

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Bethnal Green].

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12 JAN. 1877

Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green,

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.



ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT

OF

RECEIPT & EXPENDITURE

For the Year ending 25th March, 1876.

TOGETHER WITH

A Summary Statement of all Contracts entered into,

AND OF

MONEYS DUE TO, AND DEBTS OWING BY, THE VESTRY ON THAT DAY;

ALSO, THE

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT BY VESTRY,

WITH A LIST OF ITS SEVERAL

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.



LONDON:

FORSAITH BROTHERS, PRINTERS, 329, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD, E.

1876.

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LONDON COUNCIL
1876

THE VESTRY

OF THE

PARISH OF ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN,

In the County of Middlesex,

UNDER THE

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

Rev. SEPTIMUS C. H. HANSARD, M.A., *Rector.*

Years to
serve.

EAST WARD.

2.	AMES, Mr. THOMAS	...	...	77, Green Street
1.	BAUGH, Mr. GEORGE	...	...	146, Green Street
3.	BELLINGHAM, Mr. WALTER	...	...	23, Approach Road
1.	BRADBROOK, Mr. THOMAS FREDK.	...	...	117, Green Street
3.	ETRIDGE, Mr. JOSEPH	...	...	492, Bethnal Green Road
2.	HALL, Mr. JOHN	...	...	10, Chisenhale Road
3.	HILDITCH, Mr. JOHN	...	...	5, Rhoda Terrace, Grove Road
2.	JACKSON, Mr. HENRY	...	...	2, Lansdown Terrace, Grove Road
1.	PATERSON, Mr. JOHN	...	...	9 and 10, Peel Grove
2.	RICHARDSON, Mr. WILLIAM	...	...	"Prince of Wales," Bonner Road
2.	RIPPIN, Mr. THOMAS HENRY	...	...	195, Green Street
1.	SAMUEL, Mr. SAMUEL	...	...	5, Sidney Terrace, Grove Road
1.	STONELEY, Mr. FREDERIC	...	...	27, Green Street
3.	WARD, Mr. EDWIN	...	...	13, East Side, The Green
3.	WRIGHT, Mr. THOMAS	...	...	17, Park Terrace, Old Ford Road
	WATSON, Mr. JOHN	...	...	6, Sewardstone Road, East.— <i>Auditor.</i>

WEST WARD.

2.	CHILLINGWORTH, Mr. RBT. JESSE	...	...	20, Mount Street, Friars' Mount
3.	COLLINS, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS	...	...	40, Old Castle Street
3.	DYER, Mr. WILLIAM	...	...	184, Bethnal Green Road
1.	EWIN, Mr. ALFRED	...	...	Columbia Road.
3.	FRANCIS, Mr. THOMAS WATSON	...	...	2, Hackney Road
2.	GOULD, Mr. HENRY COLLINS	...	...	7, Gibraltar Walk
1.	HAY, Mr. GEORGE	...	...	13, Stainsby Street.
1.	JACOBS, Mr. JOSEPH	...	...	7, Fournier Street, Friars' Mount
2.	KEY, Mr. THOMAS	...	...	122, Brick Lane
3.	NICHOLSON, Mr. GEORGE HENRY	...	...	124, Bethnal Green Road
2.	PAYNE, Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK	...	...	180, Bethnal Green Road
2.	PERRIN, Mr. WILLIAM	...	...	162, Hackney Road
3.	SCHMIDT, Dr. ALFRED EDWIN	...	...	150, Bethnal Green Road
3.	SMITHER, Mr. DANIEL	...	...	142, Hackney Road
1.	THARP, Mr. WILLIAM ANTHONY	...	...	30, Hare Street

MEAN, Mr. THOMAS, 10, Gibraltar Walk.—*Auditor.*

Years to
serve.

NORTH WARD.

