/1	321 3 4	2376	3574 8 2	1 10 0	2/1	372 6 8
March 26th, 1896 ...	„ „	2343	3612 5 11	10 3	2/1	376 5 7	2321	3610 14 1	1 11 0	2/1	376 2 4
		8854	12899 8 3	1 9 1		£1343 13 10	8311	12756 14 1	1 10 3		£1328 14 9

## Statement shewing annual cost of Shoot for Dust and Slop since 1891.

Year	DUST.			SLOP.			TOTAL.											
	Ending.	Tons.	Cwt. Qrs.	£	s.	d.	Tons.	Cwt. Qrs.	£	s.	d.							
NEWINGTON VESTRY.																		
Mar. 25/91	11374	9	0	—	—	—	10716	16	0	—	—	—	22091	5	0	2750	0	0
Mar. 25/92	12270	18	0	—	—	—	11592	7	0	—	—	—	2386S	5	0	2750	0	0
STRAND DISTRICT BOARD.																		
Mar. 25/93	12636	11	2	1474	5	4	11589	2	2	1352	1	2	24235	14	0	2826	6	6
Mar. 25/94	12484	10	2	1456	10	5	12540	9	3	1463	1	2	25025	0	1	2919	11	7
Mar. 25/95	11615	5	2	1355	2	4	11445	3	0	1335	5	3	23060	8	2	2690	7	7
MR. MURRELL'S WHARF.																		
Mar. 26/96	12899	8	3	1343	13	10	12756	14	1	1328	14	9	25656	3	0	2672	8	7

It will be seen from the above statement, that, although the quantities both of Dust and Slop removed during the last year is greater than in any previous year, the cost of shooting same, in consequence of the decrease in the rate paid per ton, is also less than in any of the preceding five years.

OLIVER E. WINTER,

*Surveyor to the Vestry.*



THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC CON- VENIENCES IN ST. GEORGE'S ROAD.

AND LADIES' LAVATORY AND CLOAK ROOM, NEW ALLEY PREMISES.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE from 26th March 1895 to 25th March, 1896.

REVENUE & EXPENSES ACCOUNT SAINT GEORGE'S ROAD.

RECEIPTS for the Year ended MARCH 25th, 1896.

Dr.	1895.					
	Month ending April	...	...	...	...	56 12 11
	„ May	...	...	...	...	73 5 7
	„ June	...	...	...	...	65 13 1
	„ July	...	...	...	...	65 14 1
	„ August	...	...	...	...	76 9 2
	„ September	...	...	...	...	63 4 5
	„ October	...	...	...	...	76 6 0
	„ November	...	...	...	...	51 18 0
	„ December	...	...	...	...	47 16 10
	1896.					
	„ January	...	...	...	...	69 6 6
	„ February	...	...	...	...	53 15 3
	„ March	...	...	...	...	53 9 11
	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£753 11 9

PAYMENTS for the Year ended MARCH 25th, 1896.

Repayment of Loan	...	...	...	...	140 0 0
Interest on Loan from L.C.C.	...	...	...	...	39 4 0
Water	...	...	...	...	47 18 8
Gas	...	...	...	...	32 7 2
Attendants' Wages	...	...	...	...	218 13 3½
„ Uniforms	...	...	...	...	11 0 6
Queen's Taxes	...	...	...	...	5 17 6
Clearing Boxes	...	...	...	...	19 10 0
Washing	...	...	...	...	13 16 3
Towels and Dusters	...	...	...	...	7 0 0
Toilet Paper, &c.	...	...	...	...	7 10 0
Repairs	...	...	...	...	9 19 8
Repairs to Locks	...	...	...	...	2 15 6
Sundry Expenses	...	...	...	...	3 0 5
Clerical Labour	...	...	...	...	20 0 0
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£578 12 11½

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC CON-  
VENIENCES IN ST. GEORGE'S ROAD,  
AND LADIES' LAVATORY AND CLOAK ROOM, NEW ALLEY PREMISES.  
*RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE from*

REVENUE & EXPENSES ACCOUNT NEW ALLEY PREMISES.

RECEIPTS for the Year ending MARCH 25th, 1896.

Dr.	1895.				
		Brought forward	...	...	753 11 9
Month ending	April	...	...	...	5 9 3
"	May	...	...	...	8 14 7
"	June	...	...	...	6 19 7
"	July	...	...	...	6 19 2
"	August	...	...	...	7 17 2
"	September	...	...	...	6 9 8
"	October	...	...	...	16 17 9
"	November	...	...	...	6 12 2
"	December	...	...	...	5 18 2
	1896.				
"	January	...	...	...	7 16 0
"	February	...	...	...	6 7 2
"	March	...	...	...	11 1 7
		Total	...	...	£850 14 0

PAYMENTS for the Year ending MARCH 25th, 1896.

	Brought forward	...	...	...	578 12 11½
Attendants' Wages	...	...	...	...	95 2 0
Insurance	...	...	...	...	0 13 9
Coals	...	...	...	...	1 17 0
Gas	...	...	...	...	7 13 4
Water...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0
Rates	...	...	...	...	4 6 0
Queen's Taxes	...	...	...	...	0 8 4
Washing, &c.,	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Rent	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
Repairs	...	...	...	...	4 0 11
Towels and Dusters	...	...	...	...	1 8 0
Toilet Paper	...	...	...	...	0 16 8
New Locks	...	...	...	...	10 13 0
Repairs to Locks	...	...	...	...	0 9 0
Sundries	...	...	...	...	4 2 1
Clerical Assistance	...	...	...	...	4 0 0
Balance—nett Profits	...	...	...	...	121 6 11½

£850 14 0





STATEMENT  
OF  
ALLOWANCE BY THE AUDITORS  
OF THE  
ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS

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

---

We the undersigned, Auditors of the Accounts for the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, having attended at the Office of the Vestry of the said Parish, and there audited the Accounts of the Churchwardens from the 26th day of March 1895, to the 25th day of March, 1896, do hereby state our allowance of the said accounts, as the same are in the Churchwardens' Cash Book and Churchwardens, Ledger, signed by us, and we find the Cash Balances on the said 25th day of March to be as therein shewn, and the General Cash Balance in the hands of their Bankers to be One Hundred and Forty-five Pounds, Two Shillings and Ninepence.

Dated the Twenty-second day of July, 1896.

GEORGE POCOCK,  
EDMUND WASHINGTON KNIGHT,  
HENRY MORGAN.

Auditors for the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

**ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS.**

Dr.

*WILLIAM NEVILLE, THOMAS HAYNES and RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON, Churchwardens.*

Cr.

1895.

**AS TO DELAFORCE'S**

To Dividend on £3000 New 2½ per cent. Consols for 4 quarters ...	82	10	0
Balance Overdrawn ... ..	12	18	2

£95 8 2

**AS TO KENT STREET**

To Balance from former Account ... ..	61	6	3
Proportion of Rents received from Trustees ... ..	100	10	10

£161 17 1

Balance in hand, March 25th, 1896 ... .. 68 5 1

**AS TO MARTIN & FENNER'S**

To Balance from former Account ... ..	13	16	2
Rent, Chandler's Farm, Hartfield (Martin's) to Michaelmas, 1895	25	0	0
1/10th Annual value of Sproughton Farm, due Lady Day, 1895	25	0	0
One year's dividend on £200 New 2½ per cent. Consols, per Vestry Clerk ... ..	5	6	4
Dividends on £282 17 2 New 2½ per cent. Consols, per the Court of Chancery ... ..	20	14	5

£89 16 11

Balance in hand, March 25th, 1896 ... .. 51 18 5

**AS TO MARY PHILLIP'S**

To One year's Dividend on £300 New 2½ per cent. Consols, per the Vestry Clerk ... ..	7	19	8
Balance overdrawn ... ..	8	18	11

£16 18 7

Carried forward ... .. £120 3 6

**CHARITY.**

By Balance overdrawn ... ..	1	9	9
Distribution on St. Thomas's Day, 1895:—			
174 Tickets for Coals of 13 cwt. each ... ..	17	7	10
176 Tickets at 5/- each ... ..	44	0	0
Mr. J. Chubb, National Schools ... ..	15	0	0
Mr. J. Gilberd, 32 pairs Boots at 4/6 ... ..	7	4	0
Messrs. Pocock Bros., 30 pairs Boots at 4/6 ... ..	6	10	6
Mr. E. B. Passmore, Printing ... ..	0	6	6
Mr. W. P. Peace, 174 Loaves at 4½d. ... ..	3	5	3
Mr. J. F. Leithen, 1 qtn. Loaf ... ..	0	0	4
Mr. H. Smith, 3 cwt. Coal ... ..	0	4	0

£95 8 2

Balance overdrawn, March 25th, 1896 ... .. 12 18 2

**CHARITY.**

By Payment to Twelve Pensioners for 52 Weeks at 3s. each to March 26th, 1896 ... ..	93	12	0
Balance in hand ... ..	68	5	1

£161 17 1

**CHARITIES.**

By Insurance of Chandler's Farm, Hartfield, One Year ... ..	0	6	0
Purchase of Bibles for Distribution ... ..	37	12	6
Balance in hand ... ..	51	18	5

£89 16 11

**CHARITY.**

By Balance overdrawn ... ..	4	18	7
By Twenty-four Pairs of Blankets at 10/- ... ..	12	0	0

£16 18 7

Balance overdrawn, March 25th, 1896 ... .. 8 18 11

Carried forward ... .. £21 17 1

Dr. WILLIAM NEVILLE, THOMAS HAYNES AND

Brought forward ... .. 120 3 6

AS TO SAYER & SHAW'S

1895.

To Balance from former Account ... ..	191	2	5
Rents, viz. :-			
No. 82, Borough High Street, 4 quarters' }	140	0	0
Rent to December 25th, 1895 ... }	4	13	4
Less Income Tax ... ..			
	135	6	8
No. 84, Borough High Street, 4 quarters' }	90	0	0
Rent to December 25th, 1895 ... }	1	10	0
Add Insurance ... ..	91	10	0
Less Income Tax ... ..	2	15	6
	88	14	6
No. 86, Borough High Street, 3 quarters' }	75	0	0
Rent to September 25th, 1895 ... }	60	0	0
Buckenham Square, &c., 2 quarters rent }			
to June 24th, 1895 ... ..	2	0	0
Less Income Tax ... ..	58	0	0
Church, Buckenham Square, 2 quarters' }	16	5	0
Rent to June 24th, 1895 ... ..			
	£564	8	7

Balance in hand, March 25th, 1895 ... .. 76 16 1

AS TO GRAYSON'S

Annual Rent charge on Two Houses in Birdcage Alley, and one in High Street, due Lady Day, 1895 ... .. 2 0 0

Carried forward ... .. £196 19 7

RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON, CHURCHWARDENS.

Cr.

Brought forward ... .. £21 17 1

CHARITY.

1895.

April 23 By Twenty-six Pensioners at 28/-	36	8	0
May 21 " " " "	36	8	0
June 18 " " " "	36	8	0
July 16 " " " "	36	8	0
Aug. 13 " " " "	36	8	0
Sept. 10 " " " "	36	8	0
Oct. 8 " " " "	36	8	0
Nov. 5 " " " "	36	8	0
Dec. 3 " " " "	36	8	0
" 27 " " " "	36	8	0
1896.			
Jan. 28 " " " "	36	8	0
Feb. 25 " " " "	36	8	0
Mar. 24 " " " "	36	8	0
R. Tilling, Printing Notices	0	6	0
Insurance of Nos. 82, 84 & 86, Boro' High Street, to Michaelmas, 1896	6	5	0
E. B. Passmore, Printing	2	2	6
Messrs. Birt & Follett, preparation of New Trust Deed	5	15	0
Balance in hand	76	16	1

£564 8 7

CHARITY.

By Forty Money Tickets at 1/- each, distributed at Christmas, 1895. 2 0 0

Carried forward ... .. £21 17 1

Dr. WILLIAM NEVILLE, THOMAS HAYNES AND RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON, CHURCHWARDENS. Cr.

Brought forward ... .. 196 19 7

AS TO HENRY SMITH'S

1895.

To Balance from former Account ... .. 20 16 2  
 „ Messrs. Bray, Harding & Warren, Annual Rent Charge, due  
 Michaelmas, 1895 ... .. 35 10 0  
£56 6 2

Balance in hand, March 25th, 1896 ... .. 22 14 2

AS TO MISS SOPHIA

To Balance from former Account ... .. 0 10 11  
 Messrs. C. R. Berkeley & Sons, 1 year's Interest  
 on £790 Madras Railway Stock, at 5 per cent.  
 per annum ... .. 39 13 6  
 Less Income Tax ... .. 1 6 4  
38 7 2

Balance overdrawn ... .. 1 4 2

£40 2 3

AS TO GENERAL

To Brooks (Mariner) Annual Rent Charge to Lady-day 1895, less  
 Tax ... .. 4 16 8  
 Vintner's Company, "Skydmore's" Annual Rent Charge,  
 due Lady Day, 1895 ... .. 1 0 0  
 Leather Sellers Company, "Seraggs," due Lady Day, 1895 ... .. 0 3 4  
 Annual Rent Charge on Property in Long Lane, due Lady  
 Day, 1895, "Brook's Yeoman" ... .. 1 0 0  
 Annual Rent Charge on Two Houses in Lower Tooting,  
 Surrey, due Lady Day, 1895, "Dudsons" ... .. 2 12 0  
 Annual Rent Charge on a House in High Street, Southwark,  
 due Lady Day, 1895, less Income Tax at 6d., "Savage" ... .. 4 17 6  
 Proportion of Annuity due Lady Day, 1895, "Camps" less 3  
 years' tax ... .. 4 11 3  
 "Simmonds," Two-thirds Proportion of Rental of Beck's Lands  
 in Tilbury, Essex, due, Michaelmas, 1895 ... .. 23 1 2  
 Balance overdrawn ... .. 37 1 11  
£79 3 10

Carried forward ... .. £219 13 9

Brought forward ... .. 21 17 1

CHARITY.

1895

By Messrs. Ewin & Co. 384 yards of flannel at 11½d. per yard ... .. 18 8 0  
 Pocock Bros. 64 pairs of boots at 4s. 9d. per pair ... .. 15 4 0  
 Balance ... .. 22 14 2  
£56 6 2

WATSON'S TRUST.

By Mr. S. K. Catton, 273 yards flannel at 11½d. per yard ... .. 13 1 7  
 Messrs. Vernham & James, 56 pairs Blankets, at 8/11½ ... .. 25 1 8  
 Mr. E. B. Passmore, Printing, &c. ... .. 1 6 6  
 Official trustees of Charitable Funds expenses of Transfer of  
 Madras Railway Stock ... .. 0 12 6

£40 2 3

Balance overdrawn, 25th March, 1896 ... .. 1 4 2

CHARITIES.

By Balance from former Account overdrawn ... .. 22 18 7  
 Bread distributed on Sundays ... .. 32 13 9  
 48 Money Tickets, 2/- each, Brook's (Mariner) St. Thomas' Day ... .. 4 16 0  
 Campbell's Coals ... .. 9 18 6  
 Assistance in Distribution ... .. 3 16 0  
 Mr. E. B. Passmore, Printing, &c. ... .. 3 6 0  
 Messrs. Pike & Elliman—Scales for weighing coal ... .. 1 15 0

£79 3 10

Balance overdrawn, March 25th, 1896 ... .. 37 1 11

Carried forward ... .. £60 3 2

Dr.

## WILLIAM NEVILLE, THOMAS HAYNES &amp; RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON, CHURCHWARDENS.

Cr.

## AS TO COWPER'S

Brought forward ... ..	219	13	9
1895			
76, Bishopsgate Street, 4 Quarters' Rent to December 25th, 1895 ... ..	100	0	0
Less Income Tax ... ..	3	6	8
	96	13	4
Add Insurance on Premises ... ..	5	0	0
	101	13	4
Annual Dividend on £480 ros. 1d. 2½ per cent. New Con- solidated Stock ... ..	13	4	0
Cottage Priest Alley, 1 years' rent to December, 1895, less Tax	7	14	8
Balance <i>overdrawn</i> ... ..	14	7	10
	£136	19	10
Less Balances <i>overdrawn</i> ... ..	74	11	0
Nett Balance in hand, March 25th, 1896	£145	2	9

## CHARITY.

Brought forward ... ..	60	3	2
1895.			
By Balance from former Account <i>overdrawn</i> ... ..	8	6	4
Cash to 50 Pensioners at 10s. each, 4 Quarters to April 30th ...	100	0	0
Christmas Gift to Pensioners, 50 at 7/6 ... ..	18	15	0
Rector, Sermons ... ..	2	0	0
Fire Insurance, 76, Bishopsgate Street, to Michaelmas, 1896 ...	5	0	0
E. B. Passmore, Printing ... ..	0	16	6
Viewing Farm, Churchwarden's Expenses ... ..	2	2	0
	£136	19	10
Balance <i>overdrawn</i> , March 25th, 1896 ... ..	14	7	10
	£74	11	0

Examined and found correct, July 22nd, 1896.

GEORGE POCOCK,  
EDMUND WASHINGTON KNIGHT,  
HENRY MORGAN.

Auditors for the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

Dr.

## THE TRUSTEES OF THOMAS DICKINSON'S CHARITY.

Cr.

1895.			
Feb. 5. To Balance ( <i>As per Audit of February 4th, 1895</i> ) ... ..	80	12	11
One Year's Rent of Premises in Northumberland Alley to Michaelmas, 1895 ... ..	90	0	0
Less Income Tax ... ..	3	0	0
	87	0	0
One Year's Interest to January, 5th, 1896, on £278 1s. 9d., Consols ...	7	12	8
	£175	5	7

1895.			
By 1st Moiety of Premium with A. E. Evans, George Milne ... ..	20	0	0
2nd Moiety of Premium with Silvia Vandavoin, Florence Massey, F. Frotman, Sidney Wells, W. Fletcher, Edith Gill, John Edwards, William T. Parker, John Stephen	90	0	0
Cheque Book ... ..	0	16	8
Parish of Ewell, 1 Year's Rent Charge to Easter, 1895 ... ..	2	0	0
Clerk and Receiver's Salary, 1 Year to Christmas, 1895 ... ..	5	0	0
Petty Expenses during the year ... ..	1	10	0
Balance in favour of this Charity in the Bankers' hands ... ..	55	18	11
	£175	5	7

Dr. THE DRAPER'S COMPANY IN RESPECT OF JOHN WALTER'S TRUST. Cr.

1895.		
To One Year's Income	...	1338 16 6
		<u>£1338 16 6</u>

1895.		
By Cash, One Year's Quit Rent	...	0 12 4
Annual Gift to Hereford	...	20 0 0
Surveyor's Charges	...	30 0 0
Land Agent's Charges	...	1 0 0
Shoreditch Almspeople	...	7 11 0
Poor of the Drapers' Company	...	6 13 4
Wardens, Clerk, and Beadle of the Company	...	59 18 0
Property Tax allowed	...	42 18 1
Allowance to Farm Tenants	...	46 1 7
Balance to St. George's, Southwark, and St. Mary, Newington, Almshouses	...	1124 2 2
		<u>£1338 16 6</u>

Dr. THE DRAPER'S COMPANY IN RESPECT OF SAINT GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK, ALMSHOUSES. Cr.

1895.		
To Balance brought forward	...	3 19 9
Moiety of the Balance of Sir John Walter's Trust (Brought from Account above)	...	562 1 1
One Year's Income	...	34 16 4
		<u>£600 17 2</u>

1895.		
By Cash, Pensions to Almspeople	...	403 4 0
Coals for ditto	...	28 0 0
Almspeople on Annual Visitation	...	2 0 0
Medical Attendance on ditto	...	20 0 0
Repairs to Almshouses	...	61 6 6
Parochial Officers	...	12 8 6
Rates and Taxes...	...	14 10 6
Water Rate	...	2 12 0
Insurance...	...	1 2 6
Property Tax Allowed	...	1 3 4
Gardener	...	8 0 0
Balance	...	46 9 10
		<u>£600 17 2</u>

The following is a true and perfect Account of all the Monies and Rates MARTYR, Southwark, in pursuance of Orders of the Vestry of the said Parish, OVERSEERS, were directed to levy and pay over the following sums respectively, Account is prepared in order to be (after it shall have been duly audited) "The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862," 25 and 26 Vict., c. 102.

A. MILLAR, *Vestry Clerk.*

Dr. THE OVERSEERS AS TO THE GENERAL RATE.

RECEIPTS.

1895.	To Balance from Last Account	981	14	7
	Rate made April 6th, at 8d. in the Pound.			
April.	Collection	8825	13	5
May.	Collection			
June.	Collection			
	Rate made July 6th, at 9d. in the Pound.			
July.	Collection	9386	2	5
August.	Collection			
September.	Collection			
	Rate made October 5th, at 8½d. in the Pound.			
October.	Collection	8896	13	1
November.	Collection			
December.	Collection			
1896.	Rate made January 4th, at 9d. in the Pound.			
January.	Collection	9459	5	8½
February.	Collection			
March.	Collection			
	Government contribution to Lady Day, 1896	120	6	3
	Interest allowed on Account	10	18	4
	Sundries	24	13	8
		<u>£37205</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5½</u>

received by the OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF SAINT GEORGE THE numbered 104, 105 & 106, and dated the 12th day of March and 21st May, 1895, whereby the namely, for a General Rate, £33860; for a Sewers' Rate, £3580; and the said delivered to the Vestry of the said Parish, in accordance with the provisions of s. 14.

THOMAS HAYNES, } Churchwardens.  
Wm. NEVILLE, }

WILLIAM SAVAGE,  
JOHN HOWARD,  
R. D. HILTON,  
H. E. SAMBROOK, } Overseers.

Collected between March 26th, 1895, and March 25th, 1896. Cr.

PAYMENTS.

1895.	April 3	The Treasurer to the Vestry ( <i>Vestry Cash Book, folio 52</i> )	800	0	0
	" 14	"	52	1000	0
	" 21	"	52	1000	0
	" 25	"	52	1000	0
	" 27	"	52	1000	0
	May 11	"	58	1000	0
	" 31	"	58	981	14
	June 10	"	66	1000	0
	" 18	"	66	1000	0
	" 27	"	66	200	0
	Aug. 1	"	76	1000	0
	" 13	"	76	1000	0
	" 21	"	76	2000	0
	" 22	"	82	2000	0
	Sept. 2	"	82	1500	0
	" 12	"	87	500	0
	Oct. 8	"	94	2000	0
	Nov. 12	"	94	1000	0
	" 16	"	94	3000	0
	" 26	"	100	3000	0
	Dec. 10	"			
1896.	Jan. 30	"	106	1000	0
	Feb. 27	"	112	4000	0
	Mar. 12	"	119	3000	0
	" 26	"	119	1000	0
					35981 14 7
	Poundage on Collection—				
	Mr. W. Page		116	7	6½
	Mr. J. H. Distin		198	1	9
	Mr. W. T. Montgomery		150	3	5
					464 12 8½
	Stamps—				
	Mr. W. Page		8	4	1
	Mr. J. H. Distin		5	4	9
	Mr. W. T. Montgomery		8	4	4
					21 13 2
	Sundry Expenses				166 11 1
	Printing				115 12 4
	Unpaid Drafts				23 17 6
	Balance				431 6 1
					<u>£37205 7 5½</u>



## THE OVERSEERS AS TO THE SEWERS RATE

Dr.

## RECEIPTS.

1895.

To Balance from last Account	...	...	...	...	...	51	6	5½
July. Collection made July 6th, at 1d. in the Pound	...	1039	18	3				
October. Collection ,, Oct. 5th, at 1½d. ,,	...	1566	14	3				
January. Collection ..	...	1052	9	2½				
					—————	3659	1	8½
Government Contribution	...					8	0	5

£3718 8 7

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Accounts of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, Rates levied and paid over by the said Overseers in pursuance of Orders of the said Vestry, numbered of the said Accounts, and do find in accordance therewith that the Balance at Bank on the 25th day £332 9s. 3d. (less the expenses of and incidental to the making and collecting of the said Rates).

made between March 26th, 1895, and March 25th, 1896.

Cr.

## PAYMENTS.

1895.

May 18. By The Treasurer to the Vestry ( <i>Vestry Cash Book, folio 135</i> )	51	6	5
Aug. 31. .. .. . ( .. .. . 7)	3300	0	0
		—————	3351 6 5
Poundage on Collection—			
Mr. W. Page	...	...	8 12 6
Mr. J. H. Distin	...	...	14 17 7
Mr. W. T. Montgomery	...	...	11 10
			————— 34 12 11
Balance	...	...	332 9 3

£3718 8 7

having audited the foregoing Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish relating to the 104, 105 and 106, and dated the 12th day of March and 21st May 1895, Do hereby state our Allowance of March, 1896, was in respect to the General Rate, £431 6s. 1d., and in respect to the Sewers Rate,

Given under our hands this 22nd day of July, 1896,

GEORGE POCOCK,  
EDMUND WASHINGTON KNIGHT,  
HENRY MORGAN,

Auditors for the Parish of St. George the Martyr.

THE OVERSEERS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE POOR RATE, for the Half Year ending Michaelmas, 1895.

Cr.

To Balance from last Account	1075	5	9
Collected on Rates by—			
Mr. W. Page	8267	19	7
Mr. J. H. Distin	8836	11	0
Mr. W. T. Montgomery	8943	14	0
	26048	4	7
Received from the Guardians of St. Saviour's Union—			
For Two Quarters' Rent of Workhouse, &c., to Midsummer 1895	400	0	0
For Dividends on Consols belonging to this Parish	26	16	2
	426	16	2
Government Contribution to Lady Day, 1895	45	16	8
Interest	7	2	4
	<u>£27603</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

We declare the Entries in the above Account and Memorandum to be true, just and complete, and in verification thereof we have hereunder subscribed our names this 14th day of January, 1896.

WILLIAM NEVILLE, } Churchwardens.  
THOMAS HAYNES, }

WILLIAM SAVAGE, } Overseers.  
THOMAS DAVIES, }

By Cash to the Guardians	22433	13	9
Police Rate, July, 1895	2906	0	2
Mr. W. Page, Poundage	72	18	8
Mr. J. H. Distin	123	7	9
Mr. W. T. Montgomery, poundage	94	10	8
	290	17	1
One Quarters' Ground Rent of Workhouse, Mint Street, to June, 1895. Less			
Income Tax	31	8	4
Printing and Stationery	65	10	8
Stamps	9	18	2
Valuation List	377	8	1
G. C. Whiteley, Esq. (Fees, &c.)	1	19	6
Jury List	17	10	0
F. Cox, Tax on Current Account	0	13	4
Registration	331	12	1
Balance	1136	14	4
	<u>£27603</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

I find the Balance of this Account to be One Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-six Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Four Pence against the Overseers.

Dated January 25th, 1896.

T. B. COCKERTON, Auditor.

THE OVERSEERS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE POOR RATE, for the Half-Year ending Lady-day, 1896.

Cr.

To Balance from last Account	1136	14	4
Collected on Rates by—			
Mr. W. Page	7678	8	4
Mr. J. H. Distin	8202	13	1
Mr. W. T. Montgomery	8261	8	7
	24142	10	0
Received from the Guardians of St. Saviour's Union—			
For Two Quarters' Rent of Workhouse, &c., to Christmas, 1895	400	0	0
For Dividends on Consols belonging to this Parish	25	9	8
	425	9	8
Government Contribution to Lady-day, 1896	110	0	0
Interest	11	19	11
Moiety of Registration Expenses, per the London County Council	165	16	0
	<u>£25992</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

We declare the entries in the above Account and Memorandum to be true, just and complete, and in verification thereof we have hereunder subscribed our names this 13th day of July, 1896.

WILLIAM NEVILLE, } Churchwardens.  
THOMAS HAYNES, }  
R. D. HILTON, }  
JOHN HOWARD, } Overseers.  
WM. SAVAGE, }

By Cash to the Guardians	20050	5	11
Police Rate, January, 1895	2906	0	2
Mr. W. Page, Poundage	90	2	11
Mr. J. H. Distin	154	11	1
Mr. W. T. Montgomery	116	6	5
	361	0	5
The High Bailiff's Registration Expenses	90	6	4
Three Quarters' Ground Rent of Workhouse to Christmas, 1894, less Income Tax	94	5	0
Printing	68	5	10
J. Cox, Property Tax	5	1	4
Stamps	13	8	8
Expenses of Valuation Premises	31	10	0
Expenses of Beating Bounds	10	6	8
Expenses of Provisional Lists	2	5	0
Expenses of Poll of the Parish, <i>re</i> Library	86	13	3
Balance	2273	1	4
	<u>£25992</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

I find the Balance of this Account to be Two Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy Three Pounds, One Shilling, and Four Pence against the Overseers, which Sum I find has been paid by them to their Successors before this day.

Dated July 22nd, 1896.

T. B. COCKERTON, Auditor.

An Account of the Parochial Rates and of the Collection and Balancing thereof respectively.

RATES.

Made on the 6th day of April, 1895.	POOR RATE. 11d. in the £.	GENERAL RATE. 8d. in the £.	TOTALS. 19d. in the £.
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Mr. W. PAGE, Collector.

Amount of Rates ... ..	4200 4 3	3054 14 0	7254 18 3
Arrears of former Rates ... ..	28 2 6	31 12 0	59 14 6
Additional Assessments ... ..	11 13 3	8 11 4	20 4 7
Amount to be Collected ... ..	4240 0 0	3094 17 4	7334 17 4

Mr. J. H. DISTIN, Collector.

Amount of Rates... ..	4087 3 9	2972 10 0	7059 13 9
Arrears of former Rates ... ..	2 2 3	1 13 10	3 16 1
Additional Assessments ... ..	5 0 10	3 13 4	8 14 2
Amount to be Collected ... ..	4094 6 10	2977 17 2	7072 4 0

Mr. W. T. MONTGOMERY, Collector.

Amount of Rates ... ..	4494 4 8	3278 10 8	7762 15 4
Arrears of former Rates ... ..	0 0 0	0 18 0	0 18 0
Additional Assessments ... ..	8 16 0	6 8 0	15 4 0
Amount to be Collected ... ..	4503 0 8	3275 16 8	7778 17 4

THE PARISH.

Amount of Rates ... ..	12781 12 8	9295 14 8	22077 7 4
Arrears of former Rates ... ..	30 4 9	34 3 10	64 8 7
Additional Assessments ... ..	25 10 1	18 12 8	44 2 9
Amount to be Collected ... ..	12837 7 6	9348 11 2	22185 18 8

COLLECTION.

	POOR RATE.	GENERAL RATE.	TOTALS.
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Amount Collected ... ..	3643 4 9	2653 17 3	6297 2 0
Deductions allowed to Owners ... ..	295 15 8½	214 18 8	510 14 4½
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable ... ..	251 13 3½	185 2 1	436 15 4½
Arrears carried to next Rate ... ..	49 6 3	40 19 4	90 5 7
Totals ... ..	4240 0 0	3094 17 4	7334 17 4

Amount Collected ... ..	3871 6 4	2813 6 8	6684 13 0
Deductions allowed to Owners... ..	83 9 11	60 14 6	144 4 5
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable ... ..	139 10 7	103 16 0	243 6 7
Arrears carried to next Rate ... ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Totals ... ..	4094 6 10	2977 17 2	7072 4 0

Amount Collected ... ..	3933 19 8	2858 9 6	6792 9 2
Deductions Allowed to Owners ... ..	359 2 11½	261 4 0	620 6 11½
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable ... ..	191 15 11½	142 1 10	333 17 9½
Arrears carried to next Rate ... ..	18 2 1	14 1 ¼	32 3 5
Totals ... ..	4503 0 8	3275 16 8	7778 17 4

THE PARISH.

Amount Collected ... ..	11448 10 9	8325 13 5	19774 4 2
Deductions Allowed to Owners ... ..	738 8 6½	536 17 2	1275 5 8½
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable ... ..	582 19 10½	430 19 11	1013 19 9½
Arrears carried to next Rate ... ..	67 8 4	55 0 8	122 9 0
Totals ... ..	12837 7 6	9348 11 2	22185 18 8

## An Account of the Parochial Rates and of the

## RATES.

Made on the 6th day of July, 1895.	POOR RATE. <i>14d. in the £.</i>	GENERAL RATE. <i>9d. in the £.</i>	SEWERS RATE. <i>1d in the £.</i>	TOTALS. <i>2s. 0d. in the £.</i>
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Mr. W. PAGE, *Collector.*

Amount of Rates ... ..	5339 10 10	3432 11 3	381 7 11	9153 10 0
Arrears of former Rates...	49 6 3	40 19 4	0 0 0	90 5 7
Additional Assessments...	0 0 0	0 6 9	0 0 9	0 7 6
Amount to be Collected...	5388 17 1	3473 17 4	381 8 8	9244 3 1

Mr. J. H. DISTIN, *Collector.*

Amount of Rates ... ..	5185 2 6	3333 18 9	370 8 9	8890 10 0
Arrears of former Rates...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Additional Assessments...	2 1 2	0 19 4	0 0 0	3 0 6
Amount to be Collected	5188 3 8	3334 18 1	370 8 9	8893 10 6

Mr. W. T. MONTGOMERY, *Collector.*

Amount of Rates ... ..	5757 13 6	3701 7 3	411 5 3	9870 6 0
Arrears of former Rates...	18 2 1	14 1 4	0 0 0	32 3 5
Additional Assessments...	22 9 2	14 8 9	1 12 1	38 10 0
Amount to be Collected...	5798 4 9	3729 17 4	412 17 4	9940 19 5

## THE PARISH.

Amount of Rates ... ..	16283 6 10	10467 17 3	1163 1 11	27914 6 0
Arrears of former Rates...	67 8 4	55 0 8	0 0 0	122 9 0
Additional Assessments...	24 10 4	15 14 10	1 12 10	41 18 0
Amount to be Collected...	16375 5 6	10538 12 9	1164 14 9	28078 13 0

## Collection and Balancing thereof respectively.

## COLLECTION.

	POOR RATE.	GENERAL RATE.	SEWERS RATE.	TOTALS.
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Amount Collected ... ..	4624 14 10	2974 4 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	328 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7927 9 5
Deductions allowed to Owners...	374 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 13 2	26 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	641 15 0
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	304 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	195 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	522 0 11
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	85 4 7	63 1 11	4 11 3	152 17 9
Totals ... ..	5388 17 1	3473 17 4	381 8 8	9244 3 1

Amount Collected ... ..	4965 4 8	3191 1 8	354 9 2	8510 15 6
Deductions allowed to Owners...	106 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11 10	182 4 6
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	109 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 17 7	188 6 6
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	7 2 4	4 11 6	0 10 2	12 4 0
Totals ... ..	5188 3 8	3334 18 1	370 8 9	8893 10 6

Amount Collected ... ..	5009 14 4	3220 16 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	356 19 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8587 9 7
Deductions Allowed to Owners	465 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	299 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 0 5	798 4 11
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	301 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	197 11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	520 11 5
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	21 9 4	11 17 9	1 6 5	34 13 6
Totals ... ..	5798 4 9	3729 17 4	412 17 4	9940 19 5

## THE PARISH.

Amount Collected ... ..	14599 13 10	9386 2 5	1039 18 3	25025 14 6
Deductions Allowed to Owners	945 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	608 12 0	67 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1622 4 5
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	715 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	464 7 2	51 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1230 18 10
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	113 16 3	79 11 2	6 7 10	199 15 3
Totals ... ..	16375 5 6	10538 12 9	1164 14 9	28078 13 0

## An Account of the Parochial Rates and of the

## RATES.

Made on the 5th day of October, 1895.	POOR RATE. <i>12d. in the £.</i>	GENERAL RATE. <i>8½d. in the £.</i>	SEWERS RATE. <i>1½d. in the £.</i>	TOTALS. <i>22d. in the £.</i>
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Mr. W. PAGE, *Collector.*

Amount of Rates ... ..	4554 10 0	3225 2 1	569 6 3	8349 18 4
Arrears of former Rates... ..	85 4 7	63 1 11	4 11 3	152 17 9
Additional Assessments... ..	1 18 2	1 7 5	0 2 3	3 7 10
Amount to be Collected	4641 12 9	3290 11 5	573 19 9	8506 3 11

Mr. J. H. DISTIN, *Collector.*

Amount of Rates ... ..	4469 14 0	3165 0 9	558 14 3	8194 9 0
Arrears of former Rates... ..	7 2 4	4 11 6	0 10 2	12 4 0
Additional Assessments... ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Amount to be Collected	4476 16 4	3170 12 3	559 4 5	8206 13 0

Mr. W. T. MONTGOMERY, *Collector.*

Amount of Rates ... ..	4931 9 0	3493 2 2½	616 8 7½	9040 19 10
Arrears of former Rates... ..	21 9 4	11 17 9	1 6 5	34 13 6
Additional Assessments... ..	9 0 0	6 17 8½	0 18 1½	16 15 10
Amount to be Collected...	4961 18 4	3511 17 8	618 13 2	9092 9 2

## THE PARISH.

Amount of Rates ... ..	13955 13 0	9885 5 0½	1744 9 1½	25585 7 2
Arrears of former Rates... ..	113 16 3	79 11 2	6 7 10	199 15 3
Additional Assessments... ..	10 18 2	8 5 1½	1 0 4½	20 3 8
Amount to be Collected...	14080 7 5	9973 1 4	1751 17 4	25805 6 1

## Collection and Balancing thereof respectively.

## COLLECTION.

	POOR RATE.	GENERAL RATE.	SEWERS RATE.	TOTALS.
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Amount Collected ... ..	3992 16 2	2825 7 8	495 17 11	7314 1 9
Deductions allowed to Owners ...	323 12 9	229 4 10½	40 9 1½	593 6 9
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	245 0 6	173 19 7	30 14 0	449 14 1
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	80 3 4	61 19 3½	6 18 8½	149 1 4
Totals ... ..	4641 12 9	3290 11 5	573 19 9	8506 3 11

Amount Collected ... ..	4287 6 5	3040 7 9	536 5 4	7863 19 6
Deductions allowed to Owners... ..	90 2 9	63 16 11	11 5 4	165 5 0
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	97 12 2	65 2 9½	11 9 4½	174 4 4
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	1 15 0	1 4 9½	0 4 4½	3 4 2
Totals ... ..	4476 16 4	3170 12 3	559 4 5	8206 13 0

Amount Collected ... ..	4295 16 11	3030 17 8	534 11 0	7861 5 7
Deductions Allowed to Owners	399 12 6	283 1 3½	49 19 1½	732 12 11
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	246 18 7	184 4 7½	32 10 1½	463 12 10
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	19 10 4	13 14 7	1 12 11	34 17 10
Totals ... ..	4961 18 4	3511 17 8	618 13 2	9092 9 2

## THE PARISH.

Amount Collected ... ..	12575 19 6	8896 13 1	1566 14 3	23039 6 10
Deductions Allowed to Owners	813 8 0	576 3 1	101 13 7	1491 4 8
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	589 11 3	423 6 6	74 13 6	1087 11 3
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	101 8 8	76 18 8	8 16 0	187 3 4
Totals ... ..	14080 7 5	9973 1 4	1751 17 4	25805 6 1

An Account of the Parochial Rates and of the Collection and Balancing thereof respectively.