1	ATTWELL, Mr. ORLANDO THOMAS	278, Hackney Road
2	BEALE, Mr. ROBERT	4, Victoria Place, Oval, Hackney Road
1	BISHOP, Mr. JAMES	27, St. George's Place, Old Ford Road
3	COOK, Mr. THOMAS	435, Hackney Road
3	DRAKE, Mr. CHARLES	275, Cambridge Road
2	EDWARDS, Mr. JAMES HENRY ...	56, Elizabeth Street
2	ENGLEBURTT, Mr. WILLIAM ...	371, Hackney Road
3	EVERITT, THOMAS CHARLES ...	18, Sheldon Place, Elizabeth Street
3	MILBOURN, Mr. JAMES	176, Columbia Road
1	NORRIS, Mr. JOSEPH	220, Cambridge Road
2	OWEN, Mr. EDWARD	328, Hackney Road
1	THORP, Mr. GEORGE	453, Hackney Road

SOUTH WARD.

3	ABBOTT, Mr. JAMES	81, Approach Road
1	BAKER, Mr. WILLIAM HARDING ...	78, Approach Road
3	BENSON, Mr. JOSEPH	12, Menotti Street
3	BEVEN, Mr. THOMAS	King Edward Road, and Pollard Row
1	COKE, The Rev. EDWARD FRANCIS	The Vicarage, St. James the Great
2	COOK, Mr. JOHN	326, Bethnal Green Road
1	COOK, Mr. EDMUND MIALI	326, Bethnal Green Road
2	FORREST, Mr. CHRISTOPHER ...	17, East Side, Bethnal Green
3	GREEN, Mr. GEORGE	Hollybush Gardens
2	LACEY, Mr. GEORGE	471, Bethnal Green Road
2	LINK, Mr. JOHN DAVID	30, Weaver Street
3	MEADWAY, Mr. GEORGE	354, Bethnal Green Road
1	PEREIRA, Mr. HENRY	429, Bethnal Green Road
1	WENTZELL, Mr. ANDREW	Avenue House, Gore Rd., Victoria Park
2	WIGG, Mr. HERBERT VALLIANT ...	80, Approach Road

Member for the Parish of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

THOMAS BEVEN, Esq., Stanley Villa, King Edward Road.

Medical Officer of Health.

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE, Esq., M.D., 412, Bethnal Green Road.

Surveyor.

Mr. WILLIAM MUNDY, The Vestry Hall.

Collectors of Poor, General, and other Rates.

- Mr. WILLIAM ISAAC SHENTON, 8, Charles Terrace, Victoria Park.—*East Ward.*
 Mr. HENRY LIEBRECHT, 379, Hackney Road.—*North Division, West Ward.*
 Mr. WILLIAM NATHANIEL EAGLES, 26, Approach Road, Victoria Park.—*South Division, West Ward.*
 Mr. EUSTACE SHEPHERD SMITH, 6, Princes Terrace, Bonner Road.—*North Ward.*
 Mr. HENRY JOHN BLISS, 164, Bethnal Green Road.—*South Ward.*

Beadle

- Mr. JOHN WILLIAM BURROWS, Ivy Cottage, Prospect Place, Cambridge Heath.

Sanitary Inspectors.

- Mr. JOHN WILLIAM BURROWS,
 Mr. WILLIAM WALTER BURROWS, and } The Vestry Hall.
 Mr. JOSHUA LAPWORTH.

Vestry Hall Keeper.

- Mr. WILLIAM PAGE.

ROBERT VOSS, *Vestry Clerk.*

OFFICE—*The Vestry Hall, Church Row,
 Bethnal Green Road.*



Memorandum.

WE, the undersigned Auditors for the Parish of Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green, in the County of Middlesex, having duly examined and investigated the Accounts of the said Vestry, from the 25th day of March, 1875, to the 25th day of March, 1876, and the Vouchers in support of the same, together with the Books, Papers, Instruments, and Writings relating thereto, Do HEREBY CERTIFY that we have this day Audited such Accounts at the Vestry Hall, Church Row, Bethnal Green Road, in the said Parish, and that the same are true and correct.

Given under our hands this 19th day of May, 1876.

(Signed)	JOHN WATSON,	} <i>Auditors.</i>
	ROBERT JESSE CHILLINGWORTH,	
	THOMAS CHARLES EVERITT,	

The Vestry of the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, in the County of Middlesex.

Abstract and Summary of Accounts from the 25th March, 1875, to the 25th March, 1876.

GENERAL RATE.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Lady-day, 1875.....	954	3	6
Goddard's Rents, Half-year's Rent (less Commission)...	9	9	10
Amount paid into Bank subsequently to Lady-day, 1875, of the Rate made at Christmas, 1874	1,297	15	5
Amount of Rate at 6d. in the £, made at Lady-day, 1875, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Midsummer	6,282	1	0
Amount of Rate at 7d. in the £, made at Midsummer, 1875, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Michaelmas	7,494	0	10
Amount of Rate at 6d. in the £, made at Michaelmas, 1875, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Christmas	6,388	10	3
Amount of Rate at 7d. in the £, made at Christmas, 1875, and Arrears of former Rate collected and paid into the Bank on the 25th March, 1876.....	6,408	0	0
Scavenging Fines	2	0	0

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Interest on Mortgages by late Paving Commissioners...	529	5	2
Collectors' Poundage.....	531	14	3
Compensation Annuities to Collectors of the late Paving Commission	60	2	6
Roads—Labour, Carting, Granite, Hard Core, Imple- ments, &c.	5,026	1	9
Scavenging	6,633	0	6
Paving Repairs and Alterations	377	14	5
Lighting	4,108	16	6
Incidentals—Poor Rate League, Coals, and Petty Dis- bursements	51	5	0
Watering—Repairs to Stand Posts, &c., and for Water...	301	7	11
One Year's Rent of Wharf to Michaelmas last (less Income Tax)	29	15	0
Part of Principal of a Mortgage for £3,000 granted by late Paving Commissioners	500	0	0

School Board for London	3,573	4	7	
Royal Exchange Assurance (1st Loan), Tenth Annual Instalment of £10,000 advanced on Mortgage, 6th December, 1865	500	0	0	✓
Ditto, Interest on Balance of Mortgage for One Year, at 5 per cent., Royal Exchange Assurance.....	275	10	5	
(2nd Loan), Eighth Annual Instalment of £10,000, advanced on Mortgage, 11th July, 1867.....	500	0	0	✓
Ditto, Interest on Balance of Mortgage, for One Year, at 5 per cent.	312	7	11	
London Life Association—Eighth Annual Instalment of Loan of £16,000 advanced on Mortgage, 5th December, 1867	800	0	0	✓
Ditto, Interest on Balance of Mortgage, for One Year, at 4½ per cent.	469	0	6	
Ditto, Sixth Annual Instalment of £7,000, advanced on Mortgage 8th April, 1869.....	350	0	0	✓
Ditto, Interest on Balance of Mortgage, for One Year, at 4½ per cent.	229	0	8	
Ditto, Sixth Annual instalment of Loan of £10,000, advanced on Mortgage 3rd March, 1870.....	500	0	0	✓
Ditto, Interest on Balance of Loan, for One Year, at 4½ per cent.	337	15	10	
Half of Payments for Printing, Books, Stationery, Overseers' Expenses, Stipends, and Sundry Charges common to General and Sewer Rates.....	1,040	14	10	
Balance on the 25th March, 1876	495	5	4	