RATES.

Made on the 4th day of January, 1896.	POOR RATE. 11d. in the £.	GENERAL RATE. 9d. in the £.	SEWERS RATE. 1d in the £.	TOTALS. 1s. 9d. in the £.
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Mr. W. PAGE, Collector.

Amount of Rates ... ..	4160 11 4	3404 2 0	378 4 8	7942 18 0
Arrears of former Rates...	80 3 4	61 19 3½	6 18 8½	149 1 4
Additional Assessments...	0 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 0
Amount to be Collected...	4240 19 8	3466 1 3½	385 3 4½	8092 4 4

Mr. J. H. DISTIN, Collector.

Amount of Rates ... ..	4106 16 1	3360 2 3	373 6 11	7840 5 3
Arrears of former Rates...	1 15 0	1 4 9½	0 4 4½	3 4 2
Additional Assessments...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Amount to be Collected	4108 11 1	3361 7 0½	373 11 3½	7843 9 5

Mr. W. T. MONTGOMERY, Collector.

Amount of Rates ... ..	4519 10 8	3697 16 0	410 17 4	8628 4 0
Arrears of former Rates...	19 10 4	13 14 7	1 12 11	34 17 10
Additional Assessments...	3 3 3	2 11 9	0 5 9	6 0 9
Amount to be Collected...	4542 4 3	3714 2 4	412 16 0	8669 2 7

THE PARISH.

Amount of Rates ... ..	12786 18 1	10462 0 3	1162 8 11	24411 7 3
Arrears of former Rates...	101 8 8	76 18 8	8 16 0	187 3 4
Additional Assessments...	3 8 3	2 11 9	0 5 9	6 5 9
Amount to be Collected...	12891 15 0	10541 10 8	1171 10 8	24604 16 4

COLLECTION.

POOR RATE.	GENERAL RATE.	SEWERS RATE.	TOTALS.
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Amount Collected ... ..	3685 12 2	3010 7 6	335 17 4	7031 17 0
Deductions allowed to Owners ...	294 1 6½	240 12 2	26 14 8	561 8 4½
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	181 12 4½	148 16 3½	16 10 8½	346 19 4½
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	79 13 7	66 5 4	6 0 8	151 19 7
Totals ... ..	4240 19 8	3466 1 3½	385 3 4½	8092 4 4

Amount Collected ... ..	3915 6 8	3204 8 1	356 1 3	7475 16 0
Deductions allowed to Owners...	82 0 5	67 2 1½	7 9 1½	156 11 8
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	108 4 5	87 8 1	9 15 6	205 8 0
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	2 19 7	2 8 9	0 5 5	5 13 9
Totals ... ..	4108 11 1	3361 7 0½	373 11 3½	7843 9 5

Amount Collected ... ..	3965 11 8	3244 10 1½	360 10 7½	7570 12 5
Deductions Allowed to Owners	364 9 11½	298 4 6½	33 2 8½	695 17 2½
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	213 2 7½	171 7 8	19 2 8	402 12 11½
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Totals ... ..	4542 4 3	3714 2 4	412 16 0	8669 2 7

THE PARISH.

Amount Collected ... ..	11566 10 6	9459 5 8½	1052 9 2½	22078 5 5
Deductions Allowed to Owners	740 11 11½	605 18 10	67 6 6	1413 17 3½
Legally Excused or Irrecoverable	501 19 4½	407 12 0½	45 8 10½	955 0 3½
Arrears carried to next Rate ...	82 13 2	68 14 1	6 6 1	157 13 4
Totals ... ..	12891 15 0	10541 10 8	1171 10 8	24604 16 4

Journal of the ...

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## LIST OF OFFICERS

OF THE VESTRY OF

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK,

AND THEIR SALARIES.

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Mr. A. MILLAR ( <i>late Vestry Clerk</i> )	....	....	....	per ann.	£400
Mr. J. A. JOHNSON, <i>Vestry Clerk</i>	....	....	....	„	400
Dr. F. J. WALDO, M.D., D.P.H., <i>Medical Officer</i>	....	....	....	„	500
Mr. A. M. HISCOCKS, C.E. ( <i>late Surveyor</i> )	....	....	....	„	300
Mr. O. E. WINTER, <i>Surveyor</i>	....	....	....	„	250
Mr. J. T. SMITH ( <i>late Clerk of Works</i> ), £3 10s. weekly	....	....	....	„	182
Mr. J. SUMMERS, <i>Clerk of Works</i> , £3 0s. weekly	....	....	....	„	156
Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, <i>Inspector of Nuisances</i>	....	....	....	„	210
Mr. J. A. ANSCOMBE	„	„	....	....	150
Mr. JAMES WEATHERITT	„	„	....	....	150
Mr. W. H. RALPH	„	„	....	....	120
Mr. THOMAS BROWN, <i>Assistant Clerk</i> , £3 10s. weekly	....	....	....	„	182
Mr. E. F. BRION	„	„	£2 10s.	„ ....	130
Mr. H. HUME	„	„	£2 5s.	„ ....	117
Mr. F. O. WRIGHT	„	„	£1 10s.	„ ....	78
Mr. V. A. BALLS	„	„	£2 5s.	„ ....	117
Mr. C. BLACKSHAW, <i>Prime Cost Clerk</i> , £2 10s.	....	....	....	„ ....	130
Mr. G. C. FAIRCHILD, <i>Clerk Public</i>	....	....	....	„ ....	65
<i>Health Department</i>	....	....	£1 5s.	„ ....	65

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*For the Rate Collectors, see Pages 69, 71, and 73.*



Receipts, Expenditure, Balances and Liabilities of the Guardians of St. Saviour's Union.

For the Half Year ended Michaelmas, 1895.

PARISHES.	BALANCE in favour of each Parish at the commencement of this Half Year.	RECEIPTS.		BALANCE against each Parish at the end of this Half Year.	Total.
		Contributions paid during this Half Year.	All other Receipts.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Saint Saviour's ... ..	18742 18 2	...	...	2169 16 1½	18742 18 2
Christ Church ... ..	10000 15 2	12 5 0	...	...	12182 16 3½
Newington ... ..	38138 12 11	...	...	...	38138 12 11
Saint George the Martyr ... ..	22433 13 9	...	...	...	22433 13 9
Total ... ..	89316 0 0	12 5 0	2169 16 1½	91498 1 1½	

COMMON FUND RECEIPTS.

Firewood Account (Transfer of Profit) ... ..	38 19 7
London County Council—Maintenance of Indoor Poor, Lunatic Grant, Registrar's Fees	25055 18 0
Medical Officers' Salaries, &c., Teachers' Salaries, Drugs and Appliances Grant	18532 13 11
Metropolitan Common Poor Fund ... ..	208 5 3
Maintenance of Paupers, U. O. Removal, and under Orders of Adjudication	735 5 9
Relatives or Property of Paupers or other sources	14 16 7
Repayment by Officers of the cost of Maintenance of their Families	57 17 0
Sale of old Stores, Hog Wash, &c., ... ..	20 5 6
Interest from Treasurer	0 0 10
Fractions unpaid ... ..	
Total ... ..	£136162 3 6½

For the Half Year ended Lady-day, 1896.

PARISHES.	BALANCE in favour of each Parish at the commencement of this Half Year.	RECEIPTS.		BALANCE against each Parish at the end of this Half Year.	Total.
		Contributions paid during this Half Year.	All other Receipts.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Saint Saviour's ... ..	755 19 6	18004 9 11	1 18 6	...	18762 7 11
Christ Church ... ..	...	9130 9 3	2 3 5	2672 15 6½	11805 8 2½
Newington ... ..	2423 11 7½	35107 15 0	...	...	37531 6 7½
Saint George the Martyr ... ..	2037 7 8½	20050 5 11	356 18 3	...	22444 11 10½
Total ... ..	5216 18 10½	82293 0 1	361 0 2	2672 15 6½	90543 14 8

COMMON FUND RECEIPTS.

Firewood and Bread Account (Transfer of Profit) ... ..	71 17 1
London County Council—on account of Lunatic Grant	5300 0 0
London County Council—Maintenance of Indoor Poor	5409 12 0
Metropolitan Common Poor Fund ... ..	12490 15 8
Relatives, &c., of Paupers, or other sources	695 15 2½
Sale of Old Stores, &c. ... ..	56 8 3½
Repayment by Officers of their Family	11 15 4
Sums received from other Unions in respect of In-Maintenance	83 18 1
Out-Relief ... ..	5 4 0
Interest allowed by Treasurer	15 0 9
Other Receipts ... ..	17 3 1½
Total ... ..	£114710 5 0½

Receipts, Expenditure, Balances and Liabilities of the Guardians of St. Saviour's Union.

For the Half Year ended Michaelmas, 1895.

BALANCE against each Parish at the commencement of this Half-year.	EXPENDITURE.				BALANCE in favour of each Parish at the end of this Half-year.	Total.
	Common Charges.	Separate Charges.	Workhouse Loan and Interest Repaid	County Rate.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2774 8 6	5276 8 2	1717 6 4	1243 12 7	6975 3 1	755 19 6	18742 18 2
4424 1 11½	2876 11 7	399 13 4	677 2 7	3805 6 10	...	12182 16 3½
6836 14 8½	11236 2 3½	...	2644 1 2	14998 3 1	2423 11 7½	38138 12 11
3508 18 9½	6612 5 1	...	1557 1 7	8718 0 7	2037 7 8½	22433 13 9
Total ... ..	17544 3 11½	26001 7 1½	2116 19 8	6121 17 11	34496 13 7	91498 1 1½

AMOUNT OF THE RATEABLE VALUE UPON WHICH THE CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED.

Saint Saviour's ... ..	223087 0 0
Christchurch ... ..	121622 0 0
Newington ... ..	475064 0 0
Saint George the Martyr ... ..	279567 0 0
Total ... ..	£1099340 0 0

BALANCE against each Parish at the commencement of this Half-year.	EXPENDITURE.				BALANCE in favour of each Parish at the end of this Half-year.	Total.
	Common Charges.	Separate Charges.	Loans and Interest Repaid	County Rate.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	8742 18 10	1739 7 10	1160 2 0	6975 3 1	144 16 2	18762 7 11
2169 16 1½	4769 15 6	438 3 6	622 6 3	3805 6 10	...	11805 8 2½
...	18799 5 10½	...	2441 5 4	14998 3 1	1292 12 4½	37531 6 7½
...	10927 10 10	...	1433 5 1	8718 0 7	1365 15 4½	22444 11 10½
Total ... ..	2169 16 1½	43239 11 0½	2177 11 4	5656 18 8	34496 13 7	90543 14 8

AMOUNT OF THE RATEABLE VALUE UPON WHICH THE CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED.

Saint Saviour's ... ..	223205 0 0
Christchurch ... ..	121771 0 0
Newington ... ..	479941 0 0
Saint George the Martyr ... ..	278977 0 0
Total ... ..	£1103894 0 0

Particulars of Common Charge of the St. Saviour's Union.

For the Half Year ending Michaelmas, 1895.

In-Maintenance	15307	10	6
Out-Relief [including Non-resident Relief]...	4218	5	8½
Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses	10357	8	1
Salaries or other Remuneration of Officers	7802	11	1
Officers' Rations	2213	10	6½
Superannuation and Compensation Allowances	104	9	11
Extra Medical Fees	14	10	0
Emigration	...	...	...
Vaccination	353	15	11
Registration	370	9	6
Legal Expenses	27	10	0
Other Charges, viz.—			
Officers' and Servants' Clothing	240	3	2
Furniture and Property	961	2	9
Building and Repairs	1567	17	2
Hire of Horses, &c.	383	16	3
Loss on Stonebreaking	6	18	7
Establishment Expenses	331	16	3½
Boarding-Out of Children	474	11	4
Rents, Rates, Gas, Water, and Insurance	2816	0	11
Stationery, Printing and Advertising	595	15	10
Metropolitan Asylum District	10077	18	0
Central London School District	11287	0	0
Maintenance in Hospitals	40	15	0
" Certified Schools	933	15	10
" Paupers in Convalescent Homes, &c.	45	9	6
" Other Institutions	95	18	10
Removal of Paupers—Expenses	92	0	3
Visiting Committee Expenses...	65	19	0
Union Assessment Committee	145	0	0
Subscriptions to Institutions	108	12	0
Cost of Audit Stamp	30	0	0
Maintenance of Paupers under Orders of Removal	55	8	10
Maintenance of Paupers in other Unions, &c.	39	8	9

	70665	9	6½
Less Common Fund Receipts	44664	2	5
TOTAL	£26001	7	1¼

For the Half Year ending Lady-Day, 1896.

In-Maintenance	16670	19	6½
Out-Relief	4027	18	1½
Non-resident Relief	148	4	7
Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses	11549	6	9
Boarding-Out of Children beyond the Union	514	3	8
Salaries or other Remuneration of Officers	6997	1	3
Uniforms	245	4	2½
Officers' Rations	2172	16	4½
Superannuation Allowances	121	2	2
Compensation	216	11	8
Extra Medical Fees	10	0	0
Vaccination	335	9	6
Registration	857	16	0
Legal Expenses	15	15	7
Furniture and Property	1295	3	8½
Building and Repairs	853	16	6½
Hire of Horses, &c.	515	1	6
Establishment Expenses	257	12	3½
Rents, Rates, Gas, Water, and Insurance	2906	3	4
Stationery, Printing and Advertising	648	0	10
Metropolitan Asylum District	9899	6	9
Central London School District	5708	0	0
Maintenance of Paupers in Blind Asylums, Hospitals, &c.	52	3	7
" Roman Catholic Schools	850	10	10
" Children in Convalescent Homes, &c.	163	10	9
Visiting Committee Expenses...	65	1	1
Subscriptions to Hospitals, Institutions, &c....	70	9	9
Cost of Audit Stamp, Settlement and Removal Expenses, &c.	138	11	0
Union Assessment Committee	600	0	0

	67406	1	4½
Less Common Fund Receipts	24166	10	4½
TOTAL	£43239	11	0¼

Account of the Income, Expenditure and  
For the Half Year

Liabilities of the School Board for London.  
ending 25th March, 1895.

Dr	RECEIPTS.			
To Balance on 29th September 1894 ... .. .	260956	2	2	
A. RECEIPTS OTHER THAN FROM LOANS :—				
Annual Grant from the Education Department ...	179153	15	1	
Annual Grant from the Science and Art Dept. ...	13174	13	9	
Fee Grant from the Education Dept., under the Elementary Education Act, 1891 ... .. .	95352	6	2	
In respect of Industrial Schools :—				
Parliamentary Grants ... .. .	2668	16	7	
Science and Art (Brentwood) ... .. .	31	8	9	
	2700	5	4	
From Endowments ... .. .	45	0	0	
From School Fees ... .. .	4308	13	8	
From the Rating Authorities, being equivalent to a rate of 5-29d. per pound on £33913707, the Rateable Value of the District according to the Valuation List in force during the year ... .. .	747670	3	9	
Other Receipts :—				
Scholarships and Prizes ... .. .	764	3	7	
Rents of Sundry Property ... .. .	378	14	2	
Insurance Fund ... .. .	479	0	7	
Interest on Money invested ... .. .	149	13	1	
Boarding out children ... .. .	53	4	6	
	1824	15	11	
Total Receipts other than from Loans ... .. .	1044229	13	8	
B. RECEIPTS FROM LOANS :—				
Loans received during the period to which this Statement relates :—				
Loan No. XC. ... .. .	200000	0	0	
„ XCI. ... .. .	150000	0	0	
	350000	0	0	
Total Receipts ... .. .	1394229	13	8	
Total Receipts and Balance ... .. .	£1655185	15	10	
Carried forward ... .. .	£1655185	15	10	

EXPENDITURE.				Cr.
A.—EXPENDITURE, OTHER THAN OUT OF LOANS:—				
By Salaries of Officers of the Board :—				
Officers of the Staff ... .. .	10608	9	3	
Officers for enforcing Compulsory Bye-Laws ... .. .	20600	10	0	
	31208	19	3	
Legal Expenses ... .. .	2124	7	0	
Other Expenses of Administration :—				
	Head Office.	Enforcing compul- sory Bye-Laws.		
Printing, Postage, Advertising, and Office Charges ... .. .	5209	7	10	1145 3 8
Rents, Rates, Taxes, & Insurance ... .. .	1111	15	6	176 7 8
Fuel, Light and Water ... .. .	447	8	4	73 18 0
Wages of Caretakers & Cleaners ... .. .	804	6	0	147 17 9
Repairs to Buildings & Furniture ... .. .	4433	16	0	97 2 5
	12006	13	8	1640 9 6
				13647 3 2
				15771 10 2
Salaries of Teachers ... .. .				46980 9 5
Books, Apparatus and Stationery ... .. .				568410 6 7
Less received for Sale of Needlework ... .. .				30210 14 11
				2835 7 4
				27381 7 7
Fuel, Light and Water ... .. .				19857 12 4
Wages of Schoolkeepers and Cleaners ... .. .				28897 8 10
				48750 1 2
Repairs to Buildings & Furniture ... .. .				43637 10 11
Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance ... .. .				44794 7 9
Less received for Hire of Schools ... .. .				1306 18 5
				43487 9 4
Other Expenses of Maintenance, viz :—				
Salaries of Inspectors, Singing, Drill, and other Instructors ... .. .	11871	18	4	
Printing and Sundry Expenses ... .. .	3552	0	10	
Pupil Teachers' Schools ... .. .	7484	4	11	
Cookery Centres and Laundry Classes ... .. .	8961	11	2	
Manual Training and Laundry Classes ... .. .	7128	14	2	
Blind Classes ... .. .	841	3	8	
Deaf Centres ... .. .	2859	17	7	
	45011	14	2	
				776578 18 9
Expenses of Industrial Schools under the management of School Board ... .. .	11862	7	11	
Contributions to other Industrial Schools ... .. .	8977	6	1	
Enlargement of Industrial Schools ... .. .	250	0	0	
Other Expenses :—				
Salaries of Officers and of Industrial Schools Department ... .. .	1331	7	2	
Advertising, Travelling, and other Expenses ... .. .	227	2	2	
	22648	3	4	
Carried forward ... .. .	£846207	11	6	

Account of the Income, Expenditure and  
For the Half-Year ending

Dr.	RECEIPTS.				
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	1655185 15 10
/					
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	1655185 15 10

Liabilities of the School Board for London.  
25th March, 1895—continued.

		EXPENDITURE.		Cr.
Brought forward	...	...	...	846207 11 6
By Principal Repaid	...	...	...	92744 0 10
Interest on Loans	...	145906	3 7	
Interest on Purchase of Land	...	652	12 0	
		146558	15 7	
				239302 16 5
Erection, Enlargement, or alteration of School Buildings (not chargeable to Loan Account)	...	...	...	13265 16 0
Furniture and Fittings for New Schools (not chargeable to Loan Account)	...	...	...	2296 15 6
Scholarships and Prizes	...	...	...	674 8 6
Insurance Fund—Damage done by Fire	...	...	...	181 4 8
Total Expenditure other than out of Loans	...	...	...	1101928 12 7
<b>B.—EXPENDITURE OUT OF LOANS:—</b>				
<b>Purchase of Land—</b>				
Purchase of Land for Schools	39635	14	1	
Paving and other charges	1859	15	9	
Vendors' Legal Charges	1134	10	10	
Surveyor's and Witnesses' Fees	830	19	0	
Board Counsels' Fees, Disbursements and Legal Charges	1703	7	4	
		45164	7 0	
Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings	178641	6	1	
Furnishing ditto	4876	10	10	
Upton House New Industrial School	600	6	0	
Willesden Industrial School	3583	17	0	
Permanent Offices of the Board [Extension]	374	2	9	
		233240	9 8	
Less Amount transferred to Maintenance (Offices of the Board)	...	3689	14 1	
Total Expenditure out of Loans	...	...	...	229550 15 7
Total Expenditure	...	...	...	1331479 8 2
<b>Balances on 25th March, 1895:—</b>				
In hands of Treasurers	112607	18	9	
Less Orders of Board not paid by Treasurers	3557	0	7	
		109050	18 2	
London and County Bank	10828	15	6	
Less Orders of Board not paid by Bankers	6849	10	8	
		3979	4 10	
Bank of England Loan Account	150000	0	0	
Deposit Account	1000	0	0	
Carried forward	...	...	...	264030 3 0 1331479 8 2

Account of the Income, Expenditure and  
For the Half-Year ending

RECEIPTS.

Dr.

Brought forward ... .. 1655185 15 10

Carried forward ... .. 1655185 15 10

Liabilities of the School Board for London.  
25th March, 1895—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Cr.

Brought forward ... .. 264630 3 0 1331479 8 2  
Sundry Amounts in hand, on account of—  
Petty Cash [General Account] ... .. 270 19 1  
Purchase of Land [Compensations] ... .. 3 1 0  
Deposits made by sundry persons for Tenders 58 4 0  
Industrial Schools, Governors, &c. ... .. 192 2 7  
Cookery Instructors ... .. 678 16 2  
Superintendents of Divisional Committees 267 10 11  
Store Department ... .. 9 1 5  
Collectors ... .. 1 2 4  

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1330 17 6

Purchase of Land, viz:—

Deposits made under section 85 Land  
Clauses Consolidation Act ... .. 27515 15 0  
The Union Bank of London—Deposits  
made for amounts agreed to be paid ... 15223 0 0  
Tithe Redemption, Suspense Account ... 740 6 9  
Solicitor to the Board—Advances on a/c ... 1194 9 8  

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44673 11 5

Furniture Warehouse ... .. 9557 1 7  
Less Sundry Creditors ... .. 1569 4 3  

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7987 17 4

Sundry Tradesmen, on account of Repairs ... .. 687 9 9  
Store Department—(Stock in hand) ... .. 17405 2 10  
Sundry Debtors ... .. 142 0 3  

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17547 3 1

Less Sundry Creditors ... .. 10917 2 3  

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6630 0 10

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325339 19 10

Less Jas. Truscott & Son—Amount due  
for Stationery ... .. 248 8 2  
Superannuation Fund ... .. 517 1 8  
Deposits made by sundry persons on  
account of Tenders... .. 88 4 0

Southwood, Smith & Co.—Amount due  
for Printing ... .. 0 1 9  
Chas. Straker & Sons—Amount due for do. 86 15 11  
Erection, &c., of Buildings, Suspense Account 693 0 8  

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1633 12 2

Net Balance ... .. 323706 7 8

Carried forward ... .. 1655185 15 10

Account of the Income, Expenditure, and  
For the Half Year

## RECEIPTS.

<i>Dr.</i>	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1655185	15	10
									<u>1655185</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>
	Outstanding Liabilities of the Board at the end of the half-year.										
	Loans from Public Works Loan Commissioners outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2894870	12	6
	Loans from London County Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5570987	0	0
	Purchase of Land for Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50936	7	6
	Contracts for Building or Altering Schools, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370284	18	7
	Books and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10917	2	3
	Furniture Warehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1509	4	3
	Unsettled Bills for Painting and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9294	11	6
									<u>£8908259</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>
	Total Expenditure as shown on page 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1331479	8	2
	Net Expenditure on which stamp duty is payable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1331479	8	2

G. H. CROAD, *Clerk of the School Board.*

25th day of July, 1895.

I certify that this Account has been examined and passed by the School Board as

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with the Vouchers and been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by Audit the correctness of such Statement included in such Statement, and allowed by me at the Audit, is One Million Three Hundred As witness my hand, this 11th day of November, 1895.

Liabilities of the School Board for London.  
25th March, 1895—Continued.

## EXPENDITURE.

*Cr.*

Brought forward	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1655185	15	10
Total Expenditure and Balances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£1655185</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>
Total Expenditure as shown on page 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1331479	8	2
<i>Deduct—</i>														
Amount disallowed at Audit	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Amount allowed at Audit	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1331479	8	2

provided by Section 17 of the Act 36 and 37 Vict., c. 86.

GEORGE HAMILTON, *Chairman*, 25th day of July, 1895.

other documents relating thereto, and that the Regulations with respect to such Statement have

and that the expenditure of the School Board during the half-year ended 25th day of March, 1895, and Thirty-one Thousand, Four Hundred and Seventy-nine Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Twopence.

T. BARCLAY COCKERTON, *District Auditor.*

Outstanding Liabilities of School Board for London.

For the Half Year ending 25th March, 1895.

LIABILITIES FOR LOANS.

Public Works Loan Commissioners :-

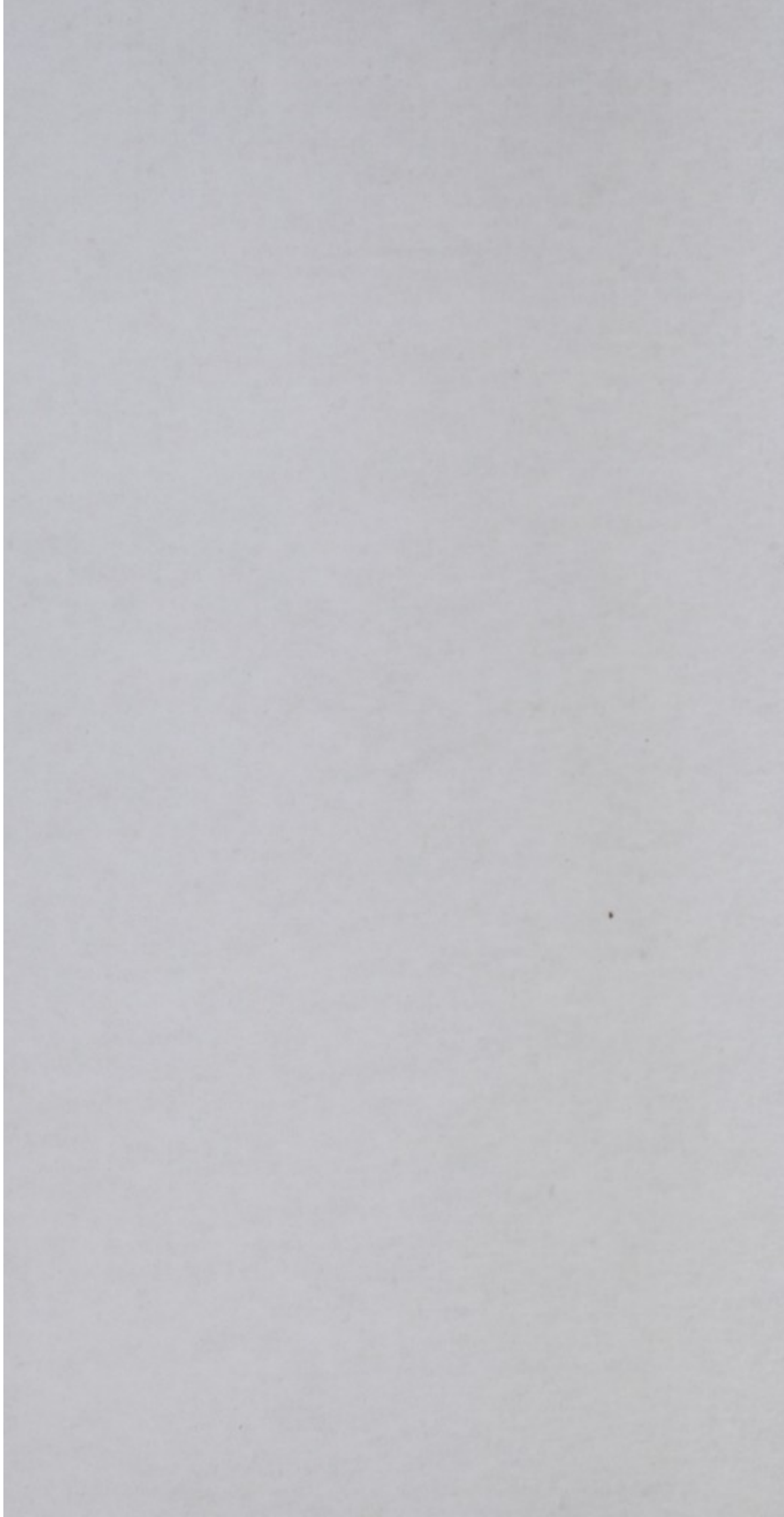
Balance of Loan No. I. (£100000) ... ..	75770	4	7
.. Loan No. III. (£45268) ... ..	34234	12	4
.. Loan No. IV. (£104732) ... ..	80397	3	7
.. Loan No. VI. (£250000) ... ..	191982	2	4
.. Loan No. VII. (£166000) ... ..	127496	7	5
.. Loan No. VIII. (£143700) ... ..	111396	0	2
.. Loan No. IX. (£42000) ... ..	32865	19	10
.. Loan No. X. (£132000) ... ..	103332	19	6
.. Loan No. XI. (£70000) ... ..	54802	9	7
.. Loan No. XII. (£77225) ... ..	60458	16	10
.. Loan No. XIII. (£74000) ... ..	57920	7	8
.. Loan No. XIV. (£139120) ... ..	110962	5	7
.. Loan No. XV. (£74700) ... ..	59567	10	3
.. Loan No. XVI. (£162000) ... ..	129269	3	4
.. Loan No. XVII. (£64440) ... ..	51362	18	5
.. Loan No. XVIII. (£48000) ... ..	38276	6	3
.. Loan No. XIX. (£28900) for Offices of the Board and Store for Books and Apparatus ... ..	23014	13	1
.. Loan No. XX. (£150000) ... ..	119586	15	11
.. Loan No. XXI. (£106395) ... ..	86134	16	2
.. Loan No. XXII. (£102000) ... ..	82629	7	9
.. Loan No. XXIII. (£100000) ... ..	81060	16	9
.. Loan No. XXIV. (£65000) ... ..	52689	10	9
.. Loan No. XXV. (£75700). £700 of this for Store for Books and Apparatus ... ..	60769	15	2
.. Loan No. XXVI. (£110000) ... ..	89166	18	3
.. Loan No. XXVII. (£90000) ... ..	74014	12	8
.. Loan No. XXVIII. (£160000) ... ..	132007	4	9
.. Loan No. XXIX. (£75000) ... ..	61828	10	2
.. Loan No. XXX. (£60000) ... ..	49512	13	8
.. Loan No. XXXI. (£115000) ... ..	94899	6	5
.. Loan No. XXXII. (£50000) ... ..	41624	19	11
.. Loan No. XXXIII. (£83000) ... ..	68931	1	6
.. Loan No. XXXIV. (£30000) ... ..	17730	2	7
.. Loan No. XXXV. (£70000) ... ..	58688	13	1
.. Loan No. XXXVI. (£9461) for Industrial Schools ... ..	7996	4	9
.. Loan No. XXXVII. (£90000) ... ..	74864	2	3
.. Loan No. XXXVIII. (£95000) ... ..	80278	6	10
.. Loan No. XXXIX. (£161000) ... ..	129156	18	1
.. Loan No. XL. (£65878) ... ..	50284	16	6
.. Loan No. XLV. (£40390) for Training Ship "Shaftesbury" ... ..	22887	13	4
.. Loan No. XLVII. (£25500) ... ..	14450	0	0
	2894870	12	6
Carried forward ... ..	£2894870	12	6

School Board for London.

For the Half Year ending 25th March, 1895—Continued.

LIABILITIES FOR LOANS.

Brought forward ... ..	2894870	12	6
London County Council.			
Balance of Loan No. II. (£40000) for Offices of the Board ... ..	22400	0	0
.. Loan No. V. (£50000) ... ..	29000	0	0
.. Loan No. XI. (£250000) ... ..	175000	0	0
.. Loan No. XLII. (£250000) ... ..	178561	0	0
.. Loan No. XLIII. (£100000) ... ..	74000	0	0
.. Loan No. XLIV. (£100000) ... ..	74000	0	0
.. Loan No. XLVI. (£200000) ... ..	148000	0	0
.. Loan No. XLVIII. (£200000) ... ..	152000	0	0
.. Loan No. XLIX. (£200000) ... ..	152000	0	0
.. Loan No. L. (£200000) ... ..	156000	0	0
.. Loan No. LI. (£200000) ... ..	153558	0	0
.. Loan No. LII. (£100000) ... ..	78000	0	0
.. Loan No. LIII. (£200000) ... ..	156000	0	0
.. Loan No. LIV. (£200000) ... ..	160000	0	0
.. Loan No. LV. (£100000) ... ..	80000	0	0
.. Loan No. LVII. (£200000) ... ..	160000	0	0
.. Loan No. LVIII. (£150000) ... ..	120000	0	0
.. Loan No. LIX. (£200000) ... ..	164000	0	0
.. Loan No. LX. (£150000) ... ..	123000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXI. (£150000) ... ..	123000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXII. (£100000) ... ..	82000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXIII. (£100000) ... ..	82000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXIV. (£100000) ... ..	84000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXV. (£34000) for Offices of the Board ... ..	28560	0	0
.. Loan No. LXVI. (£75200) ... ..	63168	0	0
.. Loan No. LXVII. (£100000) ... ..	84000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXVIII. (£50000) ... ..	42000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXIX. (£100000) ... ..	86000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXX. (£100000) ... ..	86000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXI. (£100000) ... ..	88000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXII. (£50000) ... ..	44000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXIII. (£75000) ... ..	66000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXIV. (£22552) for Industrial Schools ... ..	18040	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXV. (£60000) ... ..	52800	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXVI. (£31000) for Offices of the Board ... ..	27900	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXVII. (£100000) ... ..	90000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXVIII. (£150000) ... ..	135000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXIX. (£100000) ... ..	92000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXX. (£100000) ... ..	92000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXXI. (£100000) ... ..	92000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXXII. (£200000) ... ..	188000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXXIII. (£200000) ... ..	192000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXXIV. (£200000) ... ..	192000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXXV. (£200000) ... ..	196000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXXVI. (£150000) ... ..	147000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXXVII. (£50000) for Offices of the Board ... ..	49000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXXVIII. (£100000) ... ..	98000	0	0
.. Loan No. LXXXIX. (£250000) ... ..	245000	0	0
.. Loan No. XC. (£200000) ... ..	200000	0	0
.. Loan No. XCI. (£150000) ... ..	150000	0	0
	5570987	0	0
	£8465887	12	6





**Account of the Income, Expenditure and Liabilities of the School Board for London.**  
For the Half Year ending 29th September, 1895.

Dr	RECEIPTS.			
To Balance on 25th March, 1895	...	...	...	823706 7 8
A. RECEIPTS OTHER THAN FROM LOANS :—				
Annual Grant from the Education Department	...	233071	6 7	
Annual Grant from the Science and Art Dept.	...	7409	19 9	
Fee Grant from the Education Dept., under the Elementary Education Act, 1891	...	107615	6 6	
In respect of Industrial Schools :—				
Parliamentary Grants, &c.	...	2724	6 1	
From Endowments	...	45	0 0	
From School Fees	...	882	13 6	
From the Rating Authorities, being equivalent to a rate of 5d. per pound on £33909015, the Rateable Value of the District according to the Valuation List in force during the year	...	706750	3 5	
Other Receipts :—				
Scholarships and Prizes	...	1036	12 3	
Rents of Sundry Property	...	308	7 7	
Insurance Fund	...	425	13 4	
Interest on Money deposited	...	99	6 2	
Deaf and Blind Classes, Receipts from parents	...	114	1 4	
		1984	0 8	
Total Receipts other than from Loans	...	1060482	16 6	
B. RECEIPTS FROM LOANS :—				
Loans received during the period to which this Statement relates :—				
Loan No. XCII.	...	200000	0 0	
Total Receipts	...	1260482	16 6	
Total Receipts and Balance	...	£1584189	4 2	
Carried forward	...	...	...	£1584189 4 2

	EXPENDITURE.				Cr.
A.—EXPENDITURE, OTHER THAN OUT OF LOANS:—					
By Salaries of Officers of the Board :—					
Officers of the Staff	...	...	11008	1 11	
Officers for enforcing Compulsory Bye-Laws	...	...	20835	3 8	
			31843	5 7	
Legal Expenses	...	...	1857	2 9	
Other Expenses of Administration :—					
	Head Office.	Enforcing compulsory Bye-Laws.			
Printing, Postage, Advertising, and Office Charges	7195 11 6	1279 3 10			
Rents, Rates, Taxes, & Insurance	1162 0 9	254 10 6			
Fuel, Light and Water	693 8 11	74 2 9			
Wages of Caretakers & Cleaners	664 19 3	78 18 0			
Repairs to Buildings & Furniture	1791 7 9	156 15 3			
Expenses of Scheduling Children	438 7 11	...			
	11945 16 1	1843 10 4	13789 6 5	15646 9 2	47489 14 9
Salaries of Teachers	...	...	586148	12 10	
Books, Apparatus and Stationery	...	...	34179	2 5	
Less received for Sale of Needlework	...	...	2551	8 6	
			31627	13 11	
Fuel, Light and Water	...	...	19689	11 3	
Wages of Schoolkeepers and Cleaners	...	...	29749	19 4	
			49439	10 7	
Repairs to Buildings & Furniture	...	...	...	45632	10 8
Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	...	...	47635	10 2	
Less received for Hire of Schools	...	...	1147	8 4	
			46488	1 10	
Other Expenses of Maintenance, viz :—					
Salaries of Inspectors, Singing, Drill, and other Instructors	...	...	12039	17 1	
Cookery Centres	...	...	8251	0 8	
Printing and Sundry Expenses	...	...	3842	5 9	
Laundry Classes	...	...	2677	6 5	
Pupil Teachers' Schools	...	...	7731	16 3	
Blind Classes	...	...	1522	17 0	
Manual Training Classes	...	...	7657	10 10	
Deaf Centres	...	...	3679	2 9	
Schools for Special Instruction	...	...	1835	5 3	
			49255	2 0	808591 11 10
Expenses of Industrial Schools under the management of School Board	...	...	12676	1 5	
Contributions to other Industrial Schools	...	...	9217	7 5	
Enlargement of Industrial Schools	...	...	100	0 0	
Other Expenses :—					
Salaries of Officers and of Industrial Schools Department	...	...	1507	10 11	
Advertising, Travelling, and other Expenses	...	...	256	16 8	
			23767	16 5	
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£879849 3 0

Account of the Income, Expenditure and  
For the Half-Year ending

## RECEIPTS.

Brought forward ... .. 1584189 4 2

Carried forward ... .. 1584189 4 2

Liabilities of the School Board for London.  
29th September, 1895—continued.

## EXPENDITURE.

Brought forward	879849 3 0	<i>Cr.</i>
By Principal Repaid	91717 16 6	
Interest on Loans	145408 2 5	
Interest on Purchase of Land	456 8 0	
	<u>145864 10 5</u>	
Erection, Enlargement, or alteration of School Buildings (not chargeable to Loan Account)	237582 6 11	
Furniture and Fittings for New Schools (not chargeable to Loan Account)	16651 15 3	
Scholarships and Prizes	4647 3 5	
Scholarships and Prizes	1179 19 8	
Insurance Fund:—Damage done by Fire	47 17 7	
Amount Invested	3587 12 0	
Expenses of Investment	27 16 5	
	<u>3663 6 0</u>	
Total Expenditure other than out of Loans	1143573 14 3	

## B. —EXPENDITURE OUT OF LOANS:—

## Purchase of Land—

Purchase of Land for Schools	30105 18 9
Paving and other charges	2108 13 3
Vendors' Legal Charges	1203 15 8
Surveyor's and Witnesses' Fees	482 0 2
Board Counsels' Fees, Disbursements and Legal Charges	995 1 2
	<u>34895 9 0</u>

Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings	222580 9 2
Furnishing ditto	3364 13 0
Upton House New Industrial School	697 8 4
Permanent Offices of the Board [Extension]	100 0 0
Highbury Truant School	310 10 0
Drury Lane Day Industrial School	1823 4 8
Gordon House Industrial School	1400 0 0
Store for Books and Furniture	7558 1 10
	<u>272729 16 0</u>

Total Expenditure out of Loans ... .. 272729 16 0

Total Expenditure ... .. 1416303 10 3

## Balances on 29th September, 1895:—

In hands of Treasurers	113294 9 7
Less Orders of Board not paid by Treasurers	7790 16 2
	<u>105503 13 5</u>
London and County Bank	15032 1 11
Less Orders of Board not paid by Bankers	2592 0 9
	<u>12440 1 2</u>

Deposit Account ... .. 1000 0 0

Carried forward ... .. 118943 14 7 1416303 10 3

**Account of the Income, Expenditure and Liabilities of the School Board for London.**

For the Half-Year ending 29th September, 1895—*Continued.*

<i>Dr.</i>	RECEIPTS.			
Brought forward .. .. .	...	...	...	1584189 4 2
Carried forward .. .. .	...	...	...	1584189 4 2

EXPENDITURE.				<i>Cr.</i>
Brought forward ... .. .	...	...	118943 14 7	1416303 10 3
Sundry Amounts in hand, on account of—				
Petty Cash [General Account] ... .. .	...	...	396 18 11	
Purchase of Land [Compensations] ... .. .	...	...	6 6 0	
Deposits made by sundry persons for Tenders	...	...	65 4 0	
Industrial Schools, Governors, &c. ... .. .	...	...	116 4 2	
Cookery Instructors ... .. .	...	...	1176 11 5	
Superintendents of Divisional Committees	...	...	283 12 3	
Store Department ... .. .	...	...	0 6 10	
			2045 3 7	
Purchase of Land, viz :—				
Deposits made under section 85 Land				
Clauses Consolidation Act ... .. .	...	...	26238 15 0	
The Union Bank of London—Deposits				
made for amounts agreed to be paid ... .. .	...	...	10882 18 0	
Solicitor to the Board—Advances on a/c ... .. .	...	...	1694 9 8	
			38796 2 8	
Furniture Warehouse ... .. .	...	...	8125 5 0	
Less Sundry Creditors ... .. .	...	...	1352 3 1	
			6773 1 11	
Chas. Straker & Sons—Amount advanced				
for Printing (Balance) ... .. .	...	...	302 13 1	
Sundry Tradesmen, on account of Repairs ... .. .	...	...	687 9 9	
Store Department—(Balance) ... .. .	...	...	20490 11 5	
Sundry Debtors ... .. .	...	...	100 13 9	
			20591 5 2	
Less Sundry Creditors ... .. .	...	...	16108 5 2	
			4483 0 0	
			172031 5 7	
Less Southwood, Smith & Co.—Amount				
due for Printing ... .. .	...	...	1407 7 7	
Less Jas. Truscott & Son—Amount due				
for Stationery ... .. .	...	...	10 12 5	
Deposits made by sundry persons on				
account of Tenders... .. .	...	...	95 4 0	
Erection, &c., of Buildings, Suspense Account	...	...	693 0 8	
Superannuation Fund ... .. .	...	...	1939 7 0	
			4145 11 8	
Net Balance ... .. .	...	...	...	167885 13 11
Carried forward .. .. .	...	...	...	1584189 4 2

Account of the Income, Expenditure, and  
For the Half Year

Liabilities of the School Board for London.  
29th September, 1895—Continued.

<i>Dr.</i>	RECEIPTS.		
Brought forward	1584189	4	2
	1584189	4	2
Outstanding Liabilities of the Board at the end of the half-year.			
Loans from Public Works Loan Commissioners outstanding	2867756	16	0
Loans from London County Council	5706383	0	0
Purchase of Land for Schools	57174	4	6
Contracts for Building or Altering Schools, &c.	348950	14	11
Books and Stores	16108	5	2
Furniture Warehouse	1352	3	1
Unsettled Bills for Painting and Repairs	10023	2	8
	£9007748	6	4
Total Expenditure as shown above	£1416303	10	3
Net Expenditure on which stamp duty is payable	£1116303	10	3

G. H. CROAD, *Clerk of the School Board.*  
30th day of January, 1896.

I certify that this Account has been examined and passed by the School Board as

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with the Vouchers and been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by Audit the correctness of such Statement included in such Statement, and allowed by me at the Audit, is One Million Four Hundred  
As witness my hand, this 27th day of April, 1896.

EXPENDITURE.			<i>Cr.</i>
Brought forward	1584189	4	2
Total Expenditure and Balances	£1584189	4	2
Total Expenditure as shown on page 91	1416303	10	3
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Amount disallowed at Audit	0	10	3
Amount allowed at Audit	1416303	0	0

provided by Section 17 of the Act 36 and 37 Vict., c. 86.

LONDONDERRY, *Chairman*, 30th day of January, 1896.

other documents relating thereto, and that the Regulations with respect to such Statement have

and that the expenditure of the School Board during the half-year ended 29th day of September, 1895, and Sixteen Thousand, Three Hundred and Three Pounds.

T. BARCLAY COCKERTON, *District Auditor.*



Accounts of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company.  
For the Half Year ending 31st March, 1896.

STATEMENT OF STOCK, SHARE AND LOAN CAPITAL on 31st March, 1896.

Acts of Parliament authorising the raising of Capital.	Description of Capital.	Maximum Dividend authorised.	No. of Shares issued.	Nominal amount of Shares. £	Called up per Share. £	Total paid up. £	Amount Issued but not paid. £	Remaining to be issued and Called up. £	Total Amount authorised. £
1845	Ordinary Stock	10 per cent.	3036	100	100	303600			303600
1852	Ordinary Stock	10 " "	3036	25	25	75900			75900
1855	Ordinary Shares	7½ " "	1265	100	100	126500			126500
1864	Ordinary Stock	10 " "	1265	100	100	126500			126500
1864	Ordinary Stock	10 " "	590	100	100	59000			59000
1867	Ordinary Stock	10 " "	518	100	100	51800			51800
1867	Ordinary Stock	10 " "	500	100	100	50000			50000
1872	Ordinary Stock	10 " "	755	100	100	75500			75500
1872	Ordinary Stock	10 " "	16000	10	10	160000			160000
					Ord.	1028800			
1855	Preference Stock	5 " "	1265	100	100	126500			126500
1867	Preference Stock	5 " "	1982	100	100	198200			198200
1872	Preference Stock	5 " "	1645	100	100	164500			164500
					Prof.	489200			
					Total	1518000			1518000
1845	Debenture Stock					120000			120000
1852	Debenture Stock					112000			112000
1855	Debenture Stock					150000			150000
1872	Debenture Stock					100000			100000
1886	Debenture Stock					264630	35370		300000
1891	Debenture Stock					234477	65523		300000
1894	Debenture Stock							750000	750000
					Deb.	981107			
					Total	2499107	100893	750000	3350000

Accounts of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company.  
For the Half Year ending 31st March, 1896.

STATEMENT of the LIABILITIES & ASSETS (Balance Sheet) on 31st March, 1896.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
To Capital Account :-		By Capital Account :-	
Amount received, as per Account No. 2 ... ..	2609282 9 10	Amount expended for Works, as per Account No. 2 ... ..	2635644 8 3
Revenue Account (Provision for Bad Debts), as per Account No. 3 ... ..	4500 0 0	Water Rents and Service Accounts due to the Company ... ..	59226 11 5
Dividend and Interest Account, as per Account No. 4 ... ..	20634 14 11	Water Rents in hands of Collectors for Collection ... ..	345 15 10
Unclaimed Dividends ... ..	605 17 0	Stock in hand—pipes, meters, fittings, coal and general stores ... ..	17549 16 9
Outstanding Tradesmen's Accounts, &c., owing by the Company ... ..	22513 6 6	Income Tax ... ..	2147 7 11
Interest accrued to 31st March, 1896, on Debenture Stock ... ..	20391 14 0	Outstanding Accounts owing to the Company ... ..	261 6
Interest accrued to 31st March, 1896, on Preference Stock ... ..	6115 0 0	London County Council ... ..	1436 3 1
Temporary Loan ... ..	70000 0 0	Suspense Account ... ..	
		Parliamentary and other Deposits ... ..	28900 0 0
		Expenditure of Company's Bill in Parliament ... ..	1403 17 2
		Expenditure on lowering Mains, Carried forward ... ..	2667 4 9
		Balance of Frost Expenditure, Carried forward ... ..	3000 0 0
		Cash at Bankers ... ..	1195 9 5
		Cash in Office ... ..	265 1 5
			1460 10 10
	£2754032 2 3		£2754043 2 3

Dr. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Certified Expenditure 30th Sept., 1895.	Expenditure during Half Year	Total Expenditure to Date of Account
To Expenditure on Works to 31st March, 1871 ... ..	1437110 4 6	...	1437110 4 6
Lands, Water-rights, Quit-rents, and Easements acquired by the Company; Reservoirs, Wells, Pumps, Shafts, Conduit Pipes, and Works for the Collection or Impounding and Storing of Water, including Service Reservoirs and Filtering Beds ... ..	592069 11 11	27629 8 6	619699 0 5
Main and Service Pipes connected with the distribution of Water ... ..	479818 18 3	6204 7 9	486023 6 0
Meters, Fitting, and Service Works, including Labour ... ..	40882 6 11	504 5 7	41386 12 6
Law and Parliamentary Expenses ... ..	16707 4 9	...	16707 4 9
Engineers' Expenses chargeable to Capital ... ..	17099 10 0	584 9 0	17683 19 0
Interest at 4½ per cent. on new Ordinary Share Capital and 5 per cent. on new Preference Share Capital and 4½ and 4¼ per cent. on Debenture Stock, raised per sec. 11 of 35 Vic., cap. 3 ... ..	17034 1 1	...	17034 1 1
	2600721 17 5	34922 10 10	£2635644 8 3

Cr. for the Half-Year ending 30th March, 1896.

	Certified Receipts to the 30th Sept., 1895.	Receipts during Half-Year.	Total Receipts to Date of Account.
By Ordinary Stock ... ..	902300 0 0	...	902300 0 0
Ordinary Share Capital ... ..	126500 0 0	...	126500 0 0
Preference Stock ... ..	489200 0 0	...	489200 0 0
Debenture Stock "A" ... ..	981107 0 0	...	981107
Premiums received on Shares Issued ... ..	4201 18 2	...	4201 18 2
Premiums received on Debenture Stock Issued:— Under Acts prior to 1886 ... ..	5080 11 8	...	5080 11 8
" S. & V. Act, 1886 ... ..	35370 0 0	...	35370 0 0
" " " 1891 ... ..	65523 0 0	...	65523 0 0
	2609282 9 10	Balance ... ..	2609282 9 10
			26361 18 5
			£2635644 8 3

## Accounts of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company.

For the Half-Year ending March 31st, 1896—Continued.

### REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Half-Year ending 31st March, 1896.

MAINTENANCE.			
To Maintenance and Repair of Impounding and Service Reservoirs, Filtering Beds, Works and Pipes, or for Obtaining and Storing of Water, including the cost of Materials and Labour ... ..	495	2	2
Maintenance and Repair of Mains, Pipes, Fittings, Meters, and Works connected with Distribution of Water, including the cost of Materials, Labour and Renewals ... ..	11212	14	11
Pumping & Engine Charges, including the cost of Coals, Wages, &c. ... ..	14045	1	3
Filtration, including cost of Materials and Labour ... ..	1758	19	3
Salaries of Engineers, Superintendent, and Clerks, and Wages of Inspectors and Turncocks ... ..	4340	4	0
Rents ... ..	52	12	0
Thames Conservancy ... ..	2347	7	6
Rates and Taxes ... ..	12131	19	4
Portion of Frost Expenditure brought from last account ... ..	7000	0	0
	53384	0	7
MANAGEMENT.			
Allowance to Directors ... ..	1033	6	8
Allowance to Company's Auditors ... ..	32	11	0
Salaries of Secretary, Accountant, and Office Clerks ... ..	1849	4	8
Commission to Collectors ... ..	1839	2	11
Stationery, Printing, and General Establishment Charges ... ..	1613	3	0
Law and Parliamentary (Opposition) Expenses ... ..	1158	14	7
Official Auditor and Water Examiner ... ..	122	4	2
Superannuation of Officers of the Company ... ..	337	10	0
	7985	17	0
Dividend and Interest Account for Transfer of Profits ... ..	52354	12	11
Balance carried to next Account to provide for Losses ... ..	4500	0	0
	£118224	10	6

### DIVIDEND AND INTEREST ACCOUNT

To Interest to the 31st March, 1896, on Debenture Stock ... ..	20391	14	0
Dividends Paid on Preference Stock to the 31st December, 1895 ... ..	6115	0	0
Ditto accrued on ditto to the 31st March, 1896 ... ..	6115	0	0
	12230	0	0
Interest on Temporary Loan ... ..	363	16	3
Balance applicable to Dividend ... ..	20634	14	11
	£53620	5	2

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing Accounts, and concurring in the proposals of the Directors to carry over to the account of the Company for the half year ending 30th September, 1896, the sum of £3,000, exceptional expenditure caused by the late frost, and the further sum of £2667 4s. 9d. for lowering mains, I find the same to be correct, and that the sum of Twenty Thousand, Six Hundred and Thirty-Four Pounds, Fourteen Shillings, and Elevenpence (£20,634 14s. 11d.) is available for Dividend on Ordinary Stock and Share Capital of the Company, amounting to One Million, Twenty-Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds (£1,028,800).

ALLEN STONEHAM, Auditor appointed under the "Metropolis Water Act, 1871."

3rd June, 1896.

### REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Half-Year ending 31st March, 1896.

By Balance brought from last Account ... ..	5000	0	0
Surcharges on Water Rental to the 30th September, 1895 ... ..	421	3	10
	5421	3	10
Allowances for Empty Houses ... ..	3238	9	2
,, ,, Overcharges ... ..	666	8	10
,, ,, Bad Debts ... ..	550	15	8
	4455	13	8
		965	10
Water Rents accrued to the date of this Account ... ..			116692 18 7
Rents received ... ..			534 4 3
Registration and Transfer Fees ... ..			31 17 6
			£118224 10 6

### REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Half-Year ending 31st March, 1896.

By Balance brought from last Account on the 30th September, 1895 ... ..	32152	17	3
Less Dividend declared for the Half-Year ended 30th September, 1895, at the rate of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock and 6 per cent on the D. Shares ... ..	30861	0	0
Subscription to Hampton Schools ... ..	21	0	0
,, Hampton Hill Schools ... ..	5	5	0
	30887	5	0
Revenue Account for Profits transferred ... ..			1265 12 3
			52354 13 11
			£53620 5 2

HENRY E. KNIGHT, *Chairman.*  
MONTAGUE WATTS, *Secretary.*

Examined and Approved,

T. P. CHILD, } *Company's*  
J. D. A. NORRIS, } *Auditors.*  
*Chartered Accountants.*

Accounts of the Lambeth Water Works Company.  
For the Half Year ending 30th September, 1895.

STATEMENT OF STOCK SHARE AND LOAN CAPITAL on 30th September, 1895.

Acts of Parliament authorising the raising of Capital.	Description of Capital.	Maximum Dividend authorised.	No. of Shares issued.	Nominal amount of Shares. £	Called up per Share. £	Total paid up. £	Amount Issued but not paid. £	Remaining to be issued and Called up. £	Total Amount authorised. £
25 G. 3, 89	Shares	10 per cent.	1438	100	All	143800			
4 W. 4, 7	Shares	10 " "		50	All	200000			
11 V. 7	Shares	10 " "	4000		All	306290			
19 V. 10	Shares	7½ " "	3662	100, 50, 25	All	100000		1250000	
19 V. 10	Shares	7½ " "	1298	100, 50, 25	All	(318950)			
32 V. 4	Shares	10 " "	3431	100, 50, 25	All	(170125)			
32 V. 4	Shares	10 " "	1893	100, 50, 25	All	(10925)			
32 V. 4	Shares	10 " "	142	100, 50, 25	All				
11 V. 7	Shares	10 " "	1356	100, 50, 25	All	108000			
32 V. 4	Shares	10 " "	1149	100, 50, 25	All	92000		325000	
19 V. 10	Deben	4 " "				125000			
11 V. 7	Deben	4 " "				75000			75000
46 V. 28	Deben	4 " "				150000			150000
49 V. 71	Deben	4 " "							
						1800000			1800000

Accounts of the Lambeth Water Works Company.  
For the Half Year ending 30th September, 1895.

CONTINGENCY FUND for the Half-Year ending 30th Sept., 1895.

To amount transferred to Dividend and Interest Account ...	3000 0 0	By Amount set aside to date out of Profits under Section 122 of the Companies' Clauses Act, 1845 (8 Vict. Cap 16.) ...	4750 0 0
Balance carried to next Account...	1750 0 0		
	£4750 0 0		£4750 0 0

STATEMENT of the LIABILITIES & ASSETS (Balance Sheet) on 30th Sept., 1895.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
To Capital Account :-		By Capital Account :-	
Amount received, as per Account No. 2 ...	1850952 17 3	Amount expended for Works, as per Account No. 2 ...	1826150 2 5
Revenue Account (Provision for Bad Debts), as per Account No. 3 ...	9800 0 0	Water Rents and Service Accounts due to the Company ...	79703 13 7
Dividend and Interest Account, as per Account No. 4 ...	53450 14 0	Outstanding Accounts owing to the Company ...	2361 8 3
Interest accrued and provided for to date ...	6767 1 7	Stock in hand—pipes, meters, fittings, coal and general stores ...	10709 4 5
Contingency Fund as per Account No. 5 ...	1750 0 0	Cash at Bankers ...	11789 14 5
Outstanding Tradesmen's Accounts, and wages owing by the Company ...	27747 13 5	Less Outstanding Cheques... ..	705 13 6
			11082 0 11
		Cash on deposit ... ..	5000 0 0
		Cash in Office ... ..	178 6 8
		Suspense Account... ..	9478 10 0
		" " Revenue ... ..	7727 0 0
	£1950468 6 3		£1950468 6 3

Dr.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Certified Expenditure 31st March, 1895.	Expenditure during Half Year	Total Expenditure to Date of Account
To Expenditure on Freehold Lands to 31st March, 1871...	24115 10 3	...	24115 10 3
Expenditure on Buildings, Reservoirs, Filters, and Mains to ditto ... ..	908961 16 3	...	908961 16 3
Lands, Water-rights, Quit-rents, and Easements acquired by the Company ... ..	31045 15 10	...	31045 15 10
Reservoirs, Wells, Shafts, Conduit Pipes, and Works for the Collection or Impounding and Storing of Water, including Service Reservoirs and Filtering Beds Main and Service Pipes connected with the distribution of Water ... ..	401354 13 6	4732 18 7	406087 12 1
Meters, Fitting, and Service Works, including Labour Engineers' & Surveyors' Expenses chargeable to Capital Law and Parliamentary Expenses (Promoting Bills) ..	412363 19 4	3964 2 8	416328 2 0
	17381 0 0	319 19 10	17701 0 7
	19162 16 6	93 6 5	19256 2 11
	2654 2 6	...	2654 2 6
Total Expenditure ... ..	1817039 14 11	9110 7 6	1826150 2 5
Balance ... ..			24802 14 10
			1850952 17 3

or the Half-Year ending 30th Sept., 1895.

Cr.

	Certified Receipts to the 31st March, 1895.	Receipts during Half-Year.	Total Receipts to Date of Account.
By Share Capital ... ..	1450000 0 0		1450000 0 0
Premiums received on Shares Issued...	11290 7 0		11290 7 0
Debenture Stock, 4 per cent ... ..	350000 0 0		350000 0 0
Premiums received on Debenture Stock Issued under 1886 Act ... ..	39662 10 3		39662 10 3
	1850952 17 3		£1850952 17 3



## Accounts of the Lambeth Water Works Company.

For the Half-Year ending 30th September, 1895—Continued.

## REVENUE ACCOUNT

MAINTENANCE.			
To Maintenance and Repair of Impounding and Service Reservoirs, Filtering Beds, Works and Pipes, or for Obtaining and Storing of Water, including the cost of Materials and Labour ...	999	12	3
Maintenance and Repair of Mains, Pipes, Fittings, Meters, and Works connected with Distribution of Water, including the cost of Materials, Labour and Renewals... ..	18212	6	9
Pumping & Engine Charges, including the cost of Coals, Wages, &c. ...	19222	14	10
Filtration, including cost of Materials and Labour... ..	1206	0	8
Salaries of Engineers, Superintendent, and Clerks, and Wages of Inspectors and Turncocks ... ..	3089	0	9
Rents of Houses and Lands accrued due to date and owing by the Company ... ..	63	14	6
Thames Conservancy ... ..	2305	10	0
Rates and Taxes ... ..	10887	10	8
	55986	10	5
MANAGEMENT.			
Allowance to Directors ... ..	1446	13	4
Allowance to Company's Auditors ... ..	48	16	6
Salaries of Secretary, Accountant, and Office Clerks ... ..	1354	11	8
Superannuation of Servants of the Company ... ..	475	10	1
Commission to Collectors ... ..	2909	19	1
Stationery, Printing, and General Establishment Charges ... ..	554	14	7
Law and Parliamentary (Opposition) Expenses ... ..	1702	17	3
Official Auditor and Water Examiner ... ..	89	4	9
	8582	7	3
Dividend and Interest Account for Transfer of Profits ... ..	60299	11	9
Balance carried to next Account to provide for Losses... ..	9800	0	0
	£134668	9	5

## DIVIDEND AND INTEREST ACCOUNT

To Interest accrued due to date on 4 per cent. Debenture Stock ... ..	7000	0	0
Balance applicable to Dividend ... ..	53450	14	0
	£60450	14	0

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing Accounts, and concurring in the proposal of the Directors to carry to a Suspense Account the sum of £7727, being a portion of the expense of Frost Service, I find the same to be correct, and that the sum of Fifty-three Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Fourteen Shillings, (£53450 14s) is available for the payment of Dividend on the Share Capital of the Company, amounting to the sum of One Million, Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds (£1,450,000).

ALLEN STONEHAM, Auditor appointed under the "Metropolis Water Act, 1871."

12th November, 1895.

## Accounts of the Lambeth Water Works Company.

For the Half-Year ending 30th September, 1895—Continued.

## REVENUE ACCOUNT

By Balance brought from last Account ... ..	9000	0	0
Add Surcharges on Rental to Lady-day 1895 ... ..	468	12	4
	9468	12	4
Less sums written off as Losses, viz.—			
Empty Houses, Reduction in Rental, Bad Debts ... ..	8965	12	11
			502 19 5
Water Rents accrued to the date of this Account ... ..			134021 18 6
Rents of Houses and Lands accrued due to date, and owing to the Company ... ..			105 1 6
Fees received for Registration of Shares, Transfers, &c. ... ..			38 10 0
			£134668 9 5

## REVENUE ACCOUNT

By Balance brought from last Account on the 31st, March 1895 ... ..	51501	10	9
Amount transferred from Contingency Fund... ..	3000	0	0
	54501	10	9
Less Dividend declared for the Half-Year ending that day at 7½ per cent. ... ..	54375	0	0
			126 10 9
Interest accrued to date on moneys deposited ... ..			24 11 6
Revenue Account for Profits transferred ... ..			60299 11 9
			£60450 14 0

H. G. H. NORMAN, Chairman.  
H. WILKINS, Secretary.

Audited and found correct,  
B. D. KERSHAW, } Company's  
EDWARD KENNEDY, } Auditors.  
Chartered Accountants.

**Accounts of the Lambeth Water Works Company.**  
For the Half Year ending 31st March, 1896.

**STATEMENT OF SHARE AND LOAN CAPITAL on 31st March, 1896.**

Acts of Parliament authorising the raising of Capital.	Description of Capital.	Maximum Dividend authorised.	No. of Shares issued.	Nominal amount of Shares. £	Called up per Share. £	Total paid up. £	Amount Issued but not paid. £	Remaining to be issued and Called up. £	Total Amount authorised. £
25 G. 3, 89	Shares	10 per cent.	1438	100	All	143800			1250000
4 W. 4, 7	Shares	10 " "		50	All	200000			
11 V. 7	Shares	10 " "	4000		All	306200			
19 V. 10	Shares	7½ " "	3662	100, 50, 25	All	100000			
19 V. 10	Shares	7½ " "	1298	100, 50, 25	All	318950			
32 V. 4	Shares	10 " "	3431	100, 50, 25	All	170125			
32 V. 4	Shares	10 " "	1893	100, 50, 25	All	10925			
32 V. 4	Shares	10 " "	142	100, 50, 25	All	108000			
11 V. 7	Shares	10 " "	1356	100, 50, 25	All	92000		325000	
32 V. 4	Shares	10 " "	1149	100, 50, 25	All	125000		75000	
19 V. 10	Deben.	4 " "				75000		150000	
11 V. 7	Deben.	4 " "				150000			
46 V. 28	Deben.	4 " "							
49 V. 71	Deben.	4 " "							
						1800000			1800000

**CONTINGENCY FUND for the Half-Year ending 31st March, 1896.**

To Balance carried to next Account	1750 0 0	By Amount set aside to date out of Profits under Section 122 of the Companies' Clauses Act, 1845 (8 Vict. Cap 16.)	1750 0 0
	£1750 0 0		£1750 0 0

**STATEMENT of the LIABILITIES & ASSETS (Balance Sheet) on 31st March, 1896.**

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
To Capital Account :-		By Capital Account :-	
Amount received, as per Account No. 2	1850952 17 3	Amount expended for Works, as per Account No. 2	1839214 6 6
Revenue Account (Provision for Bad Debts), as per Account No. 3	9200 0 0	Water Rates and Service Accounts due to the Company	70476 13 0
Dividend and Interest Account, as per Account No. 4	56576 18 9	Outstanding Accounts owing to the Company	3805 9 5
Interest accrued and provided for to date	6767 1 4	Stock in hand—pipes, meters, fittings, coal and general stores	14780 17 6
Contingency Fund as per Account No. 5	1750 0 0	Cash at Bankers	8905 8 0
Outstanding Tradesmen's Accounts, and wages owing by the Company	20928 5 11	Less Outstanding Cheques	687 14 4
			8117 13 8
		Suspense Account—Legal Expenses &c., to be hereafter allocated	9691 15 4
		Cash in Office	88 7 10
			£1946175 3 3
	£1946175 3 3		£1946175 3 3

Dr.

**CAPITAL ACCOUNT**

for the Half-Year ending 31st March, 1896.

Cr.

	Certified Expenditure 30th Sept., 1895.	Expenditure during Half Year	Total Expenditure to Date of Account	Certified Receipts to the 30th Sept., 1895.	Receipts during Half-Year.	Total Receipts to Date of Account.
To Expenditure on Freehold Lands to 31st March, 1871...	24115 10 3	...	24115 10 3			1450000 0 0
Expenditure on Buildings, Reservoirs, Filters, and Mains to ditto	908961 16 3	...	908961 16 3			11290 7 0
Lands, Water-rights, Quit-rents, and Easements acquired by the Company	31045 15 10	...	31045 15 10			350000 0 0
Reservoirs, Wells, Shafts, Conduit Pipes, and Works for the Collection or Impounding and Storing of Water, including Service Reservoirs and Filtering Beds Main and Service Pipes connected with the distribution of Water	406087 12 1	4964 7 5	411051 19 6			39662 10 3
Meters, Fitting, and Service Works, including Labour Engineers' & Surveyors' Expenses chargeable to Capital Law and Parliamentary Expenses (Promoting Bills) ..	416328 2 0	7830 10 11	424158 12 11			
	17701 0 7	101 15 9	17802 16 4			
	19256 2 11	167 10 0	19423 12 11			
	2654 2 6	...	2654 2 6			
Total Expenditure	1826150 2 5	13064 4 1	1839214 6 6			
Balance			11738 10 9			
			1850952 17 3	1850952 17 3		£1850952 17 3

## Accounts of the Lambeth Water Works Company.

For the Half-Year ending March 31st, 1896—Continued.

Dr.

### REVENUE ACCOUNT

for the Half-Year ending 31st March, 1896.

Cr.

#### MAINTENANCE.

To Maintenance and Repair of Impounding and Service Reservoirs, Filtering Beds, Works and Pipes, or for Obtaining and Storing of Water, including the cost of Materials and Labour ...	1685	7	11
Maintenance and Repair of Mains, Pipes, Fittings, Meters, and Works connected with Distribution of Water, including the cost of Materials, Labour and Renewals ...	17746	15	9
Pumping & Engine Charges, including the cost of Coals, Wages, &c. ...	13349	18	11
Filtration, including cost of Materials and Labour ...	1285	10	4
Salaries of Engineers, Superintendent, and Clerks, and Wages of Inspectors and Turncocks ...	2925	0	7
Rents of Houses and Lands accrued due to date and owing by the Company ...	60	12	6
Thames Conservancy ...	2304	10	0
Rates and Taxes ...	10340	8	6
	49698	4	6

#### MANAGEMENT.

Allowance to Directors ...	1446	13	4
Allowance to Company's Auditors ...	48	16	6
Salaries of Secretary, Accountant, and Office Clerks ...	1472	1	8
Superannuation of Servants of the Company ...	433	4	0
Commission to Collectors ...	3068	2	4
Stationery, Printing, and General Establishment Charges ...	551	18	3
Law and Parliamentary (Opposition) Expenses ...	1837	4	4
Official Auditor and Water Examiner ...	86	13	10
	8944	14	3
Chamberlain of London ...	1040	0	0
Dividend and Interest Account for Transfer of Profits ...	62660	15	9
Balance carried to next Account to provide for Losses ...	9200	0	0
	£131543	14	6

By Balance brought from last Account ...	9800	0	0
Add Surcharges on Rental to Michaelmas 1895 ...	671	2	2
	10471	2	2
Less sums written off as Losses, viz.— Empty Houses, Reduction in Rental, Bad Debts ...	9818	13	5
	652	8	9
Water Rents accrued to the date of this Account ...	130767	12	7
Rents of Houses and Lands accrued due to date, and owing to the Company ...	103	15	6
Fees received for Registration of Shares, Transfers, &c. ...	19	17	8
	£131543	14	6

Dr.