£29,204 14 10

£29,204 14 10

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Collectors' Poundage.....	60	12	2
Cleansing, Repairs, and Flushing Sewers	647	3	7
Incidentals—Timber and Sewer Boots	13	14	9
Sundries	1	2	6
Urinals—Water Supply.....	17	3	6
Eagle Assurance Compy.—Sixteenth Annual Instalment of £5,000, advanced on Mortgage, 4th August, 1859	250	0	0
Ditto, Interest on Balance of Mortgage for One Year at 4½ per cent.	53	10	4
Provident Life Office—Eighteenth Annual Instalment of £5,000, advanced on Mortgage, 7th May, 1857	250	0	0
Ditto, Interest on Balance of Loan for One Year at 5 per cent.	31	7	1
London Life Association—Twelfth Annual Instalment of £7,000, advanced on Mortgage, 30th Dec., 1863	350	0	0
Ditto, Interest on Balance of Mortgage for One Year at 4½ per cent.	140	11	6
Half of Payments for Printing, Books, Stationery, Over- seers' Expenses, Stipends, and Sundry Charges common to the General and Sewers Rates.....	1,040	14	10
Balance on 25th March, 1876	647	14	2
	£3,503	14	5

METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED RATE.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Amount paid into the Bank subsequently to Lady-day, 1875, of Rate made at Midsummer, 1874	0	19 2	Balance overdrawn at Lady-day, 1875	677	13 0
Amount of Rate at 3d. in the £, made at Lady-day, 1875, and Arrears of former Rate, collected and paid into the Bank at Midsummer, 1875..	3,158	1 2	Collector's Poundage	119	13 5
Amount of Rate at 3d. in the £, made at Michaelmas, 1875, and Arrears of former Rate, collected and paid into the Bank at Lady-day, 1876	3,158	0 4	Metropolitan Board of Works, for Principal and Interest of Securities granted before the passing of the "Loans Act, 1869," Fire Brigade, and General Expenses, pursuant to precept.....	6,225	5 2
Balance at Lady-day, 1876 (being an excess of Expenditure over Receipts)	705	10 11			
	<u>£7,022</u>	<u>11 7</u>		<u>£7,022</u>	<u>11 7</u>

SUMMARY.

Balance due from Metropolitan Consolidated Rate	£705	10 11	Balance of General Rate Account	£495	5 4
Balance at Central Bank, Shoreditch	£633	14 1	Balance of Sewers Rate Account	647	14 2
Less Uncleared Cheques:—					
Aird & Sons	£5	15 10			
Hill & Sons	1	14 0			
Overseer W. Ward	3	4 0			
Jas. Isindyke's Executors ...	19	16 8			
Aird & Sons	15	19 7			
Shaw & Co.	10	2 6			
Sluce	2	2 0			
Peter Ernst's Executors ...	13	17 8			
Clark & Hunt	13	7 9			
Commercial Gas Co.	68	3 0			
Overseer, East Ward	15	15 0			
Ditto, West Ward	16	8 0			
Ditto, North Ward	9	19 6			
	<u>196</u>	<u>5 6</u>			
		437 8 7			
	<u>£1,142</u>	<u>19 6</u>		<u>£1,142</u>	<u>19 6</u>

STATEMENT OF MONEYS DUE TO, AND DEBTS OWING BY, THE VESTRY
ON THE 25TH MARCH, 1876.

MONEYS DUE TO.

	£	s.	d.
Central Bank of London, as per foregoing Summary .	437	8	7
Amount of Rates made at Christmas, paid after Quarter-day by Five Collectors into Central Bank of London	1,211	7	8
Arrears of General Rate at Lady-day, 1876	90	19	1
Ditto Sewers ditto	12	8	11
Ditto Metropolitan Consolidated ditto	1	17	6

MONEYS OWING BY.