### DIVIDEND AND INTEREST ACCOUNT

for the Half-Year ending 31st March, 1896.

Cr.

To Interest accrued due to date on 4 per cent. Debenture Stock ...	7000	0	0
Balance applicable to Dividend ...	56576	18	9

£63576 18 9

By Balance brought from last Account on the 30th September, 1895 ...	53450	14	0
Less Dividend declared for the Half-Year ending that day at 7½ per cent. ...	52562	0	1
	888	13	11
Interest accrued to date on moneys deposited ...	27	9	1
Revenue Account for Profits transferred ...	62660	15	9
	£63576	18	9

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing Accounts, and find the same correct, and that the sum of Fifty-six Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy-six Pounds, Eighteen Shillings, and Ninepence, (£56576 18s. 9d.) is available for the payment of Dividend on the Share Capital of the Company, amounting to the sum of One Million, Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds (£1,450,000).

ALLEN STONEHAM, Auditor appointed under the "Metropolis Water Act, 1871."

6th May, 1896.

H. G. H. NORMAN, *Chairman.*  
H. WILKINS, *Secretary.*  
Audited and found correct,  
B. D. KERSHAW, } *Company's*  
EDWARD KENNEDY, } *Auditors.*  
*Chartered Accountants.*



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# Vestry of St. George the Martyr,

SOUTHWARK.

---

## ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1895,

OF THE

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

### F. J. WALDO,

M.A., M.D. (Cantab.)

DIPLOMATE IN PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND  
SURGEONS (ENGLAND);

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS (ENGLAND);

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH ;

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OF THE HONOURABLE SOCIETIES OF THE  
INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLES.

TUTOR IN PUBLIC HEALTH TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE VESTRY.

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VESTRY HALL, BOROUGH ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

1896.

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T. CORNELL, PRINTER TO THE VESTRY, 66, ST. GEORGE'S ROAD, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

# LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OF THE

## VESTRY OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

---

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

FREDERICK J. WALDO, M.D., D.P.H. ... .. Vestry Hall

### PUBLIC ANALYST :

Dr. J. MUTER, F.R.S., Edin., F.I.C., F.C.S. ... 325, Kennington Road

### CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR :

JOHN EDWARDS, ... .. Vestry Hall

### DISTRICT INSPECTORS :

JAMES WEATHERITT, Ward I. ... .. Vestry Hall

JOSEPH A. ANSCOMBE, Ward II. ... .. Vestry Hall

WILLIAM H. RALPH, Ward III. ... .. Vestry Hall

### SANITARY CLERK :

GEORGE C. FAIRCHILD ... .. Vestry Hall

### DISINFECTOR :

WILLIAM THOMAS ... .. Vestry Hall

### MORTUARY ATTENDANT AND ASSISTANT DISINFECTOR :

JOSEPH H. PIKE ... .. Vestry Hall



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark,

FOR THE YEAR 1895,

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

---

TO THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.

---

SECTION I.—STATISTICAL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Fourth Annual Report, which I now have the honour to submit to you, treats of the sanitary condition and environment, for the year 1895, of the most densely populated district in London, and, indeed, for that matter, in the United Kingdom.

The following summary of facts will be found useful in approaching the various matters contained in this report.

*Area.*—St. George's, Southwark, covers  $284\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The roads and streets as returned to the end of 1895, measure 19 miles, 5 furlongs, 14 poles.

*Boundaries.*—The parish, in shape somewhat like a hatchet, is surrounded by no less than six other Sanitary Districts. It is bounded on the north by St. Saviour and St. Olave, on the west by Lambeth, on the south by Newington and Camberwell, and on the east by Bermondsey.

*Geological Formation.*—The sub-soil of Southwark consists of porous “made” earth, sand, and gravel, of a depth of fifteen to twenty-five feet, overlying the London clay. Saline springs rise at times to the surface, and in certain excavated parts of the parish—*e.g.*, Theatre and Music Hall, necessitate the constant use of pumps.

*Elevation.*—The district is low-lying and flat, and is situate at an average of half a foot below the Trinity high water mark of the Thames, as against a mean elevation for London of 47·5 feet above the same mark.

*Houses.*—At the Census of 1891 there were 6,946 inhabited houses, 732 uninhabited, and 44 building, containing an average of 8·5 persons to a house. According to the 1881 Census, the inhabited houses numbered 6,761—*i.e.*, 185 less than in 1891.

The decrease in the number of inhabited houses in the London Road Sub-district may be traced to two chief causes—first, the exodus of population going on steadily from all the central metropolitan districts, which is materially aided by the increasing facilities for cheap transit; secondly, the demolition and closing of many insanitary houses.

TABLE I.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	HOUSES.					
		Inhabited, Uninhabited, Building, 1881.			Inhabited, Uninhabited, Building, 1891.		
Borough Road.....	64	1,880	108	4	1,986	294	12
London Road .....	117	2,243	118	1	1,963	128	18
Kent Road .....	103	2,638	120	11	2,997	310	14
Whole Parish .....	284	6,761	346	16	6,946	732	44

St. George's has a population density of 211 to the acre—that is to say, about four times that of London, and four hundred times that of the United Kingdom. Its number of tenements is almost exactly double that of its inhabited houses. Of the tenement occupiers, one-third live in two rooms, and another third in a single room. There is no reason to alter the statement advanced in last year's report that about 1 in every 14 of your population is born, grows up, drinks, eats, sleeps, works, and often dies within the four walls of a one-roomed tenement.

*Population.*—The number of inhabitants of the whole parish and of each sub-district has not increased in the same proportion as in the rest of London. This fact, which was fully dealt with in my report of 1893, holds good for 1894 and 1895.

## Births and Birth-Rate.

Table II. gives the birth-rate per 1,000 per annum for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, in each sub-district of the parish, in London, and in the thirty-three large English towns.

TABLE II.

Sub-District.	Birth-rate per 1,000.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.
Borough Road.....	36.1	37.3	38.2
London Road .....	32.4	37.6	30.8
Kent Road .....	37.6	28.5	39.6
Whole Parish .....	35.3	34.4	36.0
London .....	30.9	30.1	30.4
33 large English Towns.....	31.9	30.9	31.6

It will be seen that the birth-rate is two higher than that of the preceding year, and is considerably above that for the whole of London. The diminished rate of increase of population in the three sub-districts of the parish of St. George's is, therefore, not attributable to a falling off in the number of persons born into the parish, but rather to a relatively high death-rate. A reference to the section on the mortality of infants and children will reveal the startling fact that more than one-half of the total deaths in St. George's, Southwark, takes place under five years of age.

The fact is notable that the birth-rate in St. George's is higher than in London and in the thirty-three large towns. This may, I think, be partly explained by the fact that limitation of families is carried into effect by the better-to-do classes rather than by the poor.

## Deaths and Death-Rate for 1895.

1,253 deaths were registered in the parish during the fifty-two weeks ending December 31st, 1895, giving an average of 24 per week. Of this total 127 were deaths of non-parishioners in hospitals and asylums within the district. In addition 306 parishioners died in outside public institutions and extra metropolitan asylums. There were therefore 1,432 deaths among your parishioners, equivalent to an average mortality of 23.7 per 1,000. The death-rate for all London in the same year was 19.7 per 1,000, which is in itself, according to many authorities, 3.7 more per 1,000 than should occur from "the mortality incident to human nature." In St. George's, then, the "death-toll," as it has been aptly called, claims four persons out of every 1,000 in excess of an already excessive rate. On the latter estimate there have been no less than 243 unnecessary deaths in St. George's, Southwark, during the year 1895.

In the forty-three metropolitan sanitary areas, the lowest death-rates were 12.0 in Hampstead, 13.4 in Stoke Newington, 14.5 in Lee, 14.8 in Wandsworth, 15.1 in Plumstead, and 15.9 in St. George's, Hanover Square; in the other district the rates ranged upwards to 25.6 in St. Saviour's, Southwark, 27.7 in Limehouse, 29.7 in St. George's in the East, and 30.1 in St. Luke's.

The facts of your death-rate are briefly as follows:—

TABLE III.

Sub-District.	No. of Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000.		Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Borough Road ... ..	609	558	36.1	33.9	248	247
London Road ... ..	396	421	18.6	20.4	169	178
Kent Road ... ..	430	453	16.8	20.6	217	199
Whole Parish ... ..	1,435	1,432	23.9	23.7	211	208
London ... ..	77,051	86,938	17.7	19.7	143	155
33 Large Towns ... ..	189,007	218,166	18.1	20.6	152	182

It is clear then that the death-rate of St. George's, Southwark, is abnormally high. One is naturally led to enquire whether a further analysis of facts and figures will throw any light upon this unenviable state of affairs.

On comparing the average death-rate in the Three Sub-districts for the years 1892-3-4-5, with that of 1895, we find:—

TABLE IV.

Sub-District.	Death-rate per 1,000.	
	1892-3-4-5	1895
Borough Road.....	33.9	33.0
London Road .....	20.4	19.8
Kent Road .....	20.6	19.1

Hence we see the heavy death-rate in the Borough Road Sub-district has some what decreased. It is a suggestive fact that during the past year the mortality in the Borough Road has been 13.2 over that of the London Road, and 13.9 over that of the Kent Road areas. The period over which these figures extend—four years,—and the actual number of deaths are both too small to allow of drawing any absolutely sound conclusions. Nevertheless, it may be noticed that:—

- (1) The mortality of the Borough Road Sub-district is 4.2 higher than that of Liverpool for the year 1895. The latter place had the highest death-rate of the thirty-three large English towns.
- (2) That of the London Road Sub-district, is almost the same as that for the thirty-three large provincial towns, and only slightly higher than that of the whole of London.
- (3) That of the Kent Road Sub-district is below the figure returned for the whole of London, and for the thirty-three great towns.

Although there is certainly some reason for alarm at the death-rate of the Borough Road Sub-district, yet one cannot help feeling a good deal of satisfaction with the figures for the whole parish during the past year. The annual death-rate for 1895 has dropped to 23·7 as against 23·9 in 1894. This fall of 0·2 brings the result within 4 of that of the whole of London. Moreover, if we take the recorded rate for the past 50 years we find that there has been a decrease from 30 in the decade 1841-50 to 2·37 in 1895. It is highly gratifying to be able to report that the yearly decrease in the death-rate has been maintained. There need, therefore, be no change in comment on this point made in last year's report. The passage in question dwelt on the encouraging fact that the death-rate of this parish touched the lowest point recorded for the last half century; in fact, since official returns of this kind have been systematically recorded. These results certainly appear, on the face of them, to furnish proof of the value of sanitary progress to the community. At the same time it should be borne in mind that there is still room for large and permanent reduction in the death-rate of St. George the Martyr.

TABLE V.

Years.	St. George, Southwark.	London.
	Death-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1841—50 inclusive .....	30	25
1851—60     "     .....	27	24
1861—70     "     .....	27	24
1871—80     "     .....	25·2	22·4
1881—90     "     .....	25·0	20·5
1892 .....	25·2	20·3
1893 .....	27·6	21·3
1894 .....	23·9	17·7
1895 .....	23·7	19·7

### Zymotic or Preventable Death Rate.

It may be noted that the term "zymotic" applies to the following seven diseases:—Small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, "fever" (*i.e.*, typhus, relapsing, puerperal, simple continued and typhoid), and diarrhœa.

I have called the above zymotic diseases "preventable," because I regard all communicable disease, broadly speaking, as coming under that heading. Diarrhœa is a symptom rather than a disease, and, although not usually communicated from one person to another, it may be regarded as the almost invariable result of bad environment. At the same time, it must be clearly understood that a vast amount of preventable disease, such as that due to alcoholism, is not zymotic in the ordinary sense of the term—that is to say, disease communicable from the sick to the healthy.

The corrected death-rate in St. George's, Southwark, from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 3·8 per 1,000 in 1895, as against 2·6 per 1,000 in the whole of London for the same period, and 2·8 in the thirty-three great towns of England and Wales.

As in the calculation of the general death-rate, so with the zymotic death-rate, the deaths of non-parishioners occurring within the district have been excluded; whilst on the other hand the deaths of parishioners in public institutions outside the parish have been included. Unless a proper distribution of these deaths be made,

especially of those from zymotic diseases, no really trustworthy data can be secured upon which to calculate the rates of mortality.

In the forty-three sanitary areas of the metropolis the zymotic death-rates ranged from 1.0 in Hampstead, 1.1 Stoke Newington, 1.3 in St. James', Westminster, and Wandsworth; and the highest 3.2 in Mile End, 3.8 in St. George's, Southwark, 4.2 in Bermondsey, 4.6 in Limehouse, and 5.4 in St. George's in the East.

### Proposed Reception House.

Hardly any part of the system of prevention of the spread of infectious disease is of more importance than the provision of a shelter for infected persons. It is, therefore, highly gratifying to me as your Medical Officer to be able to report that during the past year your Vestry has decided to erect such a building. This step is calculated to put a check upon one hitherto uncontrolled source of disease and death in this crowded centre of population, and will, in the long run, doubtless lead to a great saving not only of life but also of money to the community. The whole scope of this question, which is one of the most advanced, and at the same time practical applications of modern sanitary science, is discussed fully in a special report, an abstract of which will be found on page 48. I may add that similar refuges have been either built, or are about to be built, in twenty of the Metropolitan districts.

An excellent site, adjoining the Stone Yard, has been acquired from the Bridge House Estate. On this ground it has been arranged to erect an eight-roomed house, with baths and all necessary appliances. It is to be earnestly hoped, in the interests of the poor of St. George's, that before many months have gone by the parish will be provided with this desirable building.

TABLE VI.—For the Year 1895.

	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Zymotic death-rate.	Influenza death-rate.	Phthisis death-rate.	Other Tubercular Diseases death-rate.	Respiratory Diseases death-rate.	Deaths under 1 year, to 1,000 births.	Percentage of deaths under 5 to total deaths.
St. George's, Southwark .....	36	23.7	3.8	0.9	1.0	1.7	6.5	208	51.8
London ... ..	30.4	19.7	2.6	—	—	—	—	165	—

TABLE VII.

Mortality in St. George's, Southwark, in 1895, from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.

	Actual number of Deaths in St. George's, Southwark.	St. George's, Southwark, proportion to total London deaths according to its population.
Measles.....	71	36
Diarrhœa .....	61	49
Whooping Cough.....	56	24
Diphtheria .....	19	31
Scarlet Fever .....	14	11
Fever (chiefly Typhoid) .....	9	0.8
Small-pox .....	0	7

The mortality from measles, whooping cough, and diphtheria is seen from the foregoing table to be excessive in St. George's as compared with all London. The absence of deaths from small-pox is in itself a valuable evidence as to the efficiency of modern preventive measures of vaccination, together with notification and prompt isolation.

The most remarkable point in the table is, perhaps, the diarrhœa mortality. On the one hand, the actual number of deaths in St. George's shows a decrease of one-tenth in 1895 as compared with 1894. On the other hand, the London mortality shows an increase, and in 1895 is double that of 1894 (49 to 24). If the deaths from diarrhœa in St. George's had taken place in the same proportion as in London generally, there would have been 147 deaths to register from diarrhœa in 1895. This statement of results must be recognised as significant, even if we make full allowance for the fact that in St. George's we are dealing with small figures as compared with the general returns of the Metropolis.

Thus far all is plain sailing, a mere analysis of figures, but when we come to the consideration of cause and effect, the subject becomes involved in many difficulties. Epidemic diarrhœa is usually associated with hot weather, and to that active influence the exceedingly high mortality from diarrhœa in the year 1895 is generally attributed.

The condition of high temperature, however, with its influence on water, on milk, food generally, and on various other conditions of environment, applies equally to St. George's, Southwark, and to the whole of London. So that the summer drought of 1895 does not seem to afford an adequate explanation of the diarrhœa deaths in this parish. Without attempting to analyse this extremely intricate and difficult problem, it may be pointed out that diarrhœa in itself is a symptom of a disease. The decrease in the death figures from diarrhœa may, in my opinion, be not unreasonably attributed to the following facts:—

(1) An increased sanitary standard in your parish.

(2) A more scientific recognition on the part of medical men of the diseases hitherto returned under the heading of diarrhœa. In conclusion, it may be remarked there is hardly any subject brought within the scope of the Registrar General's Department which appears to afford a more promising field for systematic research than the scientific investigation of the mortality from diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa, like measles, claims every year its toll of victims from amongst this teeming population. As a homely disease it would seem to have hitherto escaped a due measure of curative and preventive treatment. In the interest of the crowded population of this district, I would suggest that in future diarrhœa be included in the list of diseases to be compulsorily notified to the Sanitary Authority of this parish. It may be as well to add that in all probability cases of typhoid fever (especially in children) and of advanced kidney disease are often certified as diarrhœa.

## Measles.

Measles is still the most deadly complaint in your parish. It is not notified, and so works its ravages practically unchecked. The following view of the case was presented to your Vestry on the 4th of June, 1895\* :—

The death rate from measles is high, and heads the table of mortality from zymotic diseases, both in St. George's, Southwark, and in the whole of London.

In St. George's it has been more fatal than throughout London generally, in the proportion of 71 to 36.

\* In this Report the figures for the year 1895 have been substituted for those of 1894.

This waste of life, in my opinion, may be traced to the following causes:—

(1) Measles, although highly infectious, is non-notifiable, and, therefore, outside the control of your Sanitary Authority.

(2) It is generally looked upon as a mild disorder that wants little or no treatment, whereas it requires careful isolation and nursing, as it is liable to many grave accidents.

(3) Bad environment: measles does little harm among the well-to-do, but among the poor it is estimated that twenty to thirty die out of every 100 attacked by the disease.

### **The Notification of Measles.**

With regard to this important question, I think that the compulsory notification of cases of measles, with subsequent hospital treatment and disinfection, could not fail to result in a great saving of life. If compulsory notification be a fit and proper step in other zymotic disorders, such as scarlet fever or diphtheria, there is no reason, as far as one can see, why measles, which actually claims a greater number of victims, should not also be notifiable.

During the year 1895 measles caused 71 deaths in your parish, whereas scarlet fever killed 14, diphtheria 19, typhoid 9, and small-pox 0. In London, during the same period, 2,632 deaths resulted from measles and 55 from small-pox. If measles were included under the list of notifiable diseases, no doubt a large increase of hospital accommodation would be required, at any rate for several years to come. Into that aspect of the case, however, it is not my duty to enter. As your Medical Officer I have only to point out that in measles we find an ever-increasing course of avoidable death in this parish, and one which, in my opinion, would be materially reduced if dealt with in the same manner as most other infectious diseases.

To some extent a precisely similar line of reasoning applies to whooping-cough, which during the year 1895 was answerable for 56 deaths in St. George's, as against 1,483 in London.

The affection is highly infectious, liable to lung complications, and is regarded by parents as a trifling disorder, requiring little or no treatment.

### **Decreased Parish Mortality from Diphtheria.**

There has been a remarkable falling off in deaths from diphtheria. During last year (1895) the total cases were 19 only, as against 49 for the preceding year. In St. George's it has been less fatal than throughout London generally, in the proportion of 19 to 31.

### **The Salvation Army Shelter.**

This institution, as I mentioned in last year's report, was founded by Mr. Booth for the night shelter of poor persons. Although, no doubt, started on philanthropic lines, a charge is made for accommodation, and there is no attempt to disguise the fact that enterprises of a similar kind are not only self-supporting, but are even carried on at a profit. Notwithstanding this commercial aspect of the case, in the Court of Appeal, Her Majesty's Judges decided that these Shelters did not fall within the regulations of the Common Lodging Houses Act. Another judicial decision showed that such institutions did not come under the Public Health (London) Act so far as disinfection was concerned. On that occasion Mr. Justice Wills said that "the case was clearly one in which the Act ought to apply, but does not."



The need of an extension of the powers of your Local Authority in dealing with shelters of the kind may be judged from the following considerations:—

(1) In 1893 thirty-one cases of small-pox were referred, directly or indirectly, to the Blackfriars Army Shelter, and nine such cases in 1895.

(2) The overcrowding which is clearly shown in the two Special Reports on the subject (for which see page 26 of the Appendix). For my own part, as your responsible Medical Officer, so long ago as 1892 I felt it my duty to point out that the presence of a Shelter, in the midst of this crowded district, constituted a real danger to the rest of the community—that is to say, in the absence of thorough and efficient control.

## Respiratory Diseases.

TABLE VIII.

Sub-District.	No. of Deaths—1895.			Total	No. of Deaths—1894.			Total
	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Phthisis		Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Phthisis	
Borough Road ...	54	48	36	138	43	30	28	101
London Road ...	63	32	29	124	74	35	22	131
Kent Road .....	62	44	26	132	64	48	19	131
Total .....	179	124	91	394	181	113	69	363

In 1892 the total mortality under this heading was 539, which fell to 419 in 1893, and to 363 in 1894, and has risen to 394 in 1895. This rate is above that of the whole of London. The excess may, I think, be traced to the overcrowded state of the parish, both as to tenements and to workshops, and to the number of indoor occupations which predispose to respiratory diseases.

A good deal of the mortality among young children is due to lung troubles, which often follow measles and whooping cough.

The returns of deaths from consumption are not so heavy as one would expect in so densely crowded and poverty-stricken a district. At the same time it should be noted that the registrars have to depend for these figures on the death certificates, and there can be no doubt that a certain number of cases are not correctly described. This applies especially to alcoholism, and to such hereditary and constitutional disorders as syphilis or consumption.

## Mortality of Infants and Children.

The death-rates of infants under one year, and of children under five years, afford valuable indirect evidence of the sanitary well-being of a community.

By this I do not mean that all preventable infant and child mortality is to be attributed to defective sanitation. Other factors—to be mentioned further on—doubtless play a considerable part in either destroying or crippling the lives of these slum-bred children.

The fact remains, however, that the most sensitive test of the sanitary condition of a district lies in the death-rate prevailing among its young population. During 1895 the number of infants who died within the first year of life in St. George's was 452. These figures give the high rate of 208 deaths to every 1,000 births in St. George's, as compared with 165 deaths per 1,000 births for London. The average rate for the four years 1892-3-4-5, for St. George's, was 206, and for the Borough Road Sub-district 235, as against 155 for London.

Of a total of 1,432 deaths at all ages in St. George's, 744 occurred under five years, which gives the large percentage of 51·8 of the total number of deaths. It is well-known to specialists in children's diseases that "wasting" constitutes one of the commonest causes of death among infants. Thousands of children die every year in London simply because they are fed on food which they cannot digest, and which acts as an irritant to the stomach and intestines.

The following are the most prominent Diseases causing the Infant Mortality under One Year of Age:—

TABLE IX.

	Deaths 1892.	Deaths 1893.	Deaths 1894.	Deaths 1895.
Diarrhœa .. .. .	23	43	54	41
Tabes Mesenterica (bowel phthisis) ...	22	16	10	27
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	20	10	12	10
Other Tubercular & Scrofulous Diseases	16	11	16	14
Premature Birth .. .. .	24	36	44	39
Convulsions .. .. .	35	41	63	69
Bronchitis .. .. .	45	50	44	40
Pneumonia .. .. .	32	24	16	38
Dentition .. .. .	21	14	22	35
Whooping Cough .. .. .	11	20	29	30
Suffocation in bed .. .. .	11	12	20	16
Debility, Atrophy, and Inanition ...	42	84	88	69
Other cases not specified or ill-defined	34	6	8	24
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>452</b>

From the foregoing list it is seen that "debility, atrophy, and inanition," is the chief cause of infantile death in St. George's. This ill-defined group refers mainly to chronic wasting disease, produced by malnutrition, which is again a consequence of improper feeding. The infants fed on mother's milk for the most part escape these fatal consequences, which chiefly affect children brought up by hand.

TABLE X.

Sanitary Area.	Estimated Population middle of 1895.	Persons to an Acre.	Annual rate per 1,000 living.		Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age to 1,000 Births.
			Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths fr'm principal Zymotic Diseases	
St. Saviour, Southwark .....	26,570	132	25·6	2·8	204
St. Olave, Southwark .....	13,065	103	24·1	2·4	209
Newington .....	119,358	185	24·1	3·3	202
<b>St. George, Southwark .....</b>	<b>60,163</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>23·7</b>	<b>3·8</b>	<b>208</b>
Bermondsey .....	83,861	135	22·3	3·2	163
Lambeth .....	284,883	71	19·6	2·6	151
Rotherhithe .....	40,713	53	19·2	2·7	150
Greenwich .....	175,183	49	18·9	2·7	154
Camberwell .....	252,737	54	18·3	2·5	164
Woolwich .....	42,768	37	17·4	1·7	152
Battersea .....	165,130	71	17·4	2·7	175
Plumstead .....	61,494	9	15·1	2·5	133
Wandsworth .....	185,956	18	14·8	1·3	133
Lee .....	38,832	23	14·5	1·4	141
Lewisham .....	82,410	15	14·4	1·5	132
London .....	4,392,346	58·8	19·7	2·6	165

This table, estimated from the quarterly returns published in the "*British Medical Journal*," may be taken as approximately correct. In a similar analysis of the death-rates in the South London Districts for 1894, St. George's, Southwark, headed the list with a mortality of 23·9 deaths per 1000 of population. This year, with a fall of ·2 in the rate of deaths from all causes, your parish comes fourth on the list. In view of the fact that the total mortality for all London has risen 2·4, during the past year the return from St. George's, Southwark, as fourth on the list, may be regarded as pointing to a progressive and satisfactory improvement in the health of the district.

St. George's, Southwark, has still the highest zymotic death-rate, but comes second in proportion to infantile deaths instead of first as in 1894. Your parish still remains the most densely populated area in the United Kingdom.

The many causes leading to loss of infant life in St. George's may be thus summarised :—

(1) Bad environment, such as insanitary conditions, overcrowding and absence of parks and open spaces. (2) Improper and insufficient food. (3) Mismanagement through maternal ignorance. (4) Early marriages. (5) Debility and disease of parents. (6) Maternal neglect, due to mothers being more or less employed away from home in factories and workshops. (6) Use of opiates; usually in the form of patent medicines.

The question of how to lessen the excessive destruction of child-life is an important one. It is a complex result traceable to many causes, each of which demands careful consideration and separate treatment.

Among general measures it may be broadly stated that anything which tends to raise the standard of wholesomeness of a district will also help to diminish the infantile death-rate.

Another valuable aid to prevention would be the education of parents generally in the simpler laws of healthy living with special reference to the diet and clothing of their offspring.

Without active and intelligent help on the part of those interested in the care of children, special measures of the local authorities will be of little avail in checking the disastrous loss of life which occurs under five years of age in all our great centres of population. Before leaving this subject I would again allude to one special measure which I have urged upon your Vestry ever since my appointment as Medical Officer of Health, namely, the formation of crèches.

The necessary site for such a day nursery might perhaps be found in the Falcon Court Area, which should be available to a greater or less extent for public purposes. Another portion of the Area might with advantage be laid out as a play-ground for the children of this poor and crowded district.

TABLE XI.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of St. George, Southwark; Classified According to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.  
(Prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board.)

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.														TOTAL.								
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upward.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		Rheumatic Fever.	Phtisis.	Bronchitis, and Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	
												Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Fuereperal.														
Boro' Road	458	134	84	68	24	134	12	Under 5 5 upwds.	1 6	3 7	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	8 ...	12 11	22 11	19 23	...	...	36 ...	48 34	2 16	...	10 6	98 79	218 240	
London Road	321	101	39	21	34	111	15	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1 4	...	...	5 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 140
Kent Road	325	94	48	31	13	130	9	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	3 4	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181 142
Evelina Hospital	141	38	70	30	2	1	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182 183
St. George's Workhouse	8	2	...	...	...	6	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 108
TOTALS	1253	369	241	150	73	382	36	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	5 12	6 21	...	1 8	...	...	...	...	35 18	57 40	63 24	...	...	...	152 181	11 49	...	30 24	381 399	610 643	

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above Records of Mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto	306	62	7	45	18	161	13	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	1 4	7 2	...	...	...	21 11	2 6	...	3 8	123 86	107 139
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto	127	44	60	3	2	18	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	2 4	3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	7 2	14 20	...	...	...	2 16	...	...	...	...	56 71



## Section II.—GENERAL.

### The Need of Further Public Lavatory Accommodation.

Under the powers conferred by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, your Authority constructed an underground convenience near the "Elephant and Castle," in the year 1893. This Lavatory was built for men only, and has proved, by its steady and increasing income, that it has satisfied a public want. I would now suggest that the Vestry considerably increase the present Public Lavatory accommodation, which is needed, not only for the inhabitants of this populous parish, but for the many wayfarers that pass through its busy streets. Two sites that appear to me particularly suitable for the purpose are:—first, the junction of the Old and New Kent Roads; and, the other, the Obelisk at St. George's Circus. Experience has shown that these underground conveniences become a paying parish property from an economical point of view, particularly as the money required for their construction may be borrowed under the Act. Before leaving this matter, I may, perhaps, point out that, according to modern views, this kind of necessary accommodation should be provided for women, as well as for men. As a first step in a right direction, a Women's Lavatory might be added to the one existing near the "Elephant and Castle."

### The Partial Breakdown in the South London Water Supply.

The public inquiry into the causes of the failure of the supply of Water to Dwelling-houses in Southwark during the frost of 1895 was instituted by the Local Government Board, and carried out in May last, by Major-General A. de C. Scott. In the course of the inquiry the following information regarding the Water Supply to St. George's, furnished by (a) the Lambeth Company, and (b) the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, was given by me:—

1. That, in my opinion, a serious danger to health, due to want of water, was present during a period commencing at the latter end of January, and extending into April, and that this danger was markedly manifest in the crowded and lofty "Model" Dwellings which, in St. George's alone, house upwards of 12,800 persons.
2. That the failure of the Water Supply was more or less due to—
  - (a) The fact of the communication pipes and mains having been laid at a depth insufficient to protect them from the effects of frost.
  - (b) The freezing of water in domestic supply pipes and cisterns, which is often traceable to their unprotected condition.
  - (c) Neglect of the Companies to provide water in dwelling-houses at a pressure in any way approaching that fixed by their special or private Acts.

*e.g.*—This state of affairs actually occurred and was seen by Major-General Scott, after the frost, in the case of a "Model" Dwelling accommodating upwards of 3,000 persons, and supplied with water by the Lambeth Company. The block building in question is a five-storied one, and about 80 feet in height. The water was gauged as reaching the second storey only.

3. That the stand-pipes set up by the Companies were inadequate in number, and were not allowed to remain in use for a sufficiently long period during each day.
4. That, in addition to other evils, the necessity of carrying water from the stand-pipes to the tenements of lofty "Models" was both inconvenient and costly to tenants.

Copies of my Annual Reports, which deal with the subject of the Parish water supply for domestic use, were handed by me to Major-General Scott, and his attention particularly drawn to the following marked passage:—

"In a few of the "Model" Dwellings I have induced the owners to supply water direct from the rising main. The cisterns, periodically cleansed, supply the water-waste preventors in the water-closets; and in times of need only, a tap attached to the head of a pipe coming from the cistern, and joining the rising main, affords a temporary and secondary supply. This system, particularly with a constant supply, is found to work admirably in practice.

"This plan, however, cannot be applied in the case of lofty "Model" Dwellings supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company. The reason for this is that the Company fails to carry out the obligations to provide water at the pressure clearly laid down in their private Act, which would more than reach the highest flat in Southwark."

It cannot be too frequently repeated that cisterns for the supply of drinking water are often the means of sowing broadcast the germs of diarrhoea, typhoid fever, and cholera. Moreover, they are more frequently than not badly placed; and in times of frost, owing to their exposed position, the water within them is converted into ice, and the tenant has perforce to seek his water from the standpipe, or else go without.

With the constant system of water supply now in vogue to nearly 80 per cent. of the houses in London, one would like to see, and at the first blush be inclined to anticipate, the gradual disappearance of the cistern into the limbo of the past, along with the wood-rotting water butt and other nearly obsolete sanitary abominations.

Under existing conditions, however, such a radical cure is, in my opinion, likely to prove infinitely worse than the disease itself, and until some better and more practical remedy be introduced, the cistern, used only when water is obtained from the rising main, will have to be tolerated as a necessary evil.

## Customs and Inland Revenue Acts.

1890, s. 26 (2), and 1891, s. 4.

Sixteen tenements, occupied by about 90 persons, have been examined by me during 1895. This duty has been performed at the request of the respective owners, with a view to the granting of certificates by your Medical Officer, by virtue of which exemption from inhabited house duty may be claimed under the provisions of the Acts.

The Act of 1890 provides that, "before exemption from duty can be claimed the house be so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation for each of the families or persons inhabiting it, and that due provision be made for their sanitary requirements."

The Act of 1891 stipulates that the annual value of each separate dwelling within the house "shall not amount to £20."

Certificates were given in each of these sixteen cases in which application was made.

It is noteworthy that the Inland Revenue Acts throw the burden and responsibility of making a thorough inspection of houses, with a view to the levying of Imperial taxes, upon the Local Authorities.

No definition, moreover, is given, of what is meant by the somewhat vague and elastic expressions "suitable accommodation" and "sanitary requirements," the interpretation of these phrases being left to the judgment of the individual Medical Officer of Health.

## Alcohol.

The drink problem nowhere presses for solution with more urgency than in a poor and crowded district such as St. George's, Southwark. It seems likely, judging from the general trend of public opinion, that the question of environment has much to do with the alcoholic craving of the individual.

This view of the subject has been fully dealt with in an article written by Dr. David Walsh and myself, and published in the "North American Review." The importance of the matter has led me to reprint the above-mentioned contribution, which will be found at page 33 of the Appendix.

## Mortuary and Coroner's Court.

Two hundred and seven bodies were removed to the parish mortuary during the year 1895, as against 190 in 1894, 236 in 1893, and 191 in 1892.

This number includes bodies brought from the St. George's Workhouse.

*Post-mortem* examinations and inquests were held in 92 cases, and inquests alone in 30 cases.

During 1895 sixteen young children were suffocated whilst lying in bed with their parents, as against 20 in 1894. This lamentable loss of life might have been prevented had these unfortunate children slept in cots.

The following list shows the particular morning upon which the above-mentioned sixteen infants were found suffocated in bed:—

Sunday Mornings...	...	...	...	5
Monday	„	...	...	2
Tuesday	„	...	...	1
Wednesday	„	...	...	3
Thursday	„	...	...	1
Friday	„	...	...	1
Saturday	„	...	...	3
				—
		Total ...	...	16

The provision of a separate chamber for the deposit of infectious bodies—suggested in my reports for 1893 and 1894—has been put into effect during the latter portion of the year.

At the same time, the ventilation of the mortuary has been improved, and seven bodies of those who have died from infectious diseases have already been deposited in the chamber set apart for such purpose.

A copy of the new Regulations for the Mortuary may be found on page 50 of the Appendix.



## **The Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.**

242 Workshops have been registered by your Authority since January, 1892, when the Act first came into operation.

Of this number 78 have been added during the past year. In many of these cases, I am glad to say, that registration has led to either the abatement or the removal of nuisances such as filth, overcrowding, and bad ventilation.

Special attention has been given to the water-closets, both as to sufficiency and to a separate accommodation for the sexes. The late Home Secretary's Order, under Section 27 (1) of the Act, first took effect on the 20th November, 1892. It was made in the interests of the public and of those employed in "domestic workshops."

The Order remains only partly enforced in this parish, and will continue so unless some means be devised to lighten the more pressing duties of the Sanitary Inspectors.

In my Reports for 1893 and 1894, I said that, in my opinion, a special inspector would be required to carry the Order out thoroughly in your district.

This view of the question I would respectfully urge upon the attention of your Vestry.

## **The Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.**

This important measure introduced by the late Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, comes into force on the 1st day of January, 1896.

It forms a considerable advance on previous legislation both in raising the standard of industrial environment, and in giving increased powers to the Authorities.

The chief points may be briefly touched upon. First and foremost, it provides that a factory or workshop shall be deemed overcrowded if there be less than 250 feet of cubic space to each person during the hours of work, and of 400 cubic feet during overtime.

It authorises a magistrate, on complaint of an Inspector, and being satisfied that a factory or workshop is in a dangerous or injurious condition, to prohibit the place from being used until such works as are necessary to remove the danger have been executed. Adequate penalties are provided against the employment of persons in work injurious to health, or for allowing wearing apparel to be made up, cleaned, or repaired in places where there is scarlet fever or small-pox. It also directs that a full notification and register of deaths from accident be kept by owners or occupiers, and that the Factory Inspector attend the subsequent inquest, while the Home Secretary is furnished with powers for additional investigation if he deem fit.

A number of fresh Regulations have been passed with regard to laundries, which are now, for the first time, brought under the control of the Inspectors.

Numerous provisions have been made with a view to enforcing the duties of employers in the observance of sanitation, of the fencing of machines, of the affixing of notices, and of the general carrying out of their responsibilities under the Act. It is worthy of special note, that in the case of tenement factories the owner is made responsible in place of the occupier.

## **Sewage Flooded Basements in Southwark.**

The question of basement floodings in various low-lying parts of the metropolis has been for some years past under the notice of the London County Council.

The Main Drainage Committee of that body, appointed to investigate and report, made the following proposals:—

(a) That one additional outfall sewer 9 feet in diameter be constructed between Old Ford and Barking, together with the necessary bridges to carry another sewer of similar capacity, and that the engineer be instructed to have the working drawings prepared and lithographed, and the quantities taken out, with a view to exact estimates of the cost being prepared, and to the work being put in hand with as little delay as possible.

(b) That an intercepting sewer be constructed from Paddington to Old Ford, and that the engineer be instructed to prepare the necessary specification, plans, and estimate of the cost of the work.

(c) That the relief works above mentioned be carried out, and that the engineer be instructed to prepare the necessary plans and estimates of the cost.

From this report it is evident that these proposals, if carried out, would not in any way affect the South of London. It is satisfactory to note, therefore, when the recommendations were last before the Council, they accepted an important amendment brought forward by Mr. McDougall, to the effect that "The general enlargement of the main drainage system is not now necessary, but that local floodings need immediate attention."

Under these circumstances St. George's, Southwark, may hope that some speedy and practical steps will be taken to do away with the basement flooding, which for many years past has been a scandal and eyesore to the parish.

## Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

*Summary of Representations, under Part II., made by the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1895.*

TABLE XIII.

Premises.	Date of Official Representation.	Result.
19, 21, 23 and 25, Orient Street ... ..	January 15th.	Closed and since demolished. Costs.
3, Rodney Street ... ..	January 15th.	Closed and since demolished.
3 and 4, Willmott's Buildings ... ..	January 15th.	Closed with costs.
17 and 18, Falka Place ... ..	January 15th.	Closed with costs.
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Barron's Place ... ..	January 15th.	Summonses adjourned, and dwellings since rendered fit for human habitation.
24, Barron's Place ... ..	February 28th	Closed with costs.
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, Red Cow Alley	February 26th	Closed with costs.
21, 22, 25 and 26, King's Bench Walk... ..	February 26th	Closed.
5 and 6, Providence Place ...	March 26th.	Closed with costs.
7, Bermondsey New Road ...	May 7th.	Closed and since demolished.
Blocks I. and II. Artizan's Dwellings, Gun Street	May 7th.	Works executed.
1 to 15 (inclusive) Queen's Court ... ..	June 18th.	Nos. 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, closed by owner. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10, works in progress.
5, Willmott's Buildings ... ..	October 22nd.	Closed with costs.
10, 13, 15, 16, 21, 23, Willmott's Buildings ... ..	Dec. 17th.	Cases pending.

## SUMMARY.

Houses and tenements, respecting which representations were made to the Vestry that they were in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

Houses and tenements	...	...	...	105
Inhabitants	...	...	...	525

During the years 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, applications have been made for Closing Orders in the case of 261 houses and tenements unfit for human habitation.

These dwellings have sheltered upwards of 1,500 persons, and I think some steps should be taken to re-house those whose occupations necessitate their living in or near the district.

I would again respectfully commend the serious attention of your Sanitary Authority towards the equitable solution of this pressing problem.

Section 30, of the Act states that, "It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health of every district to represent to the Local Authority of that district any dwelling-house which appears to him to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation."

In compliance with this direction I have from time to time advised your Vestry (the Authority under the Act), to apply for Closing Orders with respect to some of the worst class of slum-property in Southwark.

Moreover after closure for a term of certain of these houses, your Vestry have made and carried into effect orders for demolition.

Certain unwholesome dwellings which can be put into an habitable condition have been reported to your Health Committee.

Such houses have been closed pending alterations—under the provisions of the Public Health Act.

It should, however, be clearly understood that those dwelling-houses which can be dealt with only by demolition, if a due regard be paid to health considerations, are usually taken under the Housing Act.

If closed by virtue of the less stringent Health Act, there is nothing to prevent their remaining a standing danger, for an indefinite period, to the health of the inhabitants of the neighbouring dwellings, and to the public generally.

*List of Slaughter-houses licensed by the London County Council, in October, 1895.*

Name.	Situation.
Farmer, John	264, Old Kent Road
Redman, Frederick	146, High Street, Borough
Rowe, John	73, London Road
Trask, William S.	11, Bermondsey New Road
Waters, Frederick	79, Old Kent Road

The Slaughter-houses regularly inspected have been found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. They number one less than last year.

In the interests of the public, however, private slaughter-houses should be speedily replaced by "Abattoirs." This change alone would enable a systematic and

thorough inspection of meat to be made as at present practised in the large towns of Germany, France, and Belgium.

*List of Horse Knackers' Yards licensed by the London County Council in October, 1895.*

Name.	Situation.
Harrison, Barber & Co., Limited ... ..	23, Green Street
Harrison, Barber & Co., Limited ... ..	Westcott Street, Tabard Street

During 1895, 5,500 horses were received at the above-mentioned knackers' yards and disposed of as cat's meat.

The Depot, situated in Westcott Street, has been recently closed by the owners.

*List of Cow-houses licensed by the London County Council, in October, 1895.*

Name.	Situation.
Evans, John ... ..	89, Redcross Street
Owens, John... ..	143, Tabard Street
Park, Isabella S. ... ..	30, Wellington Place
Jones, David ... ..	10, & 11, Sturge Street

The cow-houses have been regularly inspected. They are situated in populous bye-streets.

The following table gives the number of cows and cow-houses in 1882, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, within the parish.

TABLE XIV.

Year	No. of Cows.	No. of Cowhouses.
1882	101	1
1892	46	5
1893	37	3
1894	25	4
1895	25	4

*List of Bakehouses under Inspection in St. George the Martyr, 1895.*

126, Southwark Bridge Road	7, Westminster Bridge Road	90, Borough Road
111, Great Suffolk Street	119, Waterloo Road	168, Borough High Street
70, London Road	28, Tower Street	67, Long Lane
7, Great Suffolk Street	5, " "	44, " "
17, " "	32, Earl Street	1, Tabard Street
119, " "	10A, Hayles Street	155, " "
237, Scovell Road	60, St. George's Road	285, " "
26, Friar Street	17, " "	28, Law Street
161, Blackfriars Road	21, Ontario Street	15, Old Kent Road
45, Poccock Street	57 & 58, London Road	33, " "
14, Friar Street	48, London Road	69, " "
Valentine Place	233, Old Kent Road	85, " "
43, Webber Street	269, " "	80, " "
242, Borough High Street	70, Red-cross Street	146, " "
216, " "	151, Borough High Street	168, " "
26, Lant Street	108, " "	272, " "
16, Borough Road	1, Cross Street	304, " "
		73, Warner Street

**Bakehouses under the New Act.**

The general provisions of the Act enforces 400 cubic feet of air space for each workman engaged in a retail bakehouse. They also appear to allow the Local Authorities to proceed against the owner, as well as the occupier, for certain offences committed in any such bakehouse.

The special requirements of the Act, as regards retail bakehouses, are as follows :—

"Sect. 27.—(1) Sections 34 and 35 of the principal Act shall apply to every bakehouse, and so much of those Sections as limits the operation thereof to cities, towns, and places, having a population of more than five thousand persons shall be repealed."

(2) In Section 15 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883, the words "which was not so let or occupied before the first day of June, 1883," shall be repealed.

\*(3) A place under ground shall not be used as a bakehouse, unless it is so used at the commencement of this Act, and if any place is so used in contravention of this Act, it shall be deemed to be a workshop not kept in conformity with the principal Act."

The gist of Sections 34 and 35 of the 1878 Act, and Sections 15 and 16 of the 1883 Act, referred to in the above quotation, may be found under "Regulations for Bakehouses" in the Appendix.

It will be seen, after 30 years of tentative legislation, Government has recognised the fact that the underground bakehouses should cease to exist. The prohibition of any underground work-place used afresh as a bakery after the 1st January, 1896, may be reasonably regarded as a first step towards their entire removal. Those who are interested in the subject of bakehouse construction and law will find the matter entered into very fully in the Appendix.

**The Notification of Infectious and other Diseases.**

Certain infectious diseases have been made notifiable in London since the passing of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889. They comprise:—small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, the disease known as scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names:—typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal.

\* For explanation of this sub-section see correspondence, *re* Cellar Bakeries. Page 43.

In 1895 the sum in fees paid to medical practitioners for notifying 456 infectious cases in St. George's amounted to £46 5s. 6d.

This amount, paid in the first instance by your Vestry, is recouped by the Asylums Board, and charged to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund. 46 per cent. of the total number of cases notified in the parish during 1895 were removed to the Asylums Board and other hospitals. During 1892, 67 per cent., in 1893, 34 per cent., and in 1894, 44 per cent. of such cases were treated in these institutions.

The decrease of admissions during 1893, 1894, and 1895 was due to the overcrowded state of the hospitals. My experience of the past year shows that there is urgent need for further hospital accommodation for infectious diseases.

It is important to bear in mind that prompt isolation alone can obviate the danger resulting from the detention of infectious patients in so poor and densely packed a district as St. George's.

During the year the list of notifiable diseases has received several important additions, to wit, anthrax and cases of poisoning by lead, arsenic, and phosphorus.

These notifications do not come under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, but are made under the new Factories and Workshop Act.

They are paid for at the rate of 2s. 6d. per case, as a charge upon the Public Funds, and not at the cost of the Local Authorities. In this way, the notifying of diseases, which are for the most part industrial, is distributed evenly among poor and wealthy districts. A similar soundness of principle, however, does not in any way extend to the further condition that these new notifications must be made direct to the Chief Inspector of Factories. Such a course means that the Medical Officer of Health is kept in official ignorance of the existence of diseases that swell the mortality of his district.

### **Falcon Court and Neighbourhood.**

I am glad to be able to report that in the near future there is every likelihood that the present area of Falcon Court and its neighbourhood will be swept away, and that this unwholesome area will be wholly or partially replaced by an open-air space.

In that case it is to be earnestly hoped that a portion will be set apart as a playground for children, the need of which I have urged upon your Vestry, as well as upon the London County Council, in my annual reports for several years past. The scheme about to be submitted to the Local Government Board will be found at page 57 of the Appendix.

\* \* \* \* \*

In concluding this report, I may once again congratulate your Vestry on another year of progress in health matters.

There has been a fall of .2 per 1,000 in the death-rate, which has reached a lower point than any on record during the past half century. It is gratifying to be able to point to a solid and practical result of this kind, in view of the ever-increasing load of work and responsibility which is cast upon Local Authorities and their Medical Officer of Health.

So long as I am honoured with the confidence of your Vestry it will be my earnest endeavour to carry out the duties of the important office with which I have been entrusted, with all necessary care and vigilance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. J. WALDO,

Medical Officer of Health.

## APPENDIX.

### Special report upon the present outbreak of Small-pox in St. George the Martyr, Southwark, and of its relation to the Blackfriars Salvation Shelter.

Referring to the 12 cases of small-pox within the fortnight ending 13th July, and of the additional one reported at previous meeting, I beg to state that out of the above 13 cases, five came directly from the shelter. In addition, several of the workhouse cases sprang from the original patient B. L. reported on the 19th June, and who, in all probability, contracted small-pox within the Blackfriars Shelter. These workhouse cases are, therefore, indirectly traceable to the Shelter. How many of the remaining cases may be traced to the same source, I am not at present in a position to state, but I think I shall not be far wrong in saying that the greater proportion of cases of small-pox that have occurred in this district during the past fortnight have arisen from the original case of B. L.

The extent of the infection spread by the original case is by no means confined to this parish.

I have received spontaneous information from the following metropolitan districts of small-pox cases in patients who have slept in the Shelter during the period of infection.

		Date of Information.	Date in Shelter.
H. K.	St. Giles	8th July	Fortnight before.
E. M.	Limehouse	8th July	15 days previous.
T. S.	Whitechapel	10th July	Exact date not given.
M. H.	Limehouse	13th July	Within a few days of 13th July.

Further, in reply to a letter, asking for information, I find five cases reported by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, all of which had been exposed to infection in this particular Shelter within a recent period.

After the first case of small-pox, that of B. L., was reported from the Salvation Shelter, feeling anxious as to the possibility of an out-break, I determined to visit the Shelter in person. Accordingly, on the night of the 24th of June, in company of Mr. Edwards, your chief inspector, I visited the Shelter. On that occasion I was refused admission.

On reporting the refusal to the Health Committee I was instructed to apply for a Justice's Warrant to enter and inspect the premises. This warrant was obtained on the 6th of July. On the night of Sunday, the 7th, a few minutes before 1 a.m., in company with my assistants, I presented the warrant and demanded entry. Forceful resistance was offered to my entry, and it was only on a threat of bringing up a strong force of police that I was allowed to enter. Without going into minute detail, I may say that my visit disclosed overcrowding of the grossest character, along with utterly inadequate ventilation. In order to satisfy the legal requirements of the case I have handed in to the Vestry Clerk a certificate of overcrowding in the Blackfriars Shelter.

The following incident in the course of the epidemic is worthy of note :—

One of the patients I found sitting in the disinfectant and the second in the passage dormitory within a few feet of another inmate. Whilst examining and notifying this latter case last week between 1 and 2 a.m. the infected inmate made his escape into the interior of the shelter. Having taken careful note of the man, I asked permission of the superintendent to allow me to enter the shelter and isolate the man. This request was met with a flat refusal, and the man was left to infect his neighbours.

## Special Report on the Blackfriars Salvation Army Shelter Prosecution\*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE VESTRY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

You will naturally expect a few words from me as your Medical Officer of Health, upon the important police-court prosecution lately undertaken by your Vestry against the superintendent of the Salvation Army Shelter in the Blackfriars Road.

First of all the Vestry may be congratulated upon the fact that a danger to the common safety, although not altogether abolished, has nevertheless been brought nearer a proper sanitary control. In this way the Vestry of St. George the Martyr has carried out a public-spirited policy which deserves the thanks of every local authority in London.

The history of the facts which led up to the Blackfriars prosecution is simple.

For three years past I have called attention, in my annual reports, to the dangers arising from the presence of these over-crowded and ill-regulated pseudo-charities in your midst. The dangers in question may be divided under two heads, according to their injurious effect.

(1st) Directly on inmates of the shelter.

(2nd) Indirectly, on the outside public.

Copies of the reports dealing with these points have been duly laid before the Local Government Board and the London County Council. In 1893 the Government sent Dr. Airy to inspect the Metropolitan Night Shelters, but his report has not been made public, neither has the Local Government Board, so far as I know in my official capacity, taken any further steps in the matter, nor has the London County Council interfered. This was the position of affairs in the summer of the present year, when an outbreak of small-pox occurred in your parish, and out of 44 cases no less than nine were traced directly to the Shelter. I thereupon applied one night at the Shelter for admission, which was refused, and I then drew the attention of the Committee to the occurrence. I was next instructed by your Committee to apply to the local magistrate for a warrant to enter the Shelter on the night of the 8th July. As a result of that visit your Committee obtained a summons asking for prohibition against future over-crowding. After a protracted hearing, extending over four months, the magistrate (Mr. Slade) granted the order asked for, and stated that, personally, he would not regard the presence of anything under 550 inmates as overcrowding. It is worthy of note that despite the strong assertions of defendant's counsel in the course of the trial, no appeal has been made against the decision of the magistrate.

It may be well to add a few remarks upon the scientific evidence furnished in Court. The chemist who acted for your Vestry found 75 parts of carbonic-acid gas per 10,000 of air, in what was known as the "two-penny overflow bunk room,"

\* See report to Vestry July 30th, 1895.



whereas the usual limit regarded by sanitary officers as permissible is 6 parts of carbonic acid per 10,000. The chemist for the defence (Mr. Wanklyn) stated the figure 75 per 10,000 was impossible.

Without entering at length into the matter, I may say that Mr. Wanklyn's view runs counter to all standard scientific teaching and experience. Pettenkofer, for instance, one of the greatest living authorities on the subject, found 73·2 parts per 10,000 in a girls' school. Mr. Wanklyn tested the air in the "two-penny overflow bunk room," and found 8·6 carbonic acid per 10,000. His figure 8·6 offers a startling contrast from our own figure of 75. It is easily explained, however, by the facts that Mr. Wanklyn took his sample at an earlier hour of the night, and that between our visit of the 8th July and his experiment, extensive alterations had been carried out in the ventilation of the particular room in question.

This dispute between the chemists is unfortunate, because it tends to draw attention away from the main issue. It is entirely unnecessary, moreover, for I am prepared to state from the evidence of my own senses, apart from any chemical examination, that the air of the "twopenny overflow bunk room" on the night of July 8th was not only dangerous to health, but also to life itself. In this view I am supported by Dr. Walsh, who was with me on the night of the visit. Besides, a foul condition of the air followed, as a necessary result, from the gross over-crowding and the defective ventilation of the place. I may add that not a single Medical Officer of Health could be found to give evidence for Mr. Booth in favour of the sanitary condition of the Shelter. On the other hand, my contentions as to unwholesomeness were supported by no less than five Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health, to say nothing of independent medical and scientific testimony. According to my estimate, the Blackfriars Shelter was able to accommodate 401 persons. On the night of entry I found 1,031. On two other occasions, on the admission of the Shelter officials, the numbers varied from 743 to 1,045. When the magistrate, therefore, placed the limit at 550 he convicted the Blackfriars Shelter authorities of gross overcrowding.

As regards the decision of Mr. Slade, I may say that, in my opinion, the Vestry is not bound to accept the figure of 550, in the absence of any knowledge upon what basis that number has been fixed. At the same time it would, of course, be unwise to adopt any other standard in any possible future proceedings.

For my own part, I see no reason why the Vestry should lessen the reasonable demand for 30 square feet floor space, and 300 cubic feet air space for each inmate. This is the minimum I regard as necessary in the presence, I need hardly add, of free ventilation.

The weak point in the present position appears to be in the fact that your officers have no right of entry at night for purposes of inspection. As a matter of fact, I myself was refused admission in June last, and even when armed with a Justice's warrant I obtained an entrance only in the face of forcible resistance, and under the threat of bringing up a strong force of police.

In conclusion, it may be confidently expected that the action of your Vestry will sooner or later bring these shelters, and other night refuges of a similar nature, within the control of the Common Lodging Houses Act.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. J. WALDO,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Vestry Hall, St. George's, Southwark,  
3rd December, 1895.

## Report upon the Deficiency of Fever Accommodation for Fever cases in the Asylums Board Hospitals.

It is my duty to report the failure, for the fourth consecutive year, of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to admit into their hospitals certain of your parishioners suffering from scarlet fever and diphtheria. This deadlock has been brought about by the want of beds, and that again has been ascribed to the increase and prevalence of dangerous infectious diseases in London for some time past.

It will be within the memory of your Vestry, that in July last, the Asylums Board Managers addressed their usual circular-letter to the Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities. In this letter it was suggested that in the selection of cases for removal to hospital, preference should be given to poor patients "who are obviously most in need of hospital treatment." This suggestion is in keeping with the object for which the hospitals were primarily built, namely, for the reception of the poor and needy. Care has been taken by your Medical Officer to make out and submit to the Central Authority a daily list of the more urgent infectious cases requiring hospital isolation.

Notwithstanding this precaution, there is reason to suspect that cases which might have been fairly isolated at home have gained entry into the Asylums Hospitals, to the exclusion of members of families living in one or two rooms, often situated in large block buildings.

The greatest number of cases refused admission on a single day during the two weeks under report, was seven, five of whom suffered from scarlet fever, and two from diphtheria. Of this number living with parents, brothers, and sisters, three dwelt in one room, two in two rooms, and two in three rooms. To-day there are four scarlet fever patients dwelling in large "models," all of whom it is impossible to isolate efficiently, save in a fever hospital. These cases have all been refused admission on more than one occasion.

The remedies I would suggest towards ameliorating the present dangerous state of affairs is:—

First, a more careful selection of cases by the Asylums Board.

Secondly, the speedy erection on the sites already acquired, of increased accommodation to meet the requirements of the Sanitary Authorities.

This Special Report gave rise to the following Correspondence:—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.,  
11th November, 1895.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 29th ultimo, transmitting a copy of the report presented by you to the Vestry of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, upon the deficiency of accommodation for fever cases in the Metropolitan Asylums District Hospitals.

The Board direct me to state that it will be convenient if you will furnish them with specific evidence, in support of the statement in the report, that "there is reason to suspect that cases, which might have been fairly isolated at home, have gained entry into the Asylums Hospitals, to the exclusion of members of families living in one or two rooms, often situated in large block buildings."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
S. B. PROVIS,  
Assistant Secretary,

F. J. WALDO, Esq., M.D.,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

VESTRY HALL,

St. George's, Southwark,

15th March, 1895.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 11th inst., I beg to furnish the Local Government Board with the following specific evidence in support of the suspicion raised in my report. (For these cases, see Page 31.)

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. J. WALDO,

Medical Officer of Health.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD,

London, W.C.,

15th November, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

I submitted to the Managers, at their last meeting, your letter of the 23rd ultimo, together with the enclosed report from Dr. Waldo, your Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. Waldo refers therein to the arrangements suggested in the Managers' circular letters of the 11th July last, and states that he has taken care to make out the daily list of cases asked for. Dr. Waldo, however, for some time, overlooked the fact that the Managers asked in such letter that "a statement of the circumstances which render the removal of cases urgent," might be added to the list.

Your Board must see that only by such means are the Managers enabled to judge of the priority which should be given to such cases *inter se*, and also in relation to the "urgent" cases reported by other parishes and unions.

Recently, the requisite information has been given, and at the present time all "urgent" cases, for whose removal Dr. Waldo applied, have been admitted into hospital.

With regard to Dr. Waldo's general complaint, "that cases which might have been fairly isolated at home" have been received "to the exclusion of members of families living in one or two rooms, often situated in large block buildings," I should be glad if he would furnish me with a specific list of such cases, in order that I may investigate this complaint.

With regard to the suggested remedies contained in Dr. Waldo's report, I think the above explanation fully answers the first. As to the second, the Managers regret they cannot see their way to make immediate further accommodation to meet the exigencies of the moment, the accommodation in the present hospitals having been increased to the utmost possible limit compatible with safety. But the Managers have acquired, as your Board are aware, sites for three large, new permanent hospitals.

One of these hospitals is nearing completion, the second is in course of erection, and the third will very shortly be begun.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. DUNCOMBE MANN,

Clerk to the Board.

A. MILLAR, Esq.,

Clerk to the Vestry of St. George's, Southwark.

## THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD,

London, W.C.,

23rd December, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., and, in reply, I have to state that on the 28th ult. I forwarded to the Local Government Board an explanatory statement with regard to the admission of the cases to which you refer, and which I find are the same as set forth in your letter to the Local Government Board, dated the 15th ult., of which that Board forwarded me a copy on the 20th ult.

I enclose, for your information, a copy of my letter to the Local Government Board.

Yours faithfully,

T. DUNCOMBE MANN,

Clerk of the Board.

Dr. WALDO,

Medical Officer of Health,

St. George's, Southwark.

## METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD,

Norfolk House, Strand, W.C.,

28th November, 1895.

SIR,

I submitted to the Managers, at their meeting on the 23rd inst., the letter from the Local Government Board, dated the 20th inst. (No. 140,139A), with which the Board forwarded a copy of a letter addressed by the Board on the 11th inst. to Dr. Waldo, Medical Officer of Health of the Vestry of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, together with a copy of his reply.

In reply to the request of the Local Government Board to be furnished with the observations of the Managers upon the question raised in the correspondence, I have, in the first instance, to point out that the cases mentioned in Dr. Waldo's letter as affording "specific evidence in support of the suspicion raised" in his report of the 22nd ult. are cases of diphtheria only, and do not include any case of scarlet fever.

Of these four cases of diphtheria, I find that one—viz., F..... L.....—was conveyed to the South Eastern Hospital, in the private brougham of the medical practitioner, who had been called in to attend on the patient, and the superintendent of the hospital, in the exercise of the discretion conferred upon him by Article 4 of the Local Government Board Order, dated 10th February, 1875, admitted the patient. The remaining cases, the Local Government Board will observe from the statements made in Dr. Waldo's letter of the 15th inst., were removed from the out-patient departments of general hospitals, and the officials of the Managers having no knowledge whatever of the social circumstances of the patients, gave directions for their admission into the Board's hospitals.

I may add that no urgent case of diphtheria was excluded from the Board's hospitals as a consequence of the patients referred to.

I have also to state, for the Local Government Board's information, that a copy of Dr. Waldo's report was forwarded to the Managers by the Vestry of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, on the 23rd ult., and that on the 13th inst. I wrote to the

Vestry asking to be furnished with a specific list of "cases which might have been fairly isolated at home, but have been received to the exclusion of numbers of families living in one or two rooms, often situated in a large block-buildings," but, up to the present time, I have not received any reply.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. DUNCOMBE MANN,

Clerk to the Board.

VESTRY HALL,

St. George's, Southwark, S.E.,

29th November, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to your courteous letter of the 15th inst., addressed to the Vestry Clerk of St. George's, Southwark, and handed to me for reply, I have to say:—

First, with regard to cases which might have been isolated at home, and which appeared to me to have been received to the exclusion of members of families living in one or two rooms, I append four fairly typical cases.

If your Board cares to investigate, I need hardly say I should be happy to furnish all other details in my possession.

I may add that my wish in bringing forward this matter was to further the interests of the parish, and in no way to add to the difficulties of the Asylums Board.

Your assurance that the accommodation of the Board will be shortly increased by the addition of three large new permanent hospitals is most satisfactory, and will, no doubt, effectually do away with the need of any further complaints.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F. J. WALDO, M.D.

T. DUNCOMBE MANN, Esq.,

Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

I.—F..... C....., aged 4 years, ..., Southwark Bridge Road, notified as suffering from diphtheria, by Dr. W..., on 28th June, and removed, on his advice, to Guy's Hospital, from whence case was received into Asylums Board Hospital, on 29th June, 1895.

II.—A..... C....., aged 6½ years, ..., Southwark Bridge Road, notified as suffering from diphtheria by Dr. W..., of ..., Rodney Road, S.E., and sent on his advice to Guy's Hospital, from whence patient was removed to Asylums Board Hospital on 7th July, 1895.

N.B.—The above cases, I. and II., were removed from a house containing six large rooms, and occupied by one family.

III.—V..... S....., aged 6 years, ..., London Road (house with about eight rooms, and occupied by one family only), notified as suffering from diphtheria, at the "Golden Square Throat Hospital," by Dr. I....., and removed to Asylums Board Hospital on 22nd September, 1895.

N.B.—This case was sent to the Throat Hospital by the parents.

IV.—F..... L....., aged 17 years, ..., Old Kent Road (a house with 14 to 16 rooms, and occupied by a single family), notified as suffering from diphtheria by Dr. A..... of ..., Old Kent Road, and removed to South Eastern Asylums Board Hospital on 9th October, 1895.

(Signed) F. J. WALDO, M.D.

29th November, 1895.

## Metropolitan Ambulance Service.

Stations within or near the parish, containing litters and stretchers, and provided by the Street Ambulance Branch of the Hospitals Association, for the transfer of sick and injured persons (infectious cases excepted) are situated as follows:—

Marshalsea Road, at the junction of Mint Street.

Fire Brigade Head Quarters, Southwark Bridge Road.

Fire Brigade Station, Waterloo Road.

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Guy's Hospital, Southwark.

All metropolitan patients suffering from small-pox, fevers, and diphtheria, may, on application, be conveyed to and fro, and treated free, within the isolation hospitals of the Asylum Board.

The Ambulance Station nearest the parish is the South-Eastern one, situate at the New Cross Road (near Old Kent Road Railway Station), S.E.

Telephonic communication can be made from the Health Department (within office hours), to the chief office of the Asylums Board, and within a few minutes an ambulance will be on its way, for the conveyance of the patient to the South-Eastern Hospital (adjoining the South-Eastern Ambulance Station), if suffering from fever or diphtheria; or to the South Wharf, at Rotherhithe, if it be a case of small-pox. In the latter case, the patient will embark in one of the ambulance steamers for the hospital ships at Long Reach.

The Convalescent Hospitals, belonging to the Asylums Board, are two in number. That for fevers and diphtheria is situated at Winchmore Hill, in the North-East of London; that for small-pox at Gore Farm, Darenth, distant about four miles from the hospital ships.

Patients in a position to bear the expense of their support, and suffering from fevers and diphtheria, or small-pox, can be accommodated at the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, Islington, and at the Highgate Small-pox Hospital, respectively.

## Report on Suggested Incinerator.

I have on more than one occasion pointed out to your Sanitary Authority the fact that Section 59 of the Public Health (London) Act requires "the provision of proper premises, with all necessary apparatus for the destruction of infected articles," such as bedding and clothing.

In this poor parish foul and infected articles have to be burnt, either in the furnace of the new steam disinfecter, or, in the case of bedding, in a heap on the ground at the Vestry's Stone Yard.

This process is at least an unsatisfactory one, and in the event of an outbreak—say of small-pox or cholera—infected goods would assuredly accumulate, and the disease be probably spread before a safe method of disposal could be arranged.

I, therefore, advise your Vestry, without further delay, to tender for a properly constructed Incinerator, which might usefully be erected near the disinfecter in the parish Stone Yard.

\* \* \* \* \*

Since presenting the above report, it will be within the memory of your Vestry that a contract has been entered into with the authorities of Guy's Hospital for the use of their Incinerator. £20 per annum is the amount stipulated as the price to be paid for burning disinfected articles. During the past year 13 such lots of bedding have been destroyed in the Guy's Incinerator.

## Environment and Drink.\*

In the present year of grace there is happily no need to enlarge upon the evils of alcoholic intemperance. It may be at once assumed that such indulgence entails disaster upon the individual no less than upon the family and the nation. For all that, the underlying causes of inebriety are but ill understood, although of late years a flood of light has been thrown upon their inwardness by many earnest workers. Among recent advances none is likely to be of more practical value than that which recognizes alcoholism as pointing to some mental flaw in the individual.

To the medical man a "symptom" is merely the evidence of a more remote disorder. Thus, a red and inflamed skin may be symptomatic of scarlet fever, of parasites, of measles, of sunburn, and of a host of more or less sharply defined and definable causes. In a similar way the craving for strong drink may be regarded as a symptom of varied origin. That it may be the token of an inherited mental instability is now generally acknowledged. When, however, it results from acquired brain conditions little appears to be known as to its causation.

In the matter of drink, as in other ways, the individual responds to the influences of his environment. Thus, bad surroundings may convert a man of seemingly sound mental and bodily constitution into a drunkard. On the other hand, a good environment may to a great extent neutralise the effects of even a large and long continued consumption of alcohol. Take, for instance, the case of a country squire well off in such things as food, clothes, housing, and open air exercise. He may consume a large quantity of strong drink every day of his life, and yet live to a hale and hearty old age. A poor man in a bad environment who drank to a similar extent would probably never reach forty. In the first case, it should be noted, the special circumstances imply good liquor, whereas in the second they mean drink of an inferior and highly injurious nature.

Then a bad environment acts in many ways as a direct physiological incentive to the use of alcohol. In most instances it sooner or later lessens the moral control of the individual by damaging his brain, the nutrition of which is sensitive to changes in the blood and circulation. By enfeebling the body generally, and the heart in particular, it leads the individual, naturally enough, to seek relief from the stimulant that lies nearest to his hand.

Environment is, of course, a wide term, and includes such circumstances as occupation, habitat, worldly gear, in short, all the immediate externals of the individual. The circumstances of town life are more harmful to mankind than those of the country, as shown by a comparison of the death rates of the one and the other. If we compare the mortality of the rustic labourer with that of the corresponding class in London we find that the countryman enjoys a life on an average three times as long as that of his metropolitan brethren. Much of this disparity may be accounted for by the fact that labour competition is keener in the towns, and hence there is a greater amount of poverty and privation. Among other causes are the smoky atmosphere and the general dissipation of town life, as against the simple habits and pure air of the country. Town mortality is further influenced by such points of special environment as bad drainage and unhealthy employments, but it may be questioned if, after all, the great determining factor of its havoc among adults may not be ascribed to alcohol.

It need hardly be pointed out that all comparative figures of class mortalities bristle with fallacies. Thus, certain rich London districts, such as Hampstead, with a death-rate of 14.6 per 1,000 of population, and Plumstead, with 16.4 per 1,000, compare favourably with many rural districts, and dilute, as it were, the returns for the whole metropolis. Then, again, the towns are recruited by a steady stream of robust country folk. The urban child mortality, moreover, is about twice that of the rural. Taking such things into consideration, it is likely that the brunt of the total mortality of Great Britain falls upon the town poor.

\* Reprint of Article in the October Number of the *North American Review*, by F. J. WALDO, M.D., and DAVID WALSH, M.B.

The question of occupation closely effects the death rate of the labouring classes. The statistics of trade mortalities, however, do not give much help upon the point. The census is meagre in details, and is taken at too long intervals. Of the workmen, many desert an unhealthy trade and drift off to swell the mortality of some other occupation; while not a few die in workhouses and other institutions, and leave no record of the particular trade that has broken their health. One may, however, attempt to arrive at a few broad tentative conclusions.