	£	s.	d.
Stipends	435	10	10
Poundage to Five Collectors	169	19	10
Compensation Annuities	15	0	0
Imperial Gas Company	912	10	5
Joseph Brooks—Smith's Work	4	15	11
R. Wright's Executors—Rent of Wharf	15	0	0
Commercial Gas Company	67	2	6
J. G. Butt—for Lime, &c.....	13	1	8
W. Fox—Disinfectants	22	0	0
J. Base—for Carting	6	16	6
Henry Crane—for ditto.....	38	17	0
W. Thomerson—New Gates, Mortuary, and Repairs .	54	5	3
Mr. Chignell—for Bedding	5	11	6
Income Tax.....	19	16	8
Forsyth Brothers—Printing	19	12	0
Stacy Brothers—for Stationery	36	6	9
East London Water Works Company—Flushing	78	8	3
Mr. Roberts—Advertisements	6	19	0
Mr. J. J. Griffiths	about 3,000	0	0

LIABILITIES.

Amount unpaid of Mortgages, granted by the late Paving Commission, and chargeable on the General Rate, £12,600.

Compensation Annuity of £30, payable for life to a Collector of the late Paving Commission.

- £500—Balance of Mortgage of Sewers Rates for £5,000, borrowed of the Provident Life Office in May, 1857, for defraying cost of construction of New Sewers, and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent.
- £1,000—Balance of Mortgage of Sewers Rates for £5,000, borrowed of the Eagle Assurance Company in August, 1859, for defraying cost of construction of New Sewers, and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
- £2,800—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £7,000, borrowed of the London Life Association in December, 1863, for defraying cost of construction of New Sewers, and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to be reduced to £4 10s. per cent. per annum on payment of the instalments of principal and interest within thirty days after they respectively become due.
- £5,000—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £10,000, borrowed of the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance in December, 1865, towards defraying cost of Paving Footways of "Old Streets," and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
- £6,000—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £10,000, borrowed of the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance in July, 1867, towards defraying cost of Paving Footways of "Old Streets," and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
- £9,600—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £16,000, borrowed of the London Life Association in December, 1867, for defraying the cost of Paving the Carriageways of Hackney Road and Whitechapel Road, and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, to be reduced to £4 10s. per cent. per annum on payment of the instalments of principal and interest within thirty days after they respectively become due.
- £4,900—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £7,000, borrowed of the London Life Association in April, 1869, for defraying the cost of Paving the Carriageway of Green Street, and the unpaved portion of the Carriageway of Bethnal Green Road, and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, to be reduced to £4 10s. per cent. per annum on payment of the instalments of principal and interest within thirty days after they respectively become due.
- £7,000—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £10,000, borrowed of the London Life Association in March, 1870, for defraying the cost of Paving the Footways of "Old Streets," and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, to be reduced to £4 10s. per cent. per annum on payment of the instalments of principal and interest within thirty days after they respectively become due.

RATES MADE BY THE VESTRY.

LADY-DAY, 1875:—

Poor Rate	at 0s. 9d. in the £	
General ditto	at 0s. 6d. „	
Metropolitan Consolidated ditto ...	at 0s. 3d. „	
		<u>1s. 6d.</u>

MIDSUMMER, 1875:—

Poor Rate	at 0s. 9d. in the £	
General ditto	at 0s. 7d. „	
Sewers ditto	at 0s. 2d. „	
		<u>1s. 6d.</u>

MICHAELMAS, 1875:—

Poor Rate	at 0s. 10d. in the £	
General ditto	at 0s. 6d. „	
Metropolitan Consolidated ditto ...	at 0s. 3d. „	
Composition ditto	at 0s. 1d. „	
		<u>1s. 8d.</u>

CHRISTMAS, 1875:—

Poor Rate	at 0s. 10d. in the £	
General ditto	at 0s. 7d. „	
Sewers ditto	at 0s. 1d. „	
		<u>1s. 6d.</u>

Total Rates in the £ for the Year 6s. 2d.

REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES GRANTED BY LATE PAVING COMMISSIONERS.

Amount Payable at Michaelmas, 1875	703	0	0
Paid at Michaelmas, 1875, further part of Mortgage for £3,000 to Executors of John Cole	500	0	0
	<u>203</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
To £4 per cent. on £12,600	504	0	0
Amount payable at Michaelmas, 1876	<u>£707</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

R E P O R T

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VESTRY

OF

Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green,

From the 25th March, 1875, to the 25th March, 1876.