In a table by Drs. Ogle and Arlidge, comparing the mortality between persons of various occupations, we find the fifteen highest on the list:—

Occupation.	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000 living.		Comparative mortality figure, 1,000
	Age. 25-45.	Age. 45-65.	Age. 25-65.
All males ... ..	10·16	25·27	1,000
Occupied males ... ..	9·71	21·63	967
Inn and hotel servants ... ..	22·63	55·30	2,205
General labourers in London ... ..	20·62	50·85	2,020
Costermongers and hawkers ... ..	20·26	45·33	1,879
Cornish miners ... ..	14·77	53·69	1,839
Potters and earthenware manufacturers... ..	13·70	51·39	1,742
Filemakers ... ..	15·29	45·14	1,667
Watchmen, porters and messengers ... ..	17·07	37·37	1,565
Licensed victuallers and innkeepers ... ..	18·02	33·68	1,521
Chimney-sweeps ... ..	13·73	41·54	1,519
Cabmen and omnibusmen ... ..	15·39	36·83	1,482
Brewerymen ... ..	13·90	34·25	1,361
Hairdressers ... ..	13·64	33·25	1,327
Professional musicians ... ..	13·78	32·39	1,314
Bargemen and watermen ... ..	14·25	31·13	1,305
Carters and carriers ... ..	12·52	33·00	1,275
And the fifteen lowest:			
Watch and clock maker ... ..	9·26	22·64	903
Plasterers and whitewashers ... ..	7·79	25·07	896
Coal miners... ..	7·64	25·11	891
Grooms and private coachmen ... ..	8·53	23·28	887
Drapers and warehousemen ... ..	9·70	20·96	883
Barristers and solicitors ... ..	7·54	23·13	883
Booksellers and stationers ... ..	8·53	20·57	825
Carpenter and joiners ... ..	7·77	21·74	820
Fishermen ... ..	8·32	19·74	797
Grocers ... ..	8·00	19·16	771
Schoolmasters and teachers ... ..	6·41	19·98	719
Agricultural labourers ... ..	7·13	17·68	701
Farmers and graziers ... ..	6·09	16·53	631
Gardeners and nurserymen ... ..	5·52	16·19	599
Clergy, priests and ministers ... ..	4·64	15·93	556

Glancing over the fifteen occupations of highest mortality, two things at once attract attention. First, they belong to the working class, with the single exception of the licensed victuallers and innkeepers. Secondly, they are in the main urban. Moreover, seven of them, that is to say, the general labourers, costermongers and



hawkers, watchmen and messengers, cabmen and omnibusmen, musicians, bargemen and watermen, carters and carriers, are engaged in outdoor work that is arduous, prolonged, and often ill-paid and unhealthy. Is it any wonder that men working under such conditions should turn for solace to alcohol? As a matter of fact nearly all of them drink to excess. We see, then, that the fifteen highest trade mortalities fall for the most part upon the town labourers, who are given to drink, and whose work is of a toilsome and exacting nature. Of course, among them are many persons of deficient bodily and mental development, who earn their bread in the unskilled labour market of the cities. In the case of the Cornish miners, countrymen of strong frames and temperate habits, the high mortality is due to the poisonous dust and the bad ventilation of the mines.

Turning to the fifteen occupations of lowest mortality, we find that four of them, namely, fishing, agricultural labour, farming and grazing, and gardening, are carried on in the open air and away from towns. The rest are partly urban and partly rural or mixed. Some of them, such as the legal and the clerical professions, appear to enjoy a specially favourable environment.

On the whole, it may be said that the fifteen callings of lowest mortality are to a great extent rural, and include many well-to-do persons in town and country, while those of the highest fifteen are mainly urban, and, with the single exception of the publicans, belong to the working classes. The majority of those included in the fifteen lowest mortalities either work in the open air or spend a good deal of time out of doors, so that it seems clear that the hardship of out-door work cannot in itself be a chief factor of the high death-rate among town labourers. We must look for some other explanation of that excessive rate.

That alcohol has a share in the untoward result it is hardly possible to doubt. Some such relation of cause and effect may be traced in the following table :

Occupation.	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000 living.		Comparative mortality figure, 1,000
	Age. 25-45	Age. 45-65	Age. 25-65
Barristers and solicitors ... ..	7.54	23.13	842
Law clerks ... ..	10.77	30.79	1,151

This startling disproportion may be accounted for in great part by the three following factors:—1. That law clerks lead less regular lives and drink more than their masters (and worse liquor). 2. That they live in cheaper and less healthy houses, and work in smaller and less wholesome offices. 3. That they are drawn from a class, often degenerate town-dwellers, less sound in mind and body than the middle class which supplies their employers.

Conditions of a similar kind apply more or less to all the fifteen occupations of highest mortality. So far as the towns are concerned, bad housing is probably to a great extent due to modern systems of drainage, which are often grossly defective. In rural districts, where no general house drainage exists, this particular risk will be avoided. Other defects, such as want of ventilation, dampness, deficient cubic space, are common both to town and to country.

The factor of faulty drainage applies to workshops as well as to houses. Broadly, it may be said to cause much bodily weakness, and, like bad ventilation, to predispose not only to chronic ill health, but also to occasional acute disease. From a physiological point of view it seems perfectly natural that any one living under bad

surroundings of the kind should fly to alcohol for relief. Take the case of a town labourer going out to his work after a night spent in an unwholesome dwelling. Suppose him to change one bad environment for another in the shape of a workshop that is overcrowded, ill-ventilated and polluted by sewer gas? No wonder that a man passing his life under such depressing conditions should become weakened in mind and body, and crave for drink to stimulate his flagging heart and overtaxed energies. That this picture is not altogether imaginary may be gathered from the following considerations:—First, the proper sanitary supervision of dwellings, especially of the poorer class, is yet in its infancy, and, indeed, must remain so until our system of inspection is rendered more thorough, skilled and systematic. Secondly, the defective conditions under which workshop labour is often conducted in our towns is plainly shown by the evidence given before the Lords' Commission upon sweating, and also by the reports of medical officers of health all over the country. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise while the present local staffs of sanitary inspectors are inadequate even for the discharge of routine duties, to say nothing of the impossibility of a house to house inspection of places that contain domestic workshops.

If, on the other hand, the town labourer follow an outdoor occupation, his life still appears to be much shortened as compared with a corresponding class in the country. Thus, among the fifteen trades of heaviest mortality, we find:—

Occupation.	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000 living.		Comparative mortality figure, 1,000
	Age. 25-45	Age. 45-65	Age. 25-65
General labourers in London ... ..	20·62	50·85	2,020
Costermongers and hawkers ... ..	20·26	45·33	1,879
Watchmen, porters and messengers ... ..	17·07	37·37	1,565
Cabmen and omnibusmen... ..	15·30	36·83	1,482
Professional musicians ... ..	13·78	32·39	1,314
Carters and carriers ... ..	12·52	23·00	1,275

Although those who work at the foregoing occupations escape the danger of unwholesome workshops, they are nevertheless exposed to the environment of an unhealthy home at night. They share certain bad conditions in common with the countryman, such as long hours of labour, arduous toil and constant exposure to the stress of weather. They do not share alcohol to an equal extent, and there can be no doubt that strong drink is one of the most potent factors in shortening the life of the town labourer.

An interesting illustration of the effect of drinking habits upon mortality may be drawn from the following table:—

Comparative mortality figure 1,000.

Occupation.	Age. 25-65
1. Cabmen and omnibusmen ... ..	14·82
2. Carters and carriers ... ..	12·75
3. Grooms and private coachmen ... ..	8·87

Workers in the first two classes, which have relatively a much greater death-rate, are notoriously heavy drinkers. They stop at many public houses in the course of their daily rounds, and they receive many offers of drink. Moreover, although their work is out-door it is to a great extent sedentary, and exposure under those conditions throws such a strain upon the circulation that it is perfectly natural they should seek a physiological restorative in the shape of a pleasant cardiac stimulant. Next compare the mortality of these two classes with that of the private grooms and coachmen, who work under almost similar conditions as to exposure, but who have shorter hours and less opportunity of indulging in alcohol. Indeed, it is obvious that heavy drinking habits would soon throw them out of employment. We find that their mortality is far less than that of the carters and carriers, and again than that of the cabmen and omnibusmen. It cannot be argued that the higher death-rate of the two last-named classes is due altogether to their greater consumption of alcohol. They are handicapped by longer hours of work, and they suffer in consequence to a much greater extent than private servants from rheumatism and other diseases due to exposure.

In this bird's-eye view of the relation of environment to drink the chief aim has been to map out a few of the more striking outlines. The following broad statements may be appended in the hope that they may have a suggestive value to future workers:—

1. An excessive mortality prevails among the working population of towns as compared with (a) that of country labourers, or (b) of mixed classes in the wealthier urban districts.

2. The town mortality is swelled by an excessive infantile death-rate, and by the dusty and otherwise injurious trades carried on in crowded centres.

3. Overcrowding is rife in towns, especially in manufacturing districts.

4. Many town occupations are unskilled and attract men of inferior stamp.

5. Urban labour competition is keener than rural, with consequent increase of poverty and starvation.

6. Alcohol is consumed in larger quantity in towns, in part, possibly because of the greater temptations to indulgence. It is also taken freely in the fifteen occupations that have the highest death rates.

7. Systematic house drainage, with its attendant risks, is in the main a distinctive feature of towns. Or, to put the matter in a different form:

A. The stress of preventable mortality falls on the infantile and working population of our great towns.

B. The conditions more or less peculiar to the town labourer are (a) the temptation to indulge in alcohol, (b) trade dangers, (c) bad drains.

## A Short Summary and Report of Proceedings in relation to Proposed Visits by the Officer of Health to Sick Employes of the Vestry.

When I had the honour of being appointed as Medical Officer of Health to St. George's, I agreed to obey the Order under the Public Health (London) Act relating to the duties of Medical Officers of Health. At the same time I consented to carry out a certain additional duty:—namely, "to attend, if required, the sewer-men, flushers, and employes during sickness." This agreement I signed on the strength of the understanding that the particular duty had received the sanction of the Local Government Board. I was requested later on to visit several sick employes of the Vestry without the knowledge of their medical attendants. This I respectfully declined to

do for reasons fully explained to the Vestry. On the general question of attendance upon patients by me, as Medical Officer, I advanced the three following objections:—

(1) My unfitness for this work, as I have given up active practice for many years.

(2) Loss of time from regular duties.

(3) Friction with the medical men of the district who were attending the patients in question.

The Vestry then applied to the Local Government Board for a decision, and obtained the following reply:—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.,  
12th June, 1895.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, relative to the duty undertaken by Dr. F. J. Waldo, the Medical Officer of Health for the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, "to attend, if required, the flushers and sewersmen, and other employes of the Vestry during illness," and requesting the Board's advice and guidance in the difficulty which has arisen in regard thereto.

The Board have carefully considered the representations on the subject submitted in your letter, and in the report of Dr. Waldo, which accompanied it. On the general question, the Board would observe that as regards duties of a somewhat analagous character which at times devolve on the Medical Officer of Health under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, they have laid it down that even when questions arise as to the good faith of a certifying medical practitioner, the Medical Officer of Health should, if it becomes necessary to revise a certificate, not only seek the co-operation of the medical practitioner concerned, but should also observe, as far as possible, the customs that usually govern the relations of medical practitioners to each other.

On the particular case submitted in your letter of the 23rd ultimo, the Board do not gather that the undertaking entered into by Dr. Waldo, "to attend, if required, "on certain employes during illness," involves an obligation on his part to revise either the diagnoses or the certificate granted by other medical practitioners, who have been called in "to attend" on such persons.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
(Signed) D. E. KNOLLYS.

A. MILLAR Esq.,  
Vestry Clerk,  
St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

It was then decided by the Vestry to record the letter on the Minutes, and the matter has since dropped.

### Underground Workshops.\*

The general tendency of civilised communities is to flock towards particular centres of population. In order to make the most of costly ground, the builder tries to gain in height what he lacks in breadth. Hence we see huge blocks of buildings springing up on all sides. These lofty rows of houses, often on the sides of narrow streets, prevent the circulation of air and the entrance of sunlight. In order to obviate this particular danger the London Building Act of 1894 restricted the height of houses in the metropolis to a maximum of 80 feet, and laid down certain definite relations to be observed between the height of the houses and the width of the streets on which

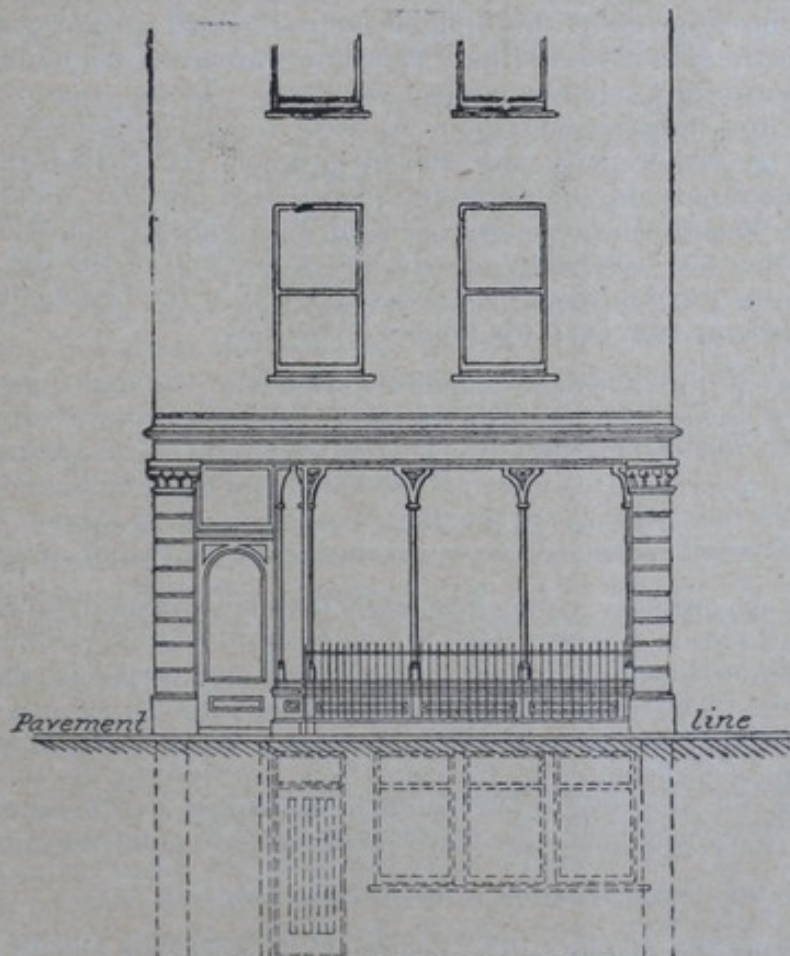
\* A joint Paper by Drs. Waldo and Walsh, read before the British Medical Association at the Annual Meeting, held in London in July, 1895. Reprinted from the *British Medical Journal*, 31st August, 1895.

they abut. This Act does not apply to the City proper, for reasons that will be fairly obvious. Nor does it touch an opposite danger, which is a further outcome of the excessive value of town lands. The builders, not content with soaring skywards, have taken to burrowing in the earth, so that we find London basement rooms used as workshops, being two or even three floors beneath the level of the street.

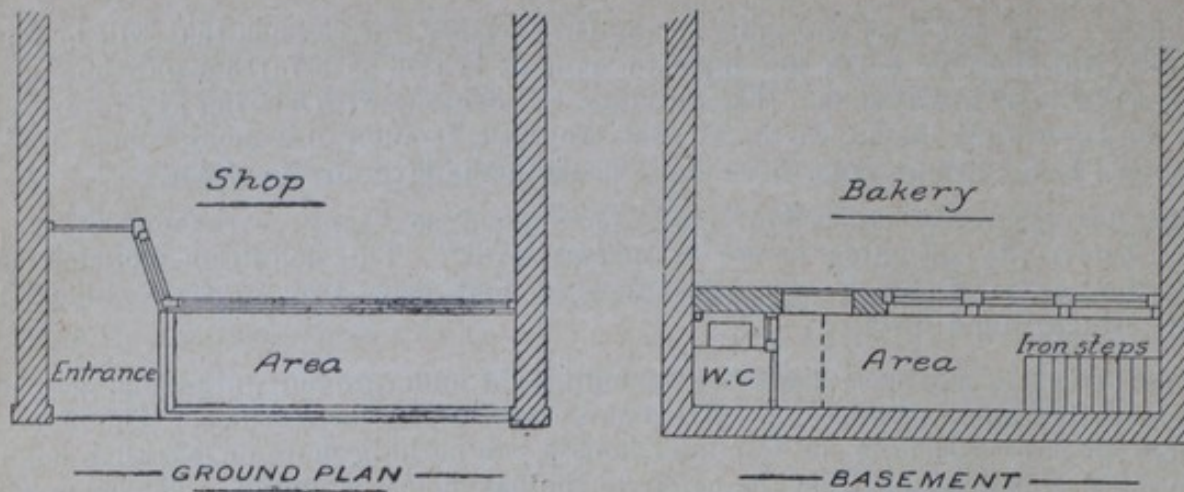
An "underground workshop" may be defined as "any workshop almost or wholly below the adjoining street or surface level." This definition includes basements the roofs of which are raised several feet—say, two or three—above the neighbouring ground level.

Our attention has been drawn to the subject of underground workshops generally by an investigation of the bakeries carried on in London basement rooms. The majority of these places, especially in the older houses, are nothing more or less than cellars. The process of conversion from the cellar to the bakehouse is simple. The baker rents a house in a business thoroughfare, furnishes the cellar with a few gas jets, some kneading troughs, a water tap, and a furnace, and he is forthwith the possessor of a bakehouse. From cellars of this type, on a moderate estimate, more than one half of the daily bread of Londoners is issued.

The bakers have hitherto made light of the evils of their underground workshops. For a long time they contended that however bad the bakehouse no harm could result to the consumer, as the process of baking sterilized the loaf. The fallacy of that assumption has been shown by the present writers, who cultivated numerous bacteria from the centre of newly baked London loaves. In the particular case of the underground workshops used for the making of bread, we hold that their use, under present conditions, involves distinct danger to the public safety, as regards both consumer and



— ELEVATION —



producer. We may add that the view as to the possible spread of disease by means of bread has been widely adopted in India, where several outbreaks of typhoid fever have been ascribed to bread baked in the native bazaars.

In London, and no doubt to a lesser extent in most of the large towns throughout the kingdom, there are many basement rooms used as workplaces that are unfit for the purpose. Indeed, for the most part, as in the case of the underground bakeries, they are simply cellars that have been utilised for the housing of workmen. Such adapted cellars are almost always low, damp, airless, and liable to drain and sewer pollution. Nor can these defects, in the absence of proper statutory powers, be remedied by the medical officer of health. The most he can do is to check the grosser defects in the rare instances in which they are brought under his official notice. Until a rigid system of house-to-house visitation is the rule it seems likely that ninety-nine out of a hundred underground workshops will escape any sanitary control whatever. In the present state of the law it is only when the underground room is used as a sleeping place that the medical officer of health is vested with any efficient powers. Even then the law is evaded. The statute applies only to underground places that are let separately for use as dwellings. The tenant, accordingly, has simply to rent a room in the upper part of the house to escape the condition of separate occupation of the basement. By thus renting an upstairs room a baker may actually sleep in the basement with his family alongside of his bakery, and snap his fingers at the law.

In the course of our investigations into the facts of the underground bakeries the question naturally arose—Can an ordinary cellar basement be converted into a healthy workshop? Or to put the matter into other words—Can the downstairs chamber of a dwelling house, almost or altogether underground and with no outside area or proper windows, be made structurally fit for the occupation of workmen? This question, after careful consideration, we believe can be answered in the affirmative.

To convert an ordinary cellar into a wholesome workshop, however, requires no little structural alteration. Such a task, in our opinion, can be performed only by the observance of certain essentials, first among which may be placed the provision of an outside open area. The difficulty of getting room for such an area in streets where the houses abut on the pavement is no doubt great. We believe, however, that it can be in most instances surmounted by throwing back the front of the shop and borrowing, so to speak, space for the area from beneath the upper overhanging portion of the house. Of this "borrowed area" we shall speak more in detail later on.

The vital points of construction to be provided for are :

1. *Cubic Space and Height.*—The height of the workshop should be at least 8 feet from floor to ceiling. In altering premises this measurement may be attained, if necessary, by deepening existing levels and by underpinning the foundations. As to

cubic space, a minimum of 500 cubic feet should be provided for each workman. At the same time additional space must be allowed where gas or other artificial luminant, except electricity, is used.

2. *Structure of Walls and Ceiling.*—The walls should be smooth, dry, non-absorbent, and made of some material that can be easily washed. These conditions may be satisfied by the use of a good lining cement, or, better, of glazed bricks or tiles. Whitewash over brick or plaster is undesirable, as it soon gets dirty, has a rough surface, and cannot be properly cleansed. The walls should be furnished with a damp-proof course below the floor level, and if such a course does not already exist it must be inserted, if necessary, by deepening and underpinning the foundations. If the basement walls be unprotected by an area or by adjoining buildings, they must be shielded against damp in one of the following ways:—(a) by making an outside area, (b) by constructing a hollow space in the centre of the wall, or (c) by building a second wall outside, so as to prevent the soil coming into contact with the main wall of the basement. Without these precautions it would be impossible to prevent dampness, especially where the building is of porous brick. The ceiling should be lined with plaster, with tongued matchboarding, or with a smooth glazed material that can be periodically cleansed.

3. *Window Space.*—Where a front and back outside area already exist there will be no difficulty in providing ample window space; indeed, that part of the workshop facing the area can be converted practically into one large window. Where there is no outside area there is no satisfactory way of getting room for windows except by the unsatisfactory expedient of digging a space down in front of the window itself. In all cases the windows should reach to the ceiling, and be made to open flapwise in their upper halves; they should be placed at each end, or on two sides of the basement, whether the latter be an open chamber or divided off by cross partitions. The total window surface should be equal to one-eighth of the floor area.

4. *Light and Ventilation.*—These must be to a certain extent regulated by the special conditions of each case. An open outside area and ample window space are great aids to natural light and ventilation. Artificial ventilating inlets may be furnished by Tobin's tubes, by perforated bricks, by louvred panes, and by other well-known methods. In dusty situations they must be guarded by filters of wire, of gauze, or of other suitable material. In an underground chamber the outlet often presents a good deal of difficulty. The most usual way is by an exhaust shaft, the draught of which is created by waste heat from the furnaces, by lighted gas burners, by a steam jet, or by a mechanically driven fan. An open fireplace and chimney should be provided in every basement room intended for human occupation, whether by day or by night. The difficulty of getting good ventilation will be, of course, much increased if the builder descend to a second or third downstairs floor.

5. *Light.*—Artificial light is best obtained from electric lamps, which do not unduly warm and foul the air. Where gas is used, an extra allowance of air space should be made, each burner counting as three adults. The amount of day and sunlight will depend very much on the size of the outside area and of the window space.

6. *The Floor.*—This should be made of good concrete, at least 9 inches thick. Its surface should be of smooth cement, of glazed brick tiles, or of tessellated paving. On no account must any gully or sink connected with a drain open through the floor.

7. *Drainage and Lavatory Accommodation* should be ample, especially in cases where food is prepared. Waterclosets should be of good modern type, supplied with automatic flushing tanks and wash-out pans. They should be placed away from the workshop, if possible, in the area. As the ventilating air for the basement passes through the area, it will be well to cut off connection with closets as much as possible, and to provide them with a separate system of ventilation. Washing accommodation should in all cases be provided. If any drains pass under the basement, they should be encased in 6 inches of concrete, and laid at least a foot below the concrete floor, and

their joints made gastight with Portland cement. Better still, the pipes may be of iron, prepared by the Barff process, or lined with Angus Smith's solution; such pipes should be laid on concrete, and cemented at the joints.

8. *Water Supply* should come from the rising main. If that cannot be arranged, owing to the absence of a constant service, separate cisterns must be provided for drinking and for closet purposes, such cisterns to be of approved modern type.

9. *The "Borrowed Area."*—In cases where the front of the house runs up flush with the pavement, we suggest that space can be got for an outside area in the following way:—The front of the shop is to be thrown back some 5 or 6 feet, and an area sunk in the space borrowed in this way from the main overhanging building. The outside area is thus gained at the expense of a part of the shop and the basement. The size of the shop is somewhat lessened by the alteration, but by way of makeweight the basement is converted into a light and habitable room. Access to the shop is provided by a bridge crossing the new area from the pavement.

The area we regard as absolutely essential to the construction of a healthy basement workshop. A proper supply of air and light, to say nothing of the disconnection of lavatory arrangements, can hardly be obtained in the absence of an outside open area of fair size. Further, if the whole of the basement is to be used for workmen, we think that an area should exist on more than one side of the basement. We would suggest, therefore, that every basement room meant for use as a workshop should have an outside area along its entire frontage, that the said area be properly drained and paved, be at least 4 feet in width in all parts, and extend to 6 inches or more below the floor level. We would also make a second area compulsory in every basement workshop. The second area, which might be placed at the side of the basement in some cases, should be of similar construction to the front one, except that it may be 3 feet wide in all parts. In the case of basements having 2 feet or more of their height above the level of the adjoining surface, the width of the front area might also be reduced to 3 feet. It need hardly be pointed out that absolute precautions must be taken to prevent any access to the area of sewage or other contamination. It is equally clear that open ashpits must not be allowed in the area. All refuse should be kept in covered galvanised iron bins, which should be systematically emptied and cleansed. The Public Health Act of 1875 made it illegal for any cellar built or rebuilt since 1848 to be separately occupied as a dwelling, nor any cellar whatever, unless it complies with the following requirements:—

(a) The height must be in every part at least 7 feet, 3 feet of which must be above the level of the adjoining street; (b) an open area, at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide in every part and 6 inches below the level of the floor, must extend along the whole frontage. It may be crossed by steps, but not opposite the window; (c) the cellar must be drained by a drain at least 1 foot below the floor; (d) there must be proper closet and ash-pit accommodation; (e) there must be a fireplace and chimney; and (f) a window at least 9 square feet in area, made to open. The window of a back cellar, let or occupied along with the front cellar, need only be 4 square feet in area.

With certain modifications we have applied the foregoing regulations as to cellar dwellings to cellar workshops. The chief points of difference are that we ask for 8 feet in room-height instead of 7; for an open outside front area 4 feet instead of 3; and for an additional area of less width along one of the sides or the back of the basement. The main practical difficulty in the way of satisfying these requirements would no doubt be in making an area in town houses. In order to meet this objection we have devised the scheme of the "borrowed area," whereby an open area can be obtained for a house even if situated in the narrowest street of London.

The main conclusion of this paper is, then, that an underground or basement room can be converted into a healthy workshop by a proper expenditure of money in structural alterations, whereby the basement may be rendered dry, light and airy.



## Correspondence re Cellar Bakeries.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

VESTRY HALL,

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK,

January 17th, 1895.

RT. HON. SIR,

The Sanitary Authority of St. George, Southwark, has instructed me to address this letter to the Home Office as the Supreme Executive entrusted with the carrying out of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

During the past two-and-a-half years St. George's has had, and still has, considerable difficulty in construing their legal powers and duties in regard to retail bakehouses.

This uncertainty is in great part due to the obscure wording and lengthiness of the three Acts of Parliament in which the whole of the Factory and Workshop law of the country has been consolidated. These Acts contain 160 sections and eight voluminous schedules.

The St. George's Local Authority, however, has not been lacking in zeal in its attempt to perform a thankless and difficult duty. Its attitude may be gathered from the fact that within the last eighteen months I have been instructed, as Medical Officer, to take action against nine occupiers of retail bakeries, under Section 16 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883.

In all these cases the Authority was of opinion that the premises were on sanitary grounds unfit for use as bakehouses.

Brief particulars of the cases, with results, are given in the following table:—

CASE	SITUATION.	RESULT.	PRESENT CONDITION.	REMARKS.
1.	Completely underground, beneath shop and living room	Fined 40/- and 2/- costs. Gross defects remedied, structure rendered less unsafe and slightly improved	Structure bad, overcrowded, inefficient ventilation, and otherwise unfitted for use. Depth of cellar recently increased 6 inches by excavation.	Two bakehouses on same level communicating. Both small. Pastry made in front, bread in back cellar. No area.
2.	Completely underground, beneath shop and living room	Fined full penalty of 40/- and 23/- costs, after one adjournment. Gross defects remedied, ventilation and w.c. somewhat improved	Ventilation unsatisfactory, drain opening in floor, dark, abuts on street. No back yard or area.	Cellar started as bakehouse in 1817.
3.	Underground: Roof below level of street—beneath shop and living room	Shutters up on arrival of Inspector with official notice	Still closed.	Occupier remarked that he "felt a breeze" after his last interview with the Medical Officer, and so thought it best to shut up shop.
4.	Underground: Roof below level of street—beneath shop and living room	After three adjournments occupier agreed to discontinue for purposes of baking. Ordered to pay 2/- costs	Now in use as restaurant kitchen	Cellar old and delapidated. Two w.c.'s adjacent, insufficient ventilation, and otherwise unfitted for use.
5.	Completely underground, Roof forms floor to archway entry to "model" dwelling, to shop, and to bed and sitting room	Case, after one adjournment, withdrawn, by consent, on occupier promising to close, and pay 2/- costs. Gross defects removed on service of notice.	Recently enlarged and re-opened. Match boarding partition separating from cellar, formerly used as bedroom, having been removed. Still dark and badly ventilated, abuts directly on street, drain-opening communicating with sewer. No area.	Temporarily closed. First used as bakehouse in 1882.
6.	Completely underground, beneath shop and living room	Fined full penalty of 40/- and 2/- costs. Gross defects remedied, structural faults irremovable.	Still closed.	On the service of a second official notice bakehouse was closed.
7.	Completely underground, beneath shop and living room	Fined 20/- and 2/- costs. Gross defects remedied, structure improved by owner.	Much improved, but still unsatisfactory.	In summer, when wind is from a certain quarter, this small bakehouse is infested by flies from a neighbouring knacker's yard, where glandered flesh may often be seen exposed. Query:—Does baking sterilize bread?
8.	This case is still pending.			

Official proceedings have already been taken against the occupiers of eight out of a total of 23 cellar bakeries in St. George's. Of this number only three remain closed at the time of writing. Efficient ventilation and natural lighting of these underground bakeries seems to be impracticable. These and other serious evils arise chiefly from defects of a structural character.

In the absence of any uniform, official, or statutory standard by which the Sanitary Authority may be guided, none of the above-mentioned bakehouses are at the present time, in my judgment, in a fit condition for the preparation of bread or pastry.

Case number 1 in the Table has been reported by me as still unfit for use or occupancy as a bakehouse.\*

Although the prosecution has been the means of remedying the grosser defects, yet structural ones of a serious character still exist.

The Authority of St. George's, however, has not yet instituted further legal proceedings, the tenant occupier having already done all in his power to structurally improve the owner's bakehouse.

Since the Factory and Workshop Acts only admit of the Sanitary Authority prosecuting the occupier, who is often without sufficient means (as in Case 1) to remedy structural defects, the St. George's Authority would be grateful if the Home Office would be so good as to enlighten them on the following specific points:—

Whether or no St. George's, as the Local Sanitary Authority, can take action as regards unwholesome retail bakehouses structurally unfit for use as such.

1. By applying for Closing Order against the owner under Sect. 3, Sect. 4.—(3), and Sect. 5.—(7) of the Public Health (Lond.) Act, 1891.

Query—Will the words under Sect. 2 “as far as practicable” preclude successful action being taken in case of where efficient ventilation is impossible, owing to structural faults that cannot be remedied?

Again, under Sect. 5, the phrase occurs, “by reason of a nuisance a dwelling-house is unfit for human habitation.”

Does the expression “dwelling-house,” coupled with the term “unfit for human habitation,” include retail bakehouses, unfit on sanitary grounds, for use or occupancy as such?

2. Whether or no a Closing Order may be obtained under Sect. 5, in the case of an underground bakehouse, where it cannot be sworn by the Medical Officer that there is danger to health in any dwelling-room belonging to and forming part of the same house wherein the said bakehouse is situated?

3. If, in addition to prosecution as above, under heading 1., against the owner, whether or no action can at the same time be taken under the same Statute against the occupier for abatement, and Prohibition Orders—*re* nuisance—under:—

(a) Sect. 2, 3, 4 and 5 or Sect. 26 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Or under another Statute, *e.g.*:—

(b) Sects. 34, 35, and 81 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878; or

(c) Sects. 15 and 16 Factory and Workshop Act, 1883.

\*Two men and two youths continue to bake bread and pastry, by means of two ovens, in this cellar.

In conclusion, the Authority of St. George's will feel much obliged for a solution of the issues raised in this communication, as well as for any advice as to the most equitable manner of proceeding in the future, with a view to the protection of the health of the public and of the workmen, by the permanent closure (if possible) of existing unwholesome bakeries within this district.

In excuse for the length of this letter, I can only urge the importance of the subject, and the difficulty of explaining the doubts at present existing in the minds of the Authority, without going into some detail.

I have the honour to be,

Right Honourable Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. J. WALDO, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health to St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

The Rt. Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, Q.C., M.P.,  
Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs,  
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

WHITEHALL,

26th July, 1995.

SIR,

With reference to your letter on the 17th January last, calling attention to the difficulty experienced by St. George's Vestry in dealing with certain underground retail bakehouse, which are unfit for use or occupation as such, by reason of structural defects, that it is found impossible to remedy, I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you that he has communicated with the Local Government Board on the possibility of instituting proceedings, as suggested by you under Sections 2, 4 and 5 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; and that the Board has expressed the opinion that, a bakehouse as such cannot be considered to be a dwelling house, within the meaning of Section 5, or a dwelling house, which includes a bakehouse, to be unfit for human habitation within the meaning of the same Section by reason of the premises being unfit for use as a bakehouse, and that, in consequence, closing orders under the sections referred to could not be obtained in the cases mentioned. Proceedings can be instituted under Section 2 (1) of that Act for overcrowding in the case of a bakehouse which is not a Factory, subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878, and are to be taken against the person by whose act, default, or sufferance, the nuisance arises or continues.

The Secretary of State agrees with the opinion expressed by the Local Government Board, and is not aware of any means, except by proceedings under Section 16 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883, by which the Local Authority can prevent the use as bakehouses of rooms which cannot be made fit, from a sanitary point of view for use as such. Proceedings under that Section, however, and under Section 34 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1883 (which Section will on the 1st January 1896, become applicable by the Factory and Workshop Act of the last Session of Parliament to *all* bakehouses), can be taken against the person who lets, as well as the person who occupies.

The Secretary of State would call attention to the provisions in Section 27 (3) of the Factory and Workshop Act of last Session, which comes into force on the 1st of January next.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

KENELM E. DIGBY.

F. J. WALDO, Esq., M.D.,  
1, Plowden Buildings,  
Temple, E.C.

Being in doubt as to the exact meaning of the last-mentioned sub-section, I wrote to the Home Office, asking them kindly to furnish me with

1.—A definition of an underground bakehouse.

2.—Information as to whether or no, in the case of an underground bakehouse in use, say in January, 1895, closed in December, 1895, and re-opened on 1st January, 1896, the same could be legally occupied on or after the last-mentioned date.

In reply to these questions the following letter has been received by me :—

WHITEHALL,

10th February, 1896.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting underground bakehouses, I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that whether a place was or was not "used as a bakehouse" at the commencement of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, is a question of fact to be determined in each case on consideration of all the circumstances. Temporary closing does not necessarily constitute disuse.

In the same way the question whether a bakehouse is underground is a question of fact, which has to be considered in each case on its merits. No precise measurements have been laid down by the Act.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY CUNYNGHAME.

F. J. WALDO, Esq., M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health to the Vestry of St. George the Martyr,  
Vestry Hall, Borough Road, S.E.

## Regulations for Bakehouses.

*Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, and Factory and Workshop Amendment Act, 1883.*

**The Factory  
and Work-  
shop Act,  
1878.**

Sect. 34.—All the inside walls of the rooms of such Bakehouse and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not) and all the passages and staircases of such Bakehouse shall either be painted with oil or varnished, or be lime-washed, or be partly painted or varnished, and partly lime-washed; where painted with oil or varnished, there shall be three coats of paint or varnish, and the paint or varnish shall be renewed once at least in every seven years, and shall be washed with hot water and soap once at least in every six months; where limewashed, the limewashing shall be renewed once at least in every six months.

A Bakehouse in which there is any contravention of this Section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act.

Sect. 35.—A place on the same level with a Bakehouse, and forming part of the same building, shall not be used as a sleeping place unless it is constructed as follows:—that is to say, unless it is effectually separated from an external glazed window of at least nine superficial feet in area, of which at least four and a half superficial feet are made to open for ventilation. Any person who lets or occupies, or continues to let or knowingly suffers to be occupied, any place contrary to this Section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding for the first offence, twenty shillings, and for every subsequent offence five pounds.