SCAVENGING.

Tenders were received in April for the execution of the work for a year from the 10th of August. The form of tender provided, as mentioned in the last Report, for the prices of Dusting separate from the prices for Scavenging and Watering. Seven tenders were sent in, which were referred to the Works Committee for consideration and report. The Committee recommended that advertisements should issue, inviting fresh tenders, and that such tenders should include in one sum all the work for each district, and that if the tenders sent in in pursuance of the fresh advertisements were not lower than those already received, the Vestry should take steps for executing the works themselves.

Fresh tenders were received at the monthly meeting in May, when the tender for Mr. William Lansbury, for No. 3 district, at £1,650, and the tender of Mr. Devon, for Districts Nos. 1 and 2, at £3,145, were accepted. The Contracts were executed by both Contractors, but Mr. Devon was unable to perform his contract. At the monthly meeting in September it was referred to a Committee of the whole Vestry to consider and report what steps should be taken for executing the Scavenging Works in Districts Nos. 1 and 2. Notice was given to Mr. Devon to determine the contract entered into by him. The Vestry directed the Clerk to apply to Mr. Devon for £591 13s. 11d., the damages sustained by non-performance of his contract, but no

notice was taken by Mr. Devon of the application. The Vestry did not consider it prudent to incur the expense of legal proceedings. The Committee of the whole Vestry directed the Surveyor to invite tenders for the execution of the works for the two districts from Messrs. Parsons, Mansfield, Lansbury, Crane, Irons, Abbott, and Rollinson. Tenders were received from those Contractors (with the exception of Messrs. Abbott and Rollinson). Before opening the tenders the Committee considered fully the advisability of executing the work otherwise than by contract, but ultimately resolved to recommend the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Crane for District No. 1 at £1,520, and of Mr. Parsons for District No. 2 at £1,650. This recommendation was adopted by the Vestry, and Contracts were entered into with Mr. Crane and Mr. Parsons accordingly.

Mr. Holloway, one of the Contractors for the last year, appealed to the Vestry to return the fines, amounting to £29 10s., and to remit the fines of £144, respectively mentioned in the last Report. The Vestry refused to return the fines paid, but remitted the fines of £144, which had been imposed in February, the deduction of which from the instalments payable to Mr. Holloway had been deferred, with a view of considering whether such fines should be remitted if the remainder of the work under the Contract was well done.

Complaints are frequently made of refusal by the Contractors to remove ashes and rubbish, on the ground that it contains "Trade Refuse." The Metropolis Local Management Act specifically provides that such disputes shall be determined by a police magistrate. The decisions of the magistrates as to what is or is not Trade Refuse are conflicting. Messrs. Hanbury & Co. having determined to obtain the judgment of a superior court on the question, whether the ashes or "clinkers" from their furnaces are "Trade Refuse," suggested that the Vestry should bear part of the costs of the proceedings, on the ground that it would be a public benefit to obtain such a decision. The Vestry did not accede to the application, because it was felt the decision could not be one of general application, but would only be a guide in cases like or nearly like that of Messrs. Hanbury.

The Contractor of No. 3 District has been fined £2 for neglecting to remove dust from houses in Chester Street, after being required to do so by the Sanitary Inspector.

FOURNIER'S CHARITY.

Of the applicants, 34 were, on examination, found eligible, out of whom the following were elected and received the gift:—

Abraham Benham, 31, North Place, Globe Street.

Henry Rowland Brown, 40, Edward Street.

Isaiah Cox, 28, Thomas Street, Fuller Street.

Robert Goff, 17, Wolverley Street.

Richard Maynard, 5, Park Place.

Lewis Ney, 17, The Oval.

Sarah Pearce, 8, Prospect Place.

George Smith, 513, Hackney Road.

Eliza Stanbrook, 4, Bennett's Place.

Maria Swift, 5, Matilda Street.

Emma Elizabeth Tarris, 12, Ion Square.

LEVERINGTON CHARITY.

The surviving recipients of last year were elected recipients for this year, and to make up the full number of 40, the following persons were also elected recipients for this year:—

Edward Jones, 6, Nelson Street.

Mary Alice Palmer, 7, Gloucester Street.

Benjamin Savage, 21, Hope Street.

Mary Ann Sumner, 27, White Street.

Subsequently to the Annual Election, Mrs. Spratt having become disqualified as a recipient by removal from the parish, the Vestry elected in her place as a recipient for the year—

John Touchfield, 13, Pollard Street.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

The Rule *nisi* mentioned in the last Annual Report was argued and discharged, the Court deciding that the right to demand a poll was clear.

At a meeting of the Vestry held on the 2nd December another requisition to call a meeting of ratepayers, in accordance with a provision of the Act, was presented. In compliance with the requisition, a meeting of the ratepayers was convened, and held on 15th December, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the National School of St. John, in Peel Grove.

The Report, signed by the Chairman of the Meeting, was as follows :—

15th December, 1876.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, in the County of Middlesex, convened by the Vestry of the said Parish, pursuant to a requisition under the Public Libraries Act, 1855, and held at the National Schools of St. John, in Peel Grove, in the said Parish,

The Rev. SEPTIMUS HANSARD in the Chair,

Mr. Hales moved, "That the Public Libraries Act, 1855, and the Amending Act, 1866, be and are hereby adopted for the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Milbourn.

On the motion being put, the Chairman thought the Ayes had it, and decided accordingly.

A poll was then demanded in writing, and granted.

Mr. Collins moved, "That this Meeting be adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to take the poll, and that the poll be kept open until 9 o'clock in the evening, and that the declaration of the result of the poll be made so soon after 9 o'clock as the same can be ascertained."

The motion was put and carried, and it was resolved accordingly.

On the motion of Mr. Hales, seconded by Mr. Collins, it was resolved: "That a Committee of six gentlemen—three from each side—be appointed, in conjunction with the Vestry Clerk, to assist the Chairman in making arrangements for and superintending the taking of the Poll."

Resolved also, "That Messrs. Hales, Walker, and Payne, with Cook, Bellingham, and Collins, be appointed the Committee, in conjunction with the Vestry Clerk, to assist the Chairman in making arrangements for and superintending the taking of the poll."

The Chairman then declared the Meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to take the poll, and that the poll would be kept open until 9 o'clock in the evening.

16th day of December, 1875.

The poll having been taken, the Chairman declared the results as follows :—

For the motion 727 votes.

Against the motion..... 1,258 „

The Chairman declared the motion lost.

(Signed)

SEPTIMUS HANSARD, *Chairman.*

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS PRECEPT.

The amount required of the Board for the current year is £6,115 14s. 0d., being £109 11s. 2d. less than the amount required last year.

SCHOOL BOARD PRECEPT.

The precept for the current year is £5,427 3s. 5d., being an increase on the amount required last year, of £1,853 18s. 10d.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dr. Sarvis, the late Medical Officer of Health, having died suddenly on the 4th of November, it was referred to a Committee of the whole Vestry to consider and report as to the duties and emoluments of the Medical Officer of Health. The Committee recommended that the salary in future should be £200 per annum, and that any fees received by the Medical Officer for attending the Police Court on proceedings by or on behalf of the Vestry be paid by him to the Vestry. Also that the Medical Officer be required to reside in the Parish, and that it be a condition of the appointment that the Medical Officer shall not hold at any time any appointment under the Board of Guardians for the Parish. The recommendations of the Committee were, after a long discussion, adopted. Advertisements inviting candidates were inserted in the *Medical Times* and four local papers. There were ten candidates for the office. Their testimonials were considered, and each candidate was seen by a Committee of the whole Vestry. The election took place at a meeting held on the 13th January, when George Paddock Bate, Esq., M.D., of 412, Bethnal Green Road, was elected.