**The Factory  
and Work-  
shop Act,  
1883.**

Sect. 15.—It shall not be lawful to let or suffer to be occupied as a Bakehouse, or to occupy as a Bakehouse, any room or place which was not so let or occupied before the 1st June, 1883, unless the following Regulations are complied with :—

(i.) No water closet, earth closet, privy or ashpit shall be within or communicate directly with the Bakehouse.

(ii.) Any cistern for supplying water to the Bakehouse shall be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to a water-closet.

(iii.) No drain or pipe for carrying off faecal or sewage matter shall have an opening within the Bakehouse.

Sect. 16.—Any room or place used as a Bakehouse (whether the same was or was not so used before the passing of this Act) is in such a state as to be, on sanitary grounds, unfit for use or occupation as a Bakehouse, the occupier of the Bakehouse shall be liable to a fine of forty shillings, and on a second or any subsequent conviction, five pounds.

FREDK. J. WALDO, M.D., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

N.B.—The Medical Officer of Health requests that the cleansing shall take place in April and October of each year.

## Report on Proposed Reception House.

On the 24th inst. I attended the meeting, convened by the General Purposes Committee, at which the Chairman and two members from the Works and Public Health Committee, respectively, were present.

This meeting was to consider the question as to leasing land adjacent to the Parish Stone Yard in King James' Street, also, with regard to this land, to decide as to the instructions to be given your Surveyor for the preparation of plans prior to the proposed building on that site of a reception house.

With a view to making the matter clear to the members of your Vestry, I will repeat the actual words of the 60th Section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

They are as follows :—

“The Sanitary Authority shall provide, free of charge, temporary shelter or house accommodation, with any necessary attendants for the member of any family in which any dangerous infectious disease has appeared, who have been compelled to leave their dwellings for the purpose of enabling such dwellings to be disinfected by the Sanitary Authority.”

The suggested site is, in my opinion, an excellent one, and well fitted in every respect for the purpose of a temporary shelter, sometimes called a “reception” or “refuge” house. The new steam disinfector in the Stone Yard directly faces the proposed site on which a Reception House—with entry separate from the yard, and opening into the street—might well be built.

With regard to the size of the house, after carefully taking into account the needs of the district, I should advise that a minimum of eight rooms, besides bath-room be provided. This number might be increased later on, if wanted. Additional accommodation is needed for a caretaker and his wife.

The following table gives details of such tenements, with the names of the commoner infectious diseases for the period between 1st of June, 1892, and 31st of December, 1895 :—

Disease.	No of Infected Tenants.				No. of Persons occupying Infected Tenements.			
	One Room.	Two Rooms.	Three Rooms.	Total.	One Room.	Two Rooms.	Three Rooms.	Total.
Scarlet Fever ..	162	279	89	530	508	1,230	510	2,248
Diphtheria ... ..	67	68	33	168	216	364	206	786
Erysipelas ... ..	11	12	3	26	25	43	18	86
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. .. .	18	13	—	31	53	55	—	108
Puerperal Fever ...	4	—	—	4	—	16	—	16
Small-pox ... ..	12	7	—	19	—	30	36	66
	274	379	125	778	802	1,738	770	3,310

The above return is not in any way a complete list of all cases of the six diseases mentioned. However, it puts on record the fact that during the past  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years 778 infected tenements, occupied by 3,310 infected persons, have not been disinfected. In other words, apart from dwellings, 3,310 centres of infection have been permitted to continue a danger, not only to themselves, but to their fellow citizens throughout the metropolis.

For further information, if needed, I would refer new members of the Vestry to two exhaustive special reports "on a Proposed Reception House" printed in full, in the Vestry's Report for 1892-3, from which the following may be quoted:—

"Since there is so much overcrowding and poverty with its accompanying disease, ignorance, and filth, I think no one can gainsay that this district is, of all others, the one where a Reception House is needed.

"I am aware that our high poor-rate presses heavily on the rate-payers, and it is only after careful consideration that I have determined upon making the present report. I believe, however, that a Reception House will ultimately prove the means of lowering rather than of raising the rates, by keeping people out of the Workhouse and Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

"It will certainly prevent many deaths and more sickness, misery and broken health. It will facilitate the removal of mothers into the hospitals, and give time to the bread-winner to provide for his children."

Since writing the above, an Act of Parliament, in my opinion a wise one—at least, so far as the public health is concerned, has been enacted. I refer to the (London) Equalisation of Rates Act, 1894, which came into operation on 30th of September, 1894.

This "Act to make better provisions for the Equalisation of Rates as between the different parts of London," was not passed with the object, as might be assumed from the title, of creating a uniform system of rating in the metropolis, but in order to afford relief to the poorer parishes at the expense of the richer.

By virtue of the Act, St. George the Martyr may draw upwards of £4,000 annually, paid half-yearly, and chiefly by the richer districts of the City of London, St. George's, Hanover Square, the Strand, Kensington, Westminster, Paddington, and Hampstead.

Section 6 of the Act definitely states that the sum mentioned by me "shall be applied in defraying the expenses of the Sanitary Authority, incurred under the

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and so far as not required for that purpose those incurred in respect of streets."

From this it appears that not a penny of the money can be touched for purposes of lighting the roads and other expenses, until all the provisions of the Public Health Act be carried out.

Section 7 requires every Sanitary Authority to whom a sum is paid under this Act, to render to the Local Government Board a true account for the year in question, of the total amount of the expenses incurred by the Authority, under each of the following heads:—

- (a) Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891,
- (b) in respect of lighting, and
- (c) in respect of streets,

and showing the amount expended in respect of each head, out of the sums paid to such Authority under this Act.

Section 8 says, that where the Local Government Board, under Section 101 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are satisfied that a Sanitary Authority has been guilty of such default as in that Section mentioned, and has made an order limiting a time for performance of the duty of the Authority, the London County Council shall, if so directed by the Local Government Board, withhold the whole, or any part of the payment (if any) next accruing, due from the Equalisation Fund to such Sanitary Authority.

It thus appears that the old plea of poverty which has proved so cogent in the past, can now no longer be urged as an obstacle to sanitary progress in the parish.

On the other hand, the contributing parishes will naturally look for some return for their expenditure.

To put the matter in another form, rich and healthy Hampstead will expect poor St. George the Martyr to do its best to lessen the—at present—unnecessary infectious sick and death-rate. If this be done by means of Hampstead's money and the provisions of the Health Act, there will be less risk of infection being carried from tenements and slums of poverty-stricken districts to wealthier neighbourhoods.

## **Vestry of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.**

### **REGULATIONS FOR MORTUARY.**

1. Application for permission to deposit a body in the Mortuary shall be made to the Mortuary Keeper or at the Office of the Health Department, Vestry Hall, Borough Road.

2. The person depositing a body shall furnish the necessary information for entry in the book kept for that purpose.

3. A body (except in case of emergency) shall be conveyed to the Mortuary in a shell or coffin.

4. A body deposited in the Mortuary shall not be allowed to remain beyond a reasonable time.

5. The coffins or shells are to be placed on the slabs in proper order, and, where necessary, a card is to be nailed on, giving the name of the deceased, and the number of the entry in the Mortuary Register.

(Signed) A. MILLAR,  
Vestry Clerk.



## Return of Registered Common Lodging Houses in the Parish of St. George's, Southwark, within the Jurisdiction of the London County Council.

(c.h.) signifies Coffee House.

Reg. No.	Date when registered.	Name.	Street or Place.	Author-ized No. of Lodgers	Date of Approval.
5463	16th Dec., 1882	James Hogan	61, Borough-road	68	24th Nov., 1882
5492	16th June, 1883	Demo Constantine	14, Great Suffolk-street (c.h.)	15	5th June, 1883
5363	30th Nov., 1889	Harriet Childes	2, Marcia-road	7	21st Oct., 1889
5366	1st Oct., 1881	Henry Levy	12, Lombard-street	76	20th Dec., 1881
5376	5th Nov., 1881	Henry Levy	13, Lombard-street	16	25th Oct., 1881
5222	21st Feb., 1880	William Wade	115, Tabard-street	20	14th Feb., 1880
243	27th July, 1872	Arthur Ford	7, Dorritt-street (late Duke street)	15	12th July, 1872
261	20th Nov., 1888	William Longdon	15, Falcon-court	45	12th Nov., 1888
264	27th July, 1872	Arthur Ford	8, Dorritt-street (late Duke-street)	36	12th July, 1872
297	27th July, 1872	Arthur Ford	83, Mint-street	31	5th June, 1872
3094	30th Sept., 1863	Lewis Levy	1, 2, & 3, Disney-street	86	25th Aug., 1863
4386	31st May, 1872	Lewis Levy	12, Marshalsea-road (late 14, Mint-street) (house in yard)	119	8th May, 1872
4900	25th Nov., 1876	George Morley	112, Southwark-bridge-road	161	20th Nov., 1876
152	21st Nov., 1874	Ann Elizabeth Willis	2, Quilp-street (late 2, Queen-street) (house in rear)	92	13th Nov., 1874
26	1st Jan., 1887	Thomas Hunter	Farmhouse, Harrow-street, Mint (house in yard)	81	—
5572	29th Nov., 1893	James Hogan	64, Borough-road	36	2nd Nov., 1883
5657	12th Aug., 1884	Henry Levy	56, Newington-causeway (house in rear)	44	17th July, 1884
5680	22nd Dec., 1884	Henry Levy	14, Lombard-street	6	24th Nov., 1884
5762	30th Jan., 1886	Henry Levy	95, Mint-street	10	22nd Jan., 1886
5763	30th Jan., 1886	Henry Levy	97, Mint-street	12	22nd Jan., 1886
6171	27th Oct., 1894	Dennis Lineham	20, Falcon-court	16	24th Oct., 1894
5182	20th Oct., 1894	R. L. F. Brettingham	Red Cross Chambers, Red Cross-square	70	15th Oct., 1894
5238	5th Sept., 1885	Frederick Allen	12, Gray-street & 14	95	28th Aug., 1885
5938	19th July, 1888	Thomas Moore	1, Surrey-buildings, East-street	30	11th July, 1888
5993	26th March, 1889	Robert Levy	131, Great Suffolk-street	87	22nd March, 1888
5952	14th March, 1890	James Cavender	210, High-street, Borough	33	22nd Feb., 1890
5897	9th April, 1888	Henry Levy	99, Mint-street	49	2nd March, 1888
5896	3rd March, 1888	Henry Levy	101, Mint-street	12	2nd March, 1888
5879	4th Feb., 1888	William Wade	113, Tabard-street	17	30th Jan., 1888
5843	14th March, 1890	James Cavender	212, High-street, Borough (house in rear)	142	22nd Feb., 1890

## Abstract of Special Report dealing with the Drainage of a Model Dwelling, and other Matters.

(The first part of this report is omitted. It dealt with personal matters raised by certain members of the Vestry).

My attention was drawn by the Works Committee to the sanitary condition of St. George's Buildings. After a careful inspection, I may say briefly, that beyond a few minor defects their sanitary condition is good. At the same time, I find there exists a grave defect in the sewerage, that is to say, in that part of the drainage that comes under the control of your Vestry. The drain from the building, together with the sewer into which it opens, has been examined under my personal direction.

Both were constructed of glazed pipes laid on loose earth, and left open at the joints. The result is that after many years the sewer has settled in different places,

so that the lengths of piping run up and down in zig-zag fashion, while between their ends wide leaking gaps have been created.

The fall of the sewer is deficient.

There is a short, sharp descent from the building, followed by a long and inadequate drop to where it discharges, apparently in a direction opposite to the current of the main sewer. After these statements, the Vestry will not be surprised to hear that the sewer was choked in the greater part of its course, and that the surrounding soil was saturated with sewage to such an extent as to be a danger to health. It will be seen that the drainage system, to which attention has been called, illustrates almost every defect that could be contrived by bad workmanship, and allowed to pass by careless supervision.

The cost of putting this sewer into proper condition, I should estimate at some considerable sum. There can be no doubt as to the urgent need of reconstruction in this particular case. I may add that this is the first time that my attention has been drawn to the important question of the sewerage of our "model dwellings."

### House to House Inspection.

The first Section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, directs that a house to house inspection shall be made by the Local Authority. Such a visitation as that intended by the framers of the Act was—for the first time in the history of this parish—commenced in 1894.

During 1895 1613 house to house inspections have been made, and the results of such visits have been entered into the registers kept for the purpose.

To repeat the words made use of in my last year's report, "I may, perhaps, be allowed to add my opinion, that this system of house to house inspection is likely to do more towards raising the general health standard of your district than any single step yet taken by your Vestry."

### Houses Let in Lodgings.

An attempt has been made, during the year under report, to enforce the new Bye-laws made in compliance with the Public Health Act, with respect to houses let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family.

So far, 151 dwelling-houses, inhabited by the poorest classes have been registered in conformity with the Bye-laws.

In this parish, houses built on the so-called "model" or block system, and accommodating upwards of 12,800 inmates, at present escape the salutary provisions of the new Bye-laws. These dwellings, often inhabited by the uneducated and unruly poor, are for the most part badly supervised.

I would beg once more to enter my protest that such "models" should be included, in the interests of the public health, within the purview of the New Tenement Bye-laws. Such a reform could be accomplished by means of an amendment of the Public Health Act.

## Copy of Placard Distributed Within the Parish on Small-pox and its Prevention.

*The best means of Preventing the Attack of the Disease, and of Stopping it when it  
has Broken Out.*

It is required by Law that every child be vaccinated within three months of its birth; parents or persons in charge of infants are liable to prosecution and fines for omission.

It cannot be too widely known that Vaccination is one of the best means of preventing an attack of Small-pox.

All persons above twelve years of age should be Re-vaccinated.

When Small-pox prevails in a family or neighbourhood, every person should be immediately Re-vaccinated.

When an individual has Small-pox, everything should be done to separate the person attacked from those around.

Since Small-pox is pre-eminently contagious in all stages of the disease every case should be at once removed to a Small-pox Hospital.

If the patient be treated at home the sick-room should be cleared of all needless furniture, including woollen or other draperies, which serve to harbour the contagion.

No person should be allowed to enter the room, except those who are attending upon the sick.

Where persons have had Small-pox, whether they get well or die, the room in which they have been ill, and all articles therein should be disinfected.

The inhabitants of the parish who may at any time have any bedding or clothing which requires to be disinfected, are requested to give notice thereof, without delay, at the Vestry Hall, Borough Road; such articles will then be removed by the Officers of the Vestry, disinfected and returned without any charge whatever.

F. J. WALDO, M.D., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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### PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

Dr. MATCHAM, 9, St. George's Circus.  
Every Monday at 2 o'clock.

Dr. WILLS, 216, New Kent Road.  
Every Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

Dr. JONES, 61, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road.  
Every Friday at 2 o'clock.

## Regulations as to Furnishing Information Relative to the Condition of Patients, and as to the Visiting of Patients.

### *Information as to Conditions of Patients :—*

2. Upon the admission of a patient, a letter will be sent to the nearest known relative or friend, setting forth the state of the patient. Should any serious change for the worse take place, a letter will be sent daily to the relative or friend, stating how the patient is progressing; which letter will be continued until the patient is in such a condition as to render further communications unnecessary. But should the patient become dangerously ill notice will be sent to the nearest known relative or intimate friend, with an intimation that the patient may be visited; and, at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent, arrangements may be made for the conveyance of the visitor to and from the hospital.
3. Enquires as to the conditions of patients must be made in writing to the Medical Superintendent, who will reply by return of post. It is very undesirable that friends of patients should personally make enquiries at the hospital.

### *Visiting :—*

4. The visiting of patients is limited to the nearest relatives and intimate friends of patients dangerously ill. One visit only will be allowed daily to each patient. Visits, which will *not be allowed without the permission* of the Medical Superintendent, are, as a rule, to be limited in duration to a quarter of an hour. In urgent and special cases, however, the Medical Superintendent is empowered to increase the number of visitors to two, and to extend the duration of the visit.
5. Visitors are warned that they run great risk in entering the hospitals. They are advised not to go into the wards of the small-pox hospitals without having been properly re-vaccinated, and if they reside where the case visited occurred, are earnestly requested to urge the remainder of the occupiers of such house to call at once on the Public Vaccinator (whose address can be obtained from any of the parish officers) for the purpose of being vaccinated.
6. Visitors are further advised not to enter the wards in any of the hospitals when in a weak state of health or in an exhausted condition, but to partake of a good meal before entering the hospital. They will be required when in the wards to carefully avoid touching the patient, or exposing themselves to his breath, or to the emanations from his skin; and will not be permitted to sit on the bed or handle the bed-clothes, but will be allowed to sit on a chair at the bedside at some little distance from the patient.
7. Visitors will also be required to wear a wrapper (to be provided by the Board) to cover their dress when in the wards, and to wash their hands and faces with carbolic soap and water before leaving the hospital, or to use such other mode of disinfection as may be directed by the Medical Superintendent.
8. Visitors are strongly urged not to enter any omnibus, tramcar, or other public conveyance, immediately after leaving the hospital.

## Regulations as to the Removal of Persons suffering from Infectious Diseases, &c.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has published the following set of Regulations as to the removal of persons suffering from infectious diseases:—

1. *Apply on week days* between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. to the chief offices. Postal address: Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Telegraphic address: Asylums Board, London. Telephone number: 2587. (*N.B.—Applications in the latter part of the day must be dispatched in time to reach the offices before 8 p.m.*) At night, between 8 p.m. and 9 a.m., and on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, to the Ambulance Stations; Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, N.E.; South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross-road (near Old Kent-road Railway Station) S.E.; Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave-road, Fulham, S.W.
2. *Removal to the Board's Hospitals:—*
  - (a) Only persons suffering from small-pox, fevers, or diphtheria are admitted into the Board's Hospitals.
  - (b) Every application must state the name, age, and full address of the patient, from what disease suffering, and, in cases of fever, the particular kind of fever; and also the name of the person making the application.
  - (c) Unless a medical certificate be handed to the ambulance nurse, the patient will not be moved.
  - (d) Patients should leave all valuables, money, &c., and all outside clothing at home; should wear body linen only, and be wrapped in the blankets provided for the purpose.
  - (e) The ambulance nurse will leave at the house from which the patient is removed a notice stating the hospital to which the patient is to be taken, and a copy of the regulations as to visiting, &c.
3. *Conveyance to other places:—*
  - (a) Persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease may be conveyed by ambulance to places other than the Board's Hospitals.

*N.B.—Dangerous infectious diseases include the following: Small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, and puerperal fevers, and measles.*
  - (b) Every application for an ambulance must state:—
    - (i.) Name, sex, and age of patient.
    - (ii.) Description of disease, and in the case of fever, the particular kind of fever.
    - (iii.) Full address *from* which the patient is to be conveyed.
    - (iv.) Full address *to* which the patient is to be conveyed.
  - (c) The patient must be provided with a medical certificate of the nature of the disease, to be handed to the driver of the ambulance.
  - (d) The charge for the hire of the ambulance, including (when the patient is over ten years of age) the services of a male attendant, is 5s. This

amount must be paid to the driver, who will give an official receipt for the same.

- (e) One person only will be allowed to accompany the patient, and such person may be conveyed back to the place from which the patient was conveyed. If desired, a nurse will be supplied at an additional charge 2s. 6d. for her services.
  - (f) The ambulances may be sent outside the Metropolitan District only by special sanction of the Ambulance Committee, or of the Clerk to the Board, and in such cases an extra charge will be made of 1s. for every mile outside the metropolitan area.
4. The drivers of the Board's ambulances are not allowed to loiter on their journeys or to stop for refreshments on pain of instant dismissal. It is particularly requested that any breach of this regulation, or any neglect or incivility on the part of drivers, nurses, or attendants may be immediately reported.

The servants of the Board are forbidden to accept any gratuities or refreshments.

N.B.—PENALTY.—By Section 70 of the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891," it is enacted that—"It shall not be lawful for any owner or driver of a public conveyance knowingly to convey, or for any other person knowingly to place in any public conveyance, a person suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, or for a person suffering from any such disease to enter any public conveyance, and if he does so he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding TEN POUNDS . . . ."

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

PART II.

No. 4.

**London (Falcon Court, Borough) Improvement Scheme, 1895.**

**S C H E M E**

For the improvement of an area situate in the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in the County of London, in pursuance of the provisions of Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

PRELIMINARY.

Whereas under the provisions of the 39th Section of Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, the London County Council (hereinafter called "the Council") did on the 2nd of July, 1895, pass a resolution that it appeared to the Council that the closeness, narrowness, bad arrangement, and bad condition of the buildings situate upon a certain area known as the Falcon Court, Borough, area, comprising houses in Birdcage Alley, Falcon Court, Brent's Court, Eve's Place (lately known as Adam's Place), Redcross Place and Maypole Alley, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in the County of London, delineated and coloured red on the plan then before the Council marked "A," and the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences, and other sanitary defects in the said buildings were dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the said buildings and of the neighbouring buildings; and that the demolition, re-construction, and re-arrangement of the said buildings was necessary to remedy the said evils, and that the area comprising those buildings, and the yards, outhouses, and appurtenances thereof, and the site thereof was too small to be dealt with as an healthy area under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and the Council did by that resolution direct a scheme to be prepared under Part II. of the said Act for the improvement of the said area.

Now, therefore, the Council in furtherance of such resolution, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and the powers of the said Act, conferred upon it, doth make the scheme following, that is to say:—

IMPROVEMENT AREA.

The lands, buildings, and premises delineated and coloured red on the plan marked Part II. (No. 4) to this scheme annexed, on which plan the buildings referred to in the before-recited resolution are coloured red, are the lands and buildings situate in the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in the County of London, which constitute the Improvement Area, to which the scheme refers.

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### ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The lands, buildings, and premises constituting the said Improvement Area or any of them may, for the purposes of this scheme, be taken compulsorily.

### APPROPRIATION OF LANDS.

Such lands, buildings, and premises, when acquired by the Council, may be sold, let, or otherwise disposed of by the Council for commercial or other purposes, but no part thereof shall be used for the re-housing of any of the persons of the working classes displaced by the scheme, the position and configuration of the area, and the character of the surrounding property, rendering it unsuitable for that purpose, provided, nevertheless, that the Council shall upon other land to be acquired by it within the said Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, under the powers of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, erect dwellings to accommodate not less than 500 persons of the working classes, to the satisfaction of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State.

### EXECUTION OF SCHEME.

The Council shall carry this scheme into execution in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and subject to such conditions and modifications as may be prescribed and made under the authority of the said Act, the Provisional Order authorising the execution of this scheme, or if the necessity arises, the Act confirming such Provisional Order.

### SHORT TITLE.

This scheme may be cited for all purposes as "The London (Falcon Court, Borough) Improvement Scheme, 1895."

Dated this 5th day of November, 1895.

Sealed by Order,

(Signed) H. De la HOOKE,

*Clerk of the Council.*



## Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I beg to present the following report for the year ending the 31st December 1895:—

During the year 299 complaints of nuisances have been made and entered in the official register kept for that purpose.

54 notices have been served in respect of houses and tenements under "the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890."

23 inspections have been made relating to tenement houses under the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts.

58 inspections of houses newly erected or pulled down to or below the ground floor, and rebuilt during the year, and

58 water supply certificates granted, under Section 48 Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

## ADULTERATION ACTS, 1875—1887.

AND

## MARGARINE ACT, 1887.

### SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Name of Sample.	Margarine	Adul- terated.	Unadul- terated.	Total.
Milk (2 Milks deficient in cream)	—	15	37	52
Bread ... ..	—	—	1	1
Butter ... ..	—	10	25	35
Margarine ... ..	1	—	—	1
Coffee (1 Coffee labelled a mixture of Chicory and Coffee) ...	—	—	9	9
Scotch Oatmeal ... ..	—	—	1	1
Mustard ... ..	—	—	1	1
Cheese ... ..	—	—	2	2
Moist Sugar ... ..	—	—	2	2
Lucca Oil ... ..	—	—	1	1
Cod Liver Oil... ..	—	—	1	1
Currant Cake... ..	—	—	1	1
Preserved Peas ... ..	—	—	1	1
Lard... ..	—	—	1	1
Total ... ..	1	25	83	109

The above Table shows 22·0 per cent. of the samples to be to the prejudice of the Purchaser

The samples submitted in the preceding 4 years are as follows :—

1894	Samples	85.	21.1	per cent	adulterated.
1893	"	79.	25.6	"	"
1892	"	71.	26.5	"	"
1891	"	76.	26.3	"	"

Fines imposed for adulteration and contravention of the Margarine Acts, for the year 1895 amount to	...	£78	0	0
Costs recovered	...	13	3	6
Total	...	£91	3	6

Part Fines recovered which had been previously withheld by the receiver under the Margarine Act ... .. £24 0 0

### Unsound Food Seized and Destroyed.

1 case of eggs, 2 boxes of Haddocks, 1 trunk of plaice, and 2½ barrels of herrings.

Destroyed by request of owners, under Section 47, Sub-section 8 Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 3 cwt., 3 qrs., 27 lbs. of Ostend rabbits, and 11 crates of Canary Bananas.

### Workshops.

242 workshops are now registered, of which 78 have been registered during the year, and 29 notices served in relation thereto.

### Summonses Issued During the Year.

Adulteration Act	...	21
Refusing to serve on demand	...	1
Margarine Act	...	4
Nuisances P. H. (London) Act	...	54
Housing of the Working Classes Act	...	23
Not obeying magistrates order	...	2
Bye-Laws for Tenement Houses (Contravention of)...	...	5
Obstructions on Footways...	...	8
Smoke Nuisances	...	2
Trade Nuisances	...	1
Letting newly-built houses without first obtaining water-supply certificates	...	2
Total	...	123

### Bedding, &c., Disinfected.

Lots of bedding disinfected during the year	...	296
Apartments disinfected during the year	...	309
Lots of bedding destroyed during the year	...	13
Scarlet Fever Cases	...	159
Diphtheria Cases	...	84
Typhoid Fever Cases	...	32
Small-pox Cases	...	26
Miscellaneous Cases	...	8
Total Cases	...	309

301 notices have been given to masters of infected dwellings, under Sections 62 and 65 Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and

326 notices, under Section 55, sub-Section 4 Public Health (London) Act, have been sent to head teachers attended by any patient suffering from infectious diseases, or by any child who being an inmate of the same house as the patient is attending school.

## Report of Work done in WARD No. I.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1895.

Mr. J. WEATHERITT, *Assoc. San. Inst., Sanitary Inspector.*

House to house inspection ... ..	464
Other inspections ... ..	790
Re-visits ... ..	2283
Intimations served ... ..	829
Official Notices served ... ..	763
Total ... ..	5129

### RESULTS.

House Drains reconstructed ... ..	31
Drains amended ... ..	32
Drains Trapped ... ..	75
Drains Unstopped... ..	19
Rainwater Stack-pipes and Sink-pipes disconnected or repaired... ..	68
Sink waste-pipes stopped ... ..	8
Water-closets supplied with water ... ..	263
" repaired ... ..	120
" reconstructed ... ..	20
" provided with new fittings ... ..	109
" unstopped ... ..	41
New soil-pipes ... ..	13
Soil-pipes repaired ... ..	13
New dust-bin provided ... ..	216
Dust-bins repaired ... ..	32
Dust Shoots removed from the inside of living rooms ... ..	54
" " repaired ... ..	9
Yards repaved ... ..	31
Yards pavement's repaired ... ..	81
Ventilation provided to the floors of ground floor rooms ... ..	172
Floors renewed ... ..	80
" repaired ... ..	42
Premises cleansed throughout ... ..	137
" partly cleansed ... ..	184
Staircases in model dwellings limewashed or disinfected ... ..	21
" lighted and ventilated ... ..	14
Rooms " " ... ..	19
Roofs repaired ... ..	45
Water supply provided to dwelling houses ... ..	218
" " put on from the main ... ..	5
" fittings repaired ... ..	32
" cisterns covered ... ..	15
Damp walls remedied ... ..	23
Occupation of underground rooms discontinued ... ..	6
Houses closed ... ..	8

Basement areas paved	...	...	...	...	...	20
"    "    drained	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cowshed inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughter-houses inspected	..	...	...	...	...	1
Knacker's yards inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut scraping premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	81
Total						2398

## Report of Work done in WARD No. II.

*For the year ending December 31st, 1895.*

Mr. J. A. ANSCOMBE, *Sanitary Inspector.*

House to house inspections...	...	...	..	...	618	
Other inspections	...	...	...	...	654	
Re-visits...	...	...	..	...	3204	
Intimations served	...	...	...	...	727	
Official notices served	...	...	...	...	611	
Total						5814

### RESULTS.

Interior of houses cleaned throughout	...	...	...	119
Do.    do.    partly	...	...	...	302
Exteriors of houses repaired	...	...	...	127
Water-closets and Drains cleansed	...	...	...	97
Water-closets repaired and put into proper order	...	...	...	68
Water-closets supplied with water	...	...	...	115
Water-closets—New Structures	...	...	...	23
Water-closets and Drains ventilated	...	...	...	208
Through Ventilation under floors	...	...	...	109
Drains (new) to houses	...	...	...	8
Drains amended	...	...	...	138
Gulley Traps to Drains fixed	...	...	...	210
Sink and Stack-pipes disconnected from Drains and Gutters, and put in order	...	...	...	117
Rain-water pipes and gutters put into proper order	...	...	...	57
Paving to yards put into proper order	...	...	...	125
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	128
Water Cisterns cleaned out and repaired	...	...	...	26
Water Cisterns—new supplied	...	...	...	6
Water laid on from main for drinking purposes	...	...	...	123
Overcrowding in rooms abated	...	...	...	25
Unlawful occupation of underground rooms discontinued	...	...	...	5

Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	3
Boundary walls and premises lime-washed	...	...	...	...	...	385
Animals improperly kept (discontinued)	...	...	...	...	...	11
Removal of offensive matter	...	...	...	...	...	61
Slaughter-house inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bake-houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	11
Smoke abatements discontinued	..	...	...	...	...	3
Receptacles supplied for manure	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dustbins (new) provided	...	...	...	...	...	30
Houses supplied with water	...	...	...	...	...	25
Miscellaneous cases abated	...	...	...	...	...	106
						<hr/>
						2679
						<hr/>

### Report of Work done in WARD No. III.

*For the Year ending December 31st, 1895.*

Mr. WM. H. RALPH, *Sanitary Inspector.*

House to house inspections	...	...	...	...	...	531
Other inspections	...	...	...	...	...	416
Re visits	...	...	...	...	...	2478
Intimations served	...	...	...	...	...	698
Official notices served	...	...	...	...	...	453
Requisitions	..	...	...	...	...	63
						<hr/>
						Total
						4639
						<hr/>

#### RESULTS.

Drains amended	...	...	...	...	...	60
House drains reconstructed and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	55
Drains freed	...	...	...	...	...	42
Rain water pipes and sink pipes disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	37
Water Closets supplied with water	...	...	...	...	...	240
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	111
Ventilation provided for floor space ground floors	...	...	...	...	...	145
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	303
Roofs repaired	..	...	...	...	...	63
Water supply provided to dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	11
,, fittings altered from cistern to main	...	...	...	...	...	35
Houses closed as unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Galvanized dust-bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	146
Dust-bins repaired	...	...	...	...	...	27
,, shoots cleared	...	...	...	...	...	14
Overcrowding nuisances abated	...	...	..	...	...	5
Manure receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	6

Offensive accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	5
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	3
Gully traps fixed	...	...	...	...	77
Rainwater pipes and gutters fixed	...	...	...	...	7
Waste pipes and stack pipes cleared...	...	...	...	...	30
Cisterns cleaned and covered	...	...	...	...	8
Horse slaughterers premises inspected	..	...	...	...	1
Slaughter-houses inspected...	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	...	22
Cowshed inspected	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous improvements	...	...	...	...	87
					1547
				Total	1547

N.B.—A portion of these works was executed during the service of Inspector F. H. Mitchener (resigned).

JOHN EDWARDS, *Assoc. San. Inst.*,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

## The Streets and Houses therein, on the Parish Boundary.

Aberdour Street ... ..	21 to 31 odd Nos. ; 22 to 32 even Nos.
Alfreton Street ... ..	1 to 31 odd Nos. ; 2 to 32 even Nos.
Ann's Place (now Falka Place) Tower-st.	17 and 18.
Austral Street ... ..	1 to 15 and Orphan's Home.
Bermondsey New Road ... ..	1 to 19 odd Nos. ; 2 to 14 even Nos.
Blackfriars Road ... ..	96 to 172.
Bland Street ... ..	No. 46.
Boro' High Street ... ..	151 to 221 odd Nos. ; 74 to 302 even Nos.
Bowling Green Lane ... ..	1, 3 to 6.
Chatham Street ... ..	113 to 159 odd Nos. ; 94 to 118 even Nos.
Darwin Street ... ..	1 to 71 odd Nos. ; 22 to 42 even Nos.
"Bee Hive" Cottages, Deverill Street ...	1, 2, and 3.
East Street ... ..	301 to 323 odd Nos. ; 334 to 354 even Nos.
Elliott's Row ... ..	7 to 67.
Gloucester Street ... ..	29 and 30.
Great Guildford Street ... ..	49, 50, 53, and 55.
Great Suffolk Street ... ..	1 to 141, odd Nos. ; 2 to 142A even Nos.
Great Dover Street ... ..	107 to 110.
Henshaw Street ... ..	79, 80, 81, and 82.
Hayles Street ... ..	1 to 52.
John Street (now Leroy Street) ... ..	4 to 20.
Kinglake Street ... ..	1 to 21 odd Nos. ; 2 to 8 even Nos.
Lamlash Street ... ..	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 9, 8, 11, 12.
Lambeth Road ... ..	2 to 92 & Blind School & Bethlem Hospital.
Long Lane ... ..	1 to 67 odd Nos. ; 16 to 54 even Nos.
Mason Street ... ..	1 to 31.
Mina Road ... ..	1 to 17 odd Nos. ; 2 to 28 even Nos.
Newcomen Street ... ..	No. 70.
New Kent Road ... ..	211 to 597 odd Nos. ; 182 to 246 even Nos.
Newington Butts ... ..	2 to 22 even Nos.
Newington Causeway ... ..	2 to 140 even Nos.
Old Kent Road ... ..	1 to 279 odd Nos. ; 2 to 308 even Nos.
Orient Street ... ..	2 to 16 even Nos., and 1 to 47 odd Nos.
Oswin Street ... ..	2 to 52 even Nos. ; 1 to 43 odd Nos.
Peter Street ... ..	1 and 2, and 8 to 29.
Potier Street ... ..	9 to 19.
Redcross Street ... ..	79 to 103 odd Nos. ; 64½ to 80 even Nos.
Short Street (now Emery Street) ... ..	1 and 2.
Smyrks Road ... ..	1 to 21 odd Nos. ; 2 to 26 even Nos.
Staple Street ... ..	28 to 70.
Southwark Bridge Road ... ..	115, 131 to 157, 191 to 197, 201, 205 to 223 231 to 273 odd Nos. ; 68 to 94, 98 to 130, 134 to 140, 144 to 162A, 164 to 228 even Nos.
Swan Place ... ..	1 to 45 odd Nos. ; 22 to 32 even Nos.
Surrey Square ... ..	1A, 2, and 3½.
Tabard Street ... ..	All odd Nos. and 302.
Temple Street ... ..	3 to 41, and 1 to 34.
Tennis Court ... ..	3 to 7 odd numbers ; 4 to 6 even Nos.
Townsend Street ... ..	1 to 34.
Union Street ... ..	1 to 25 odd Nos. ; 2 to 18 even Nos.
Upper Grange Road ... ..	94 to 106 even Nos. only.
Waterloo Road ... ..	169 to 275 odd Nos. ; 226 to 300 even Nos.
Westminster Bridge Road ... ..	4 and 6, 10 to 82 even Nos. ; 1 to 59 odd Nos.
Weston Street ... ..	219 to 235, 263 to 293 odd ; 174 to 210 even.
White Cross Street ... ..	1 and 2.

## APPENDIX B.

TABLE I.