RE-NAMING AND RE-NUMBERING STREETS.

During the year orders by the Metropolitan Board of Works have been received, as follows:—

Ashwell Road	Re-numbering.	
Wennington Road	ditto	
Gardner's Road	ditto	
Wellington Row	ditto	
Baker's Row & Charles Street	ditto	Re-named "Baker's Row" throughout.
Bluff (late Nelson) Street...		ditto "Fournier" Street.
North Street & Upper North Street	ditto	ditto "Brady" Street.
Kenilworth Road	ditto	
Durham Street	ditto	ditto "Teesdale" Street.
Nelson Street, Hackney Road	ditto	ditto "Horatio" Street.
Caroline Street	ditto	ditto "Cadell" Street.
Old Ford Road	ditto	
Grove Road	ditto	

Objections having been made to the abolition of the name of "Durham Street," the Vestry suggested to the Metropolitan Board to allow the name to remain, but the Board deemed it inexpedient to accede to the application.

GODDARD'S RENTS.

Messrs. Hanbury & Co. wrote, offering to take Goddard's Rents on lease at the expiration, at Lady Day, of the then existing tenancy. The application was referred to the Works Committee, on whose recommendation the Vestry asked the annual rent of £100, which Messrs. Hanbury declined to give.

MORTUARY.

The Guardians, feeling compelled to decline to receive in future dead bodies into the dead-house at the workhouse, the Vestry decided in September to use the old engine-house as a temporary Mortuary, and empowered the Surveyor to do what was necessary to fit the engine-house for the purpose. In October the Sanitary Committee in conjunction with Messrs. Paterson, Ward, and Forrest, were deputed to wait on the Vicar of St. John to ascertain whether he was then in a position to consent to the vault under the porch of St. John's Church being used as a Mortuary, and adapted for the purpose in accordance with plans prepared by the Surveyor. At the interview with the Vicar he stated he had submitted the plans to the Bishop on the preceding day, that the Bishop had approved of the plans subject to a certificate by the medical officer, that the proposed use of the vault would involve no risk to health, and, subject to a faculty being obtained. The consideration of the matter was delayed in consequence of the death of the late Medical Officer of Health; and ultimately after much consideration, and having regard to strong objections expressed by some members of the congregation of St. John's, the Vestry on the 23rd of March passed a resolution referring to a Special Committee, consisting of the Members of the Sanitary and Works' Committees, to consider and report what steps should be taken, and what arrangements made, with a view of carrying out the resolution passed in 1872, to convert the old Watch-house into a Mortuary.

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

A Bill introduced by the Great Eastern Railway Company, proposed to enable the Company to widen their line from Bethnal Green Junction Station up to the old Station in Bishopsgate Street, and to widen their main line from the Junction to and beyond the Eastern boundary of the Parish. Also to authorise the construction of a Tramway to cross Wheeler Street under the railway arch at a level.

A Bill introduced by the East London Railway Company proposed to enable the Company to construct a line from their underground Railway at Whitechapel to a spot near the Bethnal Green Junction Station of the Great Eastern Railway. Petitions were presented against both Bills, and the Bills were referred to the Works' Committee, with power to communicate with the respective promoters.

With regard to the first-mentioned Bill the Vestry felt the proposal to have a Tramway crossing Wheeler Street was objectionable. They also objected to the proposal that the widening of the line at Essex Street and Grove Road should be effected by bridges joining the existing very objectionable arches crossing those thoroughfares without converting the arches into girder bridges, and making throughout bridges of uniform span.

The East London Railway Bill proposed permanently to stop up without providing any substitute, Temple Terrace, Somerford Street, and Trafalgar Place, and to cross