Corrected Return of Cause of Death in the Registration Sub-Districts during the 52 Weeks ending December 31st, 1895.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BOROUGH ROAD	LONDON ROAD	KENT ROAD.
<b>I.—Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases.</b>			
1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	23	13	35
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina) ... ..	7	2	5
Diphtheria ... ..	5	5	4
Whooping-Cough ... ..	24	16	16
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ... ..	3	5	1
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever... ..	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	4	3	5
Other Miasmatic Diseases... ..	...	...	...
2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.			
Simple Cholera ... ..	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysentery ... ..	24	17	18
3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.			
<i>e.g.</i> , Remittent Fever, Ague) ... ..	...	...	...
4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.			
Cowpox and effects of Vaccination ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases ( <i>e.g.</i> , Hydrophobia, Glanders, and Splenic Fever)... ..	...	...	...
5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.			
Syphilis ... ..	1	2	...
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra... ..	...	...	...
6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.			
Erysipelas ... ..	8	4	6
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ... ..	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...
<b>II.—Parasitic Diseases.</b>			
Thrush ... ..	...	...	...
Hydatids and other Animal Parasitic Diseases... ..	...	...	...
<b>III.—Dietic Diseases.</b>			
Starvation and Want of Breast Milk ... ..	...	...	...
Scurvy ... ..	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens ... ..	4	2	1
<b>IV.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>			
Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism of the Heart	2	1	1
Rheumatism ... ..	12	6	1
Gout ... ..	...	2	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	7
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	5	1	11
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	14	7	6
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ... ..	6	2	...
Phthisis ... ..	36	29	26
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases ... ..	12	12	6
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis... ..	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ... ..	24	6	1
Glycosuria, Diabetes, Mellitus ... ..	14	2	1
Other Constitutional Diseases ... ..	2	...	1
Carried forward	250	137	152



TABLE I.—(Continued.)

Corrected Return of Cause of Death in the Registration Sub-Districts during the 52 Weeks ending December 31st, 1895.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BOROUGH ROAD.	LONDON ROAD.	KENT ROAD.
Brought forward ... ..	250	137	152
<b>V.—Developmental Diseases.</b>			
Premature Birth ... ..	13	10	16
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations... ..	1	2	...
Old Age ... ..	2	4	5
<b>VI.—Local Diseases.</b>			
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes ... ..	...	...	...
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis ... ..	9	3	...
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane ... ..	...	4	...
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..	36	2	18
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) ... ..	...	...	...
Paralysis Agitans. Paraplegia, Disease of Spinal Cord ... ..	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	7	2	...
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.			
(e.g., Ear, Eyes, and Nose) ... ..	...	...	...
3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases of Heart ... ..	...	4	10
Pericarditis ... ..	13	5	4
Other Diseases of Heart ... ..	3	7	6
Aneurism ... ..	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis ... ..	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels ... ..	...	9	3
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
Croup ... ..	4	1	2
Laryngitis ... ..	3	6	2
Bronchitis ... ..	54	63	62
Pneumonia ... ..	48	32	44
Pleurisy ... ..	7	9	4
Emphysema, Asthma ... ..	6	5	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	2	4	...
5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
Dentition ... ..	11	9	15
Tonsillitis, &c. ... ..	2	2	1
Diseases of Stomach ... ..	5	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	1	1	1
Peritonitis ... ..	2	...	1
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines ... ..	...	...	...
Ascites ... ..	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	5	2	1
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver ... ..	...	2	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	1	2	...
6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.			
(e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen) ... ..	...	...	...
7.—DISEASES OF GLANDLIKE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE.			
(e.g. Bronchocele, Addison's Disease ... ..	...	...	...
Carried forward ... ..	487	339	353

TABLE I.—(Continued).  
 Corrected Return of Cause of Death in the Registration Sub-Districts  
 during the 52 Weeks ending December 31st, 1894.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BOROUGH ROAD.	LONDON ROAD.	KENT ROAD.
Brought forward ... ..	487	339	353
8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.			
Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ... ..	1	...	...
Disease of Bladder and of Prostrate ... ..	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System ... ..	1	1	...
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.			
(A) Of Organs of Generation.			
Male Organs... ..	...	...	...
Female Organs ... ..	...	...	...
(B) Of Parturition.			
Abortion, Miscarriage ... ..	3	1	...
Puerperal Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...
Placenta Prævia, Flooding... ..	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child-birth ... ..	1	2	3
10.—DISEASES OF LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.			
Caries, Necrosis ... ..	...	...	...
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Locomotive System ... ..	2	1	3
11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.			
(e.g., Carbuncle, Phlegmon, Cellulitis) ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System ... ..	...	...	...
VII.—Violence.			
1.—ACCIDENT, NEGLIGENCE, &c.			
Fracture and Contusion ... ..	4	4	2
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...
Burn and Scald ... ..	3	3	1
Poison ... ..	...	...	...
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...
Suffocation ... ..	7	6	3
Hernia ... ..	...	...	...
Deaths consequent on Surgical Operation ... ..	2	2	...
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...
2.—HOMICIDE.			
Murder and Manslaughter... ..	...	...	...
3.—SUICIDE.			
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...
Poison ... ..	2	3	2
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...
4.—EXECUTION.			
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...
Carried forward ... ..	504	362	368

TABLE I.—(Continued).

Corrected Return of Cause of Death in the Registration Sub-Districts during the 52 Weeks ending December 31st, 1895.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BOROUGH ROAD.	LONDON ROAD.	KENT ROAD.
Brought forward ... ..	504	362	368
<b>VIII.—Deaths from Ill-defined and not Specified Causes,</b>			
Dropsy ... ..	2	7	10
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ... ..	38	19	20
Mortification ... ..	...	...	...
Tumour ... ..	...	...	...
Abscess ... ..	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage ... ..	...	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) ... ..	...	...	...
Found Dead (cause not stated) ... ..	...	...	...
Other Causes not Specified or Ill-defined ..	6	3	3
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>401</b>

TABLE II.

Summary of Return of Cause of Death (Corrected.)

Cause of Death.	Total.
<b>I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases</b> ... ..	
1. Miasmatic Diseases ... ..	136
2. Diarrhœal Diseases ... ..	59
5. Venereal Diseases ... ..	3
6. Septic Diseases ... ..	18
<b>II.—Parasitic Diseases</b> ... ..	—
<b>III.—Dietic Diseases</b> .. ..	7
<b>IV.—Constitutional Diseases</b> ... ..	262
<b>V.—Developmental Diseases</b> ... ..	53
<b>VI.—Local Diseases :—</b>	
1. Diseases of Nervous System... ..	82
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ... ..	...
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	70
4. Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	323
5. Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	66
8. Diseases of Urinary System ... ..	4
9. Diseases of Reproductive System :—	
Parturition ... ..	10
10. Diseases of Locomotive System ... ..	6
<b>VII.—Violence :—</b>	
Suicide, Accident, Negligence, &c. ... ..	43
<b>VIII.—Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes</b> ... ..	110
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>1342</b>

TABLE III.

Corrected Return of Cause of Death of Infants under One Year  
in the Registration Sub-Districts during the 52 Weeks ending  
December 31st, 1895.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BOROUGH ROAD	LONDON ROAD	KENT ROAD.
<b>I.—Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases.</b>			
1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	4	2	3
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina) ... ..	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough ... ..	14	8	8
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever... ..	...	...	...
Other Miasmatic Diseases... ..	...	...	...
2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.			
Simple Cholera ... ..	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysentery ... ..	17	14	10
3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.			
<i>e.g.</i> , Remittent Fever, Ague) ... ..	...	...	...
4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.			
Cowpox and effects of Vaccination ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases ( <i>e.g.</i> , Hydrophobia, Glanders, and Splenic Fever)... ..	...	...	...
5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.			
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra ... ..	...	...	...
6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.			
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ... ..	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...
<b>II.—Parasitic Diseases.</b>			
Thrush ... ..	...	...	...
Hydatids and other Animal Parasitic Diseases... ..	...	...	...
<b>III.—Dietic Diseases.</b>			
Starvation and Want of Breast Milk ... ..	...	...	...
Scurvy ... ..	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens ... ..	...	...	...
<b>IV.—Constitutional Diseases.</b>			
Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism of the Heart. ... ..	...	...	...
Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...
Gout ... ..	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	12	6	9
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ... ..	3	2	5
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases ... ..	6	5	3
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diachesis... ..	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ... ..	...	...	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes, Mellitus ... ..	...	...	...
Other Constitutional Diseases ... ..	...	...	...
Carried forward	56	37	38

TABLE III.—(Continued.)  
 Corrected Return of Cause of Death of Infants under One Year  
 in the Registration Sub-Districts during the 52 Weeks ending  
 December 31st, 1895.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BOROUGH ROAD.	LONDON ROAD.	KENT ROAD.
Brought forward ... ..	56	37	38
<b>Y.—Developmental Diseases.</b>			
Premature Birth ... ..	13	10	16
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations... ..	1	2	...
Old Age ... ..	...	...	...
<b>VI.—Local Diseases.</b>			
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes ... ..	...	...	...
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis ... ..	...	...	...
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane ... ..	...	...	...
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..	31	22	16
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) ... ..	...	...	...
Paralysis Agitans. Paraplegia, Disease of Spinal Cord ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	...	...	...
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.			
(e.g., Ear, Eyes, and Nose) ... ..	...	...	...
3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases of Heart ... ..	...	...	...
Pericarditis ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Heart ... ..	...	...	...
Aneurism ... ..	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels ... ..	...	...	...
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
Croup ... ..	...	...	...
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	14	16	10
Pneumonia ... ..	16	13	9
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	...	...	...
*5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
Dentition ... ..	11	9	15
Tonsillitis, &c. ... ..	...	...	...
Diseases of Stomach ... ..	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...
Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines ... ..	...	...	...
Ascites ... ..	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	...	...	...
6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.			
(e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen) ... ..	...	...	...
7.—DISEASES OF GLANDLIKE ORGANS OF UN- CERTAIN USE.			
(e.g. Bronchocele, Addison's Disease ... ..	...	...	...
Carried forward ... ..	142	109	104

TABLE III.—(Continued).  
*Corrected Return of Cause of Death of Infants under One Year  
 in the Registration Sub-Districts during the 52 Weeks ending  
 December 31st, 1894.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BOROUGH ROAD.	LONDON ROAD.	KENT ROAD.
Brought forward ... ..	142	109	104
8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.			
Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ... ..	...	...	...
Disease of Bladder and of Prostrate ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Urinary System ... ..	...	...	...
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.			
(A) <i>Of Organs of Generation.</i>			
Male Organs... ..	...	...	...
Female Organs ... ..	...	...	...
(B) <i>Of Parturition.</i>			
Abortion, Miscarriage ... ..	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...
Placenta Prævia, Flooding... ..	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child-birth ... ..	...	...	...
10.—DISEASES OF LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.			
Caries, Necrosis ... ..	...	...	...
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Locomotive System ... ..	...	...	...
11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.			
( <i>e.g.</i> , Carbuncle, Phlegmon, Cellulitis) ... ..	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System ... ..	...	...	...
<b>VII.—Violence.</b>			
1.—ACCIDENT, NEGLIGENCE, &c.			
Fracture and Contusion ... ..	...	...	...
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...
Burn and Scald ... ..	...	...	...
Poison ... ..	...	...	...
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...
Suffocation ... ..	7	6	3
Hernia ... ..	...	...	...
Deaths consequent on Surgical Operation ... ..	...	...	...
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...
2.—HOMICIDE.			
Murder and Manslaughter... ..	...	...	...
3.—SUICIDE.			
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...
Poison ... ..	...	...	...
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...
4.—EXECUTION.			
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...
Carried forward ... ..	149	115	107

TABLE III.—(Continued).

*Corrected Return of Cause of Death of Infants under One Year in the Registration Sub-Districts during the 52 Weeks ending December 31st, 1895.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	BOROUGH ROAD.	LONDON ROAD.	KENT ROAD.
Brought forward ... ..	149	115	107
<b>VIII.—Deaths from Ill-defined and not Specified Causes.</b>			
Dropsy ... ..	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ... ..	38	19	22
Mortification ... ..	...	...	...
Tumour ... ..	...	...	...
Abscess ... ..	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage ... ..	...	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) ... ..	...	...	...
Found Dead (cause not stated) ... ..	...	...	...
Other Causes not Specified or Ill-defined ..	6	3	3
Totals ... ..	193	137	132

TABLE IV.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1895.  
Street List of Cases and Deaths from the undermentioned Diseases.

LOCALITY.	Small Pox.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal.	Fever (Mostly Enteric or Typhoid.)	LOCALITY.	Small Pox.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal.	Fever (Mostly Enteric or Typhoid.)
Amicable Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grotto-place	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ann's Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goldsmith's-place	...	...	2	...	...	...
Angel's Place	...	...	1	...	...	...	Goodwin Buildings	...	...	2	1	...	...
Aldams Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henshaw Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alfred Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hayle's Street	...	...	6*	3**	...	1
Afreton Street	...	...	1	...	...	...	Henry Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austral Street	...	...	1	1*	...	...	Hendre Road	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangor Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hunter's-place	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butchers Row	1	...	4*	1*	...	...	High Street	1	2	3	2*	...	1
Barbel Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Herberts-place	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackfriars Road	11	2	5*	6*	...	1	Hill Street	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bath Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Harrow Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barron's-place	...	1	...	1	...	...	Ilfracombe Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bermondsey New Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	John's-place	...	...	2*	1	...	...
Borough Road	...	1	3*	1	...	1	Joiner Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckenham Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brent's Court	...	...	1*	...	...	...	Jubilee Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown's Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	James Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean Street	1	...	1	1	...	...	Kell Street	1	...	5	2*	...	...
Buckenham Square	...	...	1	...	...	...	King's Bench Walk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belvedere-place	...	...	3	1*	...	...	King Edward Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brook Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	King's Court	...	...	1	...	...	...
Boucher's-place	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kinglake Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burman Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lant Street	...	...	3**	2	...	...
Blackhorse Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lancaster Street	...	...	4**	2	1	1
B-thlem Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lambeth Road	...	...	6*	2	1	1
Bittern Street	...	1	2	3*	...	...	Long Lane	...	2	5*	1	...	...
Collinson Street	...	3	4*	3*	...	2	Lansdowne Place	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collier's Rents	...	...	...	...	...	...	Little Frederick Place	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lant-place	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chatham Street	...	...	2	2	...	...	Leyton Grove	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornbury Street	...	...	1	...	...	...	Lant Street	...	...	2	...	...	1
Clarendon Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	London Road	...	...	3*	1*	...	...
Charles Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lombard Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleghorn Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	Little Surrey Street	...	...	1	1	...	...
Crispin Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mardyke Street	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chapel Court	...	...	1	1	...	...	Mansfield Street	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cook's Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall Street	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cross Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Market Street	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cavendish Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mason Street	...	...	1	...	...	...
Clifton Buildings	...	2	3*	...	...	...	Marshall Buildings	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chester Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshall-place	...	...	1	...	...	...
Clarence Street	...	1	2	1	...	...	Mint Street	...	...	1	...	...	...
Darwin Street	...	1	5***	2*	...	...	Martin Street	10	1	3	2	...	1
Duke Street	...	...	1	...	...	...	Marcia Road	...	...	1	...	...	...
Delph Street	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mina Court	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dover Buildings	...	2	8**	1	...	...	Maypole Alley	1	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas Buildings	...	...	3*	...	...	1	Mina Road	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disney Street	...	1	2*	...	...	...	Madron Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Draper's Almshouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mermaid Court	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dantzic Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marshalsea Road	...	...	2	1	...	2
East Street	10	...	...	...	...	...	Milton Terrace	...	...	1	...	...	...
Earl Street	1	...	1	...	...	...	Newington Causeway	...	...	...	1	...	...
Elliott's Row	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Kent Road	...	2	5**	3**	...	1
Etham Street	...	...	3*	1	...	...	New Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elizabeth Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nelson-place	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fox's Buildings	...	...	2	...	...	...	Northampton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falstaff Yard	...	...	1	...	...	1	Noel Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falcon Court	...	2	1	...	...	...	Old Kent Road	...	2	11**	3**	...	...
Francis-place	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orient Street	...	...	4*	6**	...	...
Friar Street	...	...	5***	...	...	...	Oswin Street	1	1	...	1	...	...
Flint Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	Providence-place	...	...	1	1	...	...
Friar's-place	...	...	2	...	...	...	Peter Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gable Cottages	...	...	2	...	...	...							
Gladstone Street	...	...	4	1	...	2*							
Garden Row	...	...	2	2	...	...							
Gray Street	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Green Street	...	...	2*	1	...	...							
Gun Street	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Gaywood Street	...	...	3*	2*	...	...							
Gerridge Street	...	...	2	...	...	...							

The asterisks represent deaths and the numerals the total cases in each street.

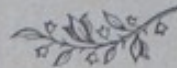


TABLE IV.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1895.—(Continued.)  
Street List of Cases and Deaths from the undermentioned Diseases.

LOCALITY.	Small Pox.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal.	Fever (Mostly Enteric or Typhoid).	LOCALITY.	Small Pox.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal.	Fever (Mostly Enteric or Typhoid).
P-abody Square		2	7**	3**			Tennis Court						
Pocock Street			1				Tabard Street		1		3		
Princess Street			2*			1	Tower Street						
Parliament Street							Townsend Street						
Pitt Street							Temple Street					1	
Pleasant-place							Toulmin Street		1	2			
Potter Place			4	2			Trinity Buildings						
Paragon							Thomas-place						
Quinn Square		1	12***	2*		1*	Upper Green Street			2			
Queen's Buildings		2	18***	8*		1	Union Street						
Queen Street							Upper Mill Street						
Queen's Court							Upper Grange Road						
Red Cow Alley							Vine Yard	1					
Red Cross Square							Valentine-row						
Regent Street			2	2*		1	Victoria-place						
Rephidim Street			4**	3*			Waleran Buildings		1	7***	7*		
Rodney Street							Westminster Bridge-road		2	10**	4		
Red Cross-place	4		2*				Warwick Street			7**	3		1
Russell-place	1						Weston Street		1	2	1		
Richmond Street							Webber Street						
St. George's Circus	2	3					Warner Street						
Spiller's Court							William Street						
Stephen-place							Warwick Square						
Stephen's Square			1				Waterloo Road						
Suffolk Street	2	1	9	2			Wellington-place						
St. George's Road			2	2*		1	Westcott Street			2	1		
St. George's-place				1			Wickham-place						
Southwark Bridge Road			12***			1	Wilmott's Buildings						
Smyrk's Road			3*				Walker Street			3*	2*		
Sterry Street							West Square						
Staple Street							West-place			1	1		
Surrey Street							Webber-row						
St. George's Market							Whitecross Street						
Stamford-place							Wickham Place						
Sturge Street							Young's Buildings						
Swan-place			2*				York Street						
St. George's Buildings													
Surrey Buildings													
Scovell Road			9***	5**									
Surrey Square			1										
St. Mary's Place													
Sussex House													

The asterisks represent deaths and the numerals the total cases in each street.

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1896-7.

—  
THE VESTRY OF THE  
PARISH OF  
ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR  
SOUTHWARK,  
IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

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ANNUAL REPORT,

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING 25<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 1897.

---

*Printed by Order of the Vestry,*

J. A. JOHNSON,

VESTRY HALL,

81, BOROUGH ROAD, S.E.

*Vestry Clerk.*

# LIST OF VESTRYMEN.

**MARCH, 1897.**

## Ex-Officio.

Rev. THORY GAGE GARDINER, M.A., J.P., <i>Rector</i>	30, Douglas Buildings, Marshalsea Road
Mr. WILLIAM NEVILLE, <i>Rector's Warden</i>	136, Southwark Bridge Road
" THOMAS HAYNES, <i>Rector's Warden</i>	26, Douglas Buildings, Marshalsea Road
" RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON, <i>Puisne Warden</i>	15, Waleran Buildings, Old Kent Road

## Ward No. 1.

Mr. FREDERICK REDMAN	148, Borough High Street
Miss ELIZABETH HARRIET KENNY	24, Douglas buildings, Marshalsea Road
Mr. JOHN HOWARD	19, Ilfracombe buildings, Marshalsea Rd
Rev. WILLIAM HOOK LONGSDON	1, Merrick Square
Mr. ROBERT WILLIAM DYE	17, Douglas Buildings, Marshalsea Road
" JAMES CAVENDER	212, Borough High Street

Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, L.C.C. ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> )	Farm House, Disney Street, Marshalsea Road
" WILLIAM NEVILLE	136, Southwark Bridge Road
Rev. THORY GAGE GARDINER, M.A. ( <i>Chairman</i> )	30, Douglas Buildings, Marshalsea Rd.
Mr. JOHN CALVER	140, Southwark Bridge Road
" DANIEL LOEBER	161, Blackfriars Road
" WILLIAM SAMUEL COOK	33, Lant Street

Mr. THOMAS HAYNES	26, Douglas Buildings, Marshalsea Road
" WILLIAM BRAY	39, Lant Street
" JOHN SAUNDERS	16, Gerridge Street
" RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON	15, Waleran Buildings, Old Kent Road
Miss ALICE ELIZABETH BUSK	23, Douglas Buildings, Marshalsea Road
Mr. CHARLES JEFFREY MARLOW	39, Pocock Street

## Ward No. 2.

Mr. JOSEPH MALLIN HALE	68, Lambeth Road
" HENRY GEORGE RUSSELL	112, Blackfriars Road
" WILLIAM SAVAGE	171, Southwark Bridge Road
" DAVID JONES	11, Sturge Street
" JOHN SPILLARD	147, Queen's Buildings, Scovell Road

Mr. ALEXANDER HAWKINS	126, London Road
" THOMAS DAVIES	22, London Road
" ALFRED PAULL	20, St. George's Road
" WILLIAM SAMUEL BROWN	41, Lavender Hill, Wandsworth Road, S.W.
" EDWARD CHARLES MIDDLEDITCH	167, Queen's Buildings, Scovell Road

**Ward 2** (continued).

Mr. CHARLES JOHN DOWNING	...	...	...	50 & 51, London Road
„ WILLIAM JOHN HARVEY	...	...	...	200, Southwark Bridge Road
„ JAMES BENHAM	...	...	...	29, Oswin Street
„ JAMES THOMAS KIMBER	...	...	...	42, Ontario Street
„ GEORGE CUBITT	...	...	...	...

**Ward No. 3.**

Mr. FREDERICK LODER WATERS	...	...	...	79, Old Kent Road
„ JOHN COVINTON BARR...	...	...	...	195, Borough High Street
„ CHARLES HENRY LAWSON	...	...	...	12, Paragon
„ THOMAS JOHN SMITH	...	...	...	40, Long Lane
„ HENRY HERMIT HOWKINS	...	...	...	46, Warner Street

Mr. THOMAS EMARY	...	...	...	122, Old Kent Road
„ WILLIAM ARTHUR FARMER	...	...	...	202, Old Kent Road
„ HENRY EDWIN SAMBROOK	...	...	...	37, Old Kent Road
„ PETER KILPATRICK	...	...	...	32, Old Kent Road
„ JOHN HEMENS	...	...	...	295, New Kent Road

Mr. OLIVER ALLDEN	...	...	...	180, Old Kent Road
„ GEORGE CARTER	...	...	...	211, Old Kent Road
„ ROBERT DREWITT HILTON	...	...	...	108, Old Kent Road
„ WILLIAM JOHN SCUDAMORE	...	...	...	1a, Surrey Square
„ JOSEPH THORNTON, L.C.C.	...	...	...	178, Old Kent Road

**AUDITORS.**

<b>Ward No. 1.</b> —Mr. EDMUND WASHINGTON KNIGHT	...	...	...	272, Borough High Street
<b>Ward No. 2.</b> —Mr. GEORGE POCOCK	...	...	...	235, Southwark Bridge Road
<b>Ward No. 3.</b> —Mr. H. MORGAN	...	...	...	287, New Kent Road

# MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES, 1897.

**Vestry Meetings—Every Alternate Tuesday at 6.30 p.m.**

## WORKS.

**NIGHT of MEETING, on the THURSDAY**  
following the Vestry Meeting, at 7 p.m.

*Chairman, Mr. RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON.*

*Vice-Chairman, Mr. THOMAS HAYNES.*

Mr. WILLIAM BRAY.  
 „ JAMES CAVENDER.  
 „ GEORGE CUBITT.  
 „ CHARLES JOHN DOWNING.  
 „ ROBERT WILLIAM DYE.  
 „ WILLIAM JOHN HARVEY.  
 „ HENRY HERMIT HOWKINS.  
 „ PETER KILPATRICK.  
 „ JAMES THOMAS KIMBER.  
 „ ALFRED PAULL.  
 „ HENRY EDWIN SAMBROOK.  
 „ WILLIAM JOHN SCUDAMORE.  
 „ THOMAS JOHN SMITH.  
 „ JOHN SPILLARD.

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SEWERS.

**NIGHT of MEETING, on the MONDAY**  
following the Vestry Meeting, at 6.30 p.m.

*Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM NEVILLE.*

*Vice-Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM SAVAGE.*

Mr. JOHN COVINTON BARR.  
 Miss ALICE ELIZABETH BUSK.  
 Mr. JOHN CALVER.  
 „ GEORGE CARTER.  
 „ WILLIAM SAMUEL COOK.  
 „ THOMAS DAVIES.  
 „ THOMAS EMARY.  
 „ JOHN HOWARD.  
 Miss ELIZABETH HARRIET KENNY.  
 Mr. DANIEL LOEBER.  
 Rev. WILLIAM HOOK LONGSDON.  
 Mr. FREDERICK REDMAN.  
 „ HENRY GEORGE RUSSELL.  
 „ FREDERICK LODER WATERS.

## GENERAL PURPOSES AND TREES AND OPEN SPACES.

**NIGHT of MEETING, on the TUESDAY**  
following the Vestry Meeting, at 6 p.m.

*Chairman, Mr. THOMAS HAYNES.*

*Vice-Chairman, Mr. JOSEPH MALLEN HALE.*

Mr. OLIVER ALDEN.  
 „ JAMES BENHAM.  
 „ JAMES CAVENDER.  
 „ WILLIAM ARTHUR FARMER.  
 „ ALEXANDER HAWKINS.  
 „ ROBERT DREWITT HILTON.  
 „ JOHN HOWARD.  
 „ DAVID JONES.  
 „ JAMES THOMAS KIMBER.  
 „ CHARLES HENRY LAWSON.  
 „ CHARLES JEFFREY MARLOW.  
 „ EDWARD CHARLES MIDDLEDITCH.  
 „ JOHN SAUNDERS.  
 „ WILLIAM JOHN SCUDAMORE.

## FINANCE.

**NIGHT of MEETING, on the TUESDAY**  
following the Vestry Meeting, at 7.15 p.m.

*Chairman, Mr. WILLIAM SAMUEL COOK.*

*Vice-Chairman, Mr. THOMAS EMARY.*

Mr. JAMES BENHAM.  
 „ JAMES CAVENDER.  
 „ ROBERT WILLIAM DYE.  
 „ WILLIAM ARTHUR FARMER.  
 „ RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON.  
 „ JOSEPH MALLEN HALE.  
 „ WILLIAM JOHN HARVEY.  
 „ THOMAS HAYNES.  
 „ ROBERT DREWITT HILTON.  
 „ EDWARD CHARLES MIDDLEDITCH.  
 „ WILLIAM NEVILLE.  
 „ FREDERICK REDMAN.  
 „ HENRY EDWIN SAMBROOK.  
 „ WILLIAM SAVAGE.



# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES, 1897.

## WARD No. 1.

### Works.

Mr. WILLIAM BRAY  
 „ JAMES CAVENDER.  
 „ RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON  
     (Chairman)  
 „ ROBERT WILLIAM DYE  
 „ THOMAS HAYNES (Vice-chairman).

### Public Health and Sewers.

Miss ALICE ELIZABETH BUSK.  
 Mr. JOHN CALVER.  
 „ WILLIAM SAMUEL COOK.  
 „ JOHN HOWARD.  
 Miss ELIZABETH HARRIET KENNY  
 Mr. DANIEL LOEBER.  
 Rev. WILLIAM HOOK LONGSDON.  
 Mr. WILLIAM NEVILLE (Chairman).  
 „ FREDERICK REDMAN.

### General Purposes and Open Spaces.

<p>Mr. JAMES CAVENDER.          „ THOMAS HAYNES (Chairman).          „ JOHN HOWARD.</p>	<p>Mr. CHARLES JEFFREY MARLOW.          „ JOHN SAUNDERS.</p>
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## WARD No. 2.

### Works.

Mr. GEORGE CUBITT.  
 „ CHARLES JOHN DOWNING.  
 „ WILLIAM JOHN HARVEY.  
 „ JAMES THOMAS KIMBER.  
 „ ALFRED PAULL.  
 „ JOHN SPILLARD.

### Public Health and Sewers.

Mr. THOMAS DAVIES.  
 „ HENRY GEORGE RUSSELL.  
 „ WILLIAM SAVAGE (Vice-Chairman).

### General Purposes and Open Spaces.

<p>Mr. JAMES BENHAM.          „ JOSEPH MALLEN HALE              (Vice-Chairman).</p>	<p>Mr. ALEXANDER HAWKINS.          „ DAVID JONES.          „ EDWARD CHARLES MIDDLEDITCH.</p>
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## WARD No. 3.

### Works.

Mr. HENRY HERMIT HOWKINS.  
 „ HENRY EDWIN SAMBROOK.  
 „ THOMAS JOHN SMITH.  
 „ PETER KILPATRICK.  
 „ WILLIAM JOHN SCUDAMORE.

### Public Health and Sewers.

Mr. JOHN COVINTON BARR.  
 „ GEORGE CARTER.  
 „ THOMAS EMARY.  
 „ FREDERICK LODER WATERS.

### General Purposes and Open Spaces.

<p>Mr. OLIVER ALLDEN.          „ WILLIAM ARTHUR FARMER.          „ ROBERT DREWITT HILTON.</p>	<p>Mr. CHARLES HENRY LAWSON.          „ WILLIAM JOHN SCUDAMORE.          „ JOSEPH THORNTON, L.C.C.</p>
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## MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES

(Continued).

### Finance.

Mr. JAMES BENHAM. „ JAMES CAVENDER. „ WILLIAM SAMUEL COOK (Chairman). „ ROBERT WILLIAM DYE. „ THOMAS EMARY (Vice-Chairman). „ WILLIAM ARTHUR FARMER. „ RICHARD RAMSDEN FULTON. „ JOSEPH MALLEN HALE.	Mr. THOMAS HAYNES. „ WILLIAM JOHN HARVEY. „ ROBERT DREWITT HILTON. „ EDWARD CHARLES MIDDLEDITCH „ WILLIAM NEVILLE. „ FREDERICK REDMAN. „ HENRY EDWIN SAMBROOK. „ WILLIAM SAVAGE.
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Rev. T. G. GARDINER, M.A., J.P. }  
 Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, L.C.C. } (Ex-Officio) of all Committees.

## O F F I C E R S.

### Vestry Clerk.

J. A. JOHNSON, Solicitor ... .. Vestry Hall.

### Medical Officer of Health.

FREDERICK J. WALDO, M.D., D.P.H. ... .. Vestry Hall.

### Surveyor.

OLIVER ERNEST WINTER, C.E. ... .. Vestry Hall.

### General Road Foreman.

JOSEPH SUMMERS ... .. Vestry Hall.

### Sanitary Inspectors.

JOHN EDWARDS (*Chief*) ... .. Vestry Hall.

JOSEPH ALLEN ANSCOMBE ... .. Vestry Hall.

JAMES WEATHERITT ... .. Vestry Hall.

W. HOLDEN RALPH ... .. Vestry Hall.

ANNIE ELLIOTT ... .. Vestry Hall.

### Assistant Clerks.

THOMAS BROWN (*Accountant*) ... .. Vestry Hall.

EDWARD FORSEY BRION (*Rate Clerk*) ... .. Vestry Hall.

HENRY HUME (*Assistant Accountant*) ... .. Vestry Hall.

VINCENT A. BALLS (*Minute and Correspondent Clerk*) ... .. Vestry Hall.

FRANK O. WRIGHT (*Assistant Rate Clerk*) ... .. Vestry Hall.

CHARLES BLACKSHAW (*Prime Cost Clerk*) ... .. Vestry Hall.

GEORGE COOPER FAIRCHILD (*Public Health Clerk*) ... .. Vestry Hall.

PERCY R. COOK (*Surveyor's Clerk*) ... .. Vestry Hall.

### Messenger.

JAMES WHEELER ... .. Vestry Hall.

VESTRY OF St. GEORGE the MARTYR,  
 →\*SOUTHWARK.\*←

# Return of Attendances

AT

VESTRY & COMMITTEE MEETINGS,

June 2nd, 1896 to May 4th, 1897.

Under Local Government Act, 1894.

The total Meetings during the above period were as follows:

VESTRY AND COMMITTEE OF WHOLE VESTRY ... 26

STANDING COMMITTEES, VIZ:—

WORKS	...	...	...	...	...	49
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SEWERS	...	...	...	...	...	33
GENERAL PURPOSES AND TREES AND OPEN SPACES	...	...	...	...	...	24
FINANCE	...	...	...	...	...	23

SPECIAL COMMITTEES, viz:—

Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	...	1
City and South London Railway	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clerk's Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	8
City of London (Inclusion of Southwark) Bill	...	...	...	...	...	13
M.O.H's Supplementary Report	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kent Street Trustees	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newington Butts	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paragon	...	...	...	...	...	5
Jubilee Decorations	...	...	...	...	...	5
Conference, re Jubilee Decorations	...	...	...	...	...	2
					—	43

Carried forward 198

*Return of Attendances at Vestry and Committee Meetings—continued.*

Brought forward ... 198

## SUB-COMMITTEES, viz. :—

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SEWERS.

Deputation to General Purposes Committee	...	1
Measles	... ..	5
Belvidere Place	... ..	1
Disinfection	... ..	4
Frozen Mains	... ..	1
Bye-Laws as to Drains	... ..	1
Borough Road Urinals	... ..	1

## WORKS.

Lighting	... ..	3
Sick Pay	... ..	1
Buckenham Square	... ..	1
Snow	... ..	1
Loin Cloths	... ..	1
Newington Causeway	... ..	2
Depôt	... ..	12
Re-naming Streets	... ..	1

## GENERAL PURPOSES.

Office Alterations	... ..	7
Year Book	... ..	2
Recreation Ground	... ..	1
Junior Clerk	... ..	1
Special Jubilee Decorations	... ..	1

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 48

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 246



## REMARKS.

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The foregoing return shows that the total actual attendances at the Vestry and Committee Meetings combined, from June 2nd, 1896 to the 4th May, 1897, have been 2,338 out of a possible 3,864, which gives a percentage of 60·5. The actual attendances at Vestry Meetings alone have been 829, out of a possible 1,248, a percentage of 66·4. Of the various Standing Committees, the Works shows the highest actual attendance, viz.: 392, with a percentage of 50·0. The actual attendances of the Public Health and Sewers Committee amount to 300, which yields a percentage of 56·8. The Finance comes next with an actual attendance of 228, and a percentage of 62·0; while the General Purposes Committee shows an actual attendance of 220, and a percentage of 57·2.

Special Committees grouped together show an actual attendance of 220, with a percentage of 54·6, and Sub-Committees an actual attendance of 140, and a percentage of 58·0.

Vestry of St. George the Martyr,  
SOUTHWARK.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 25th MARCH, 1897.

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IN accordance with the provisions of the Metropolis Local Management Acts, the Vestry presents the following Annual Report for the twelve months ending March 25th, 1897.

As will be seen from the annexed Return of Attendances, the following meetings have been held during the year.

Vestry Meetings	.....	.....	26
Standing Committee Meetings	.....	.....	129
Special Committee	„	.....	43
Sub-Committee	„	.....	48
			<hr/>
			246
			<hr/>

It will be convenient to deal with the work of the Vestry by referring—first to those matters which have been actually dealt with during the year by the Authority itself, and subsequently to the principal matters which have claimed the consideration of the various Committees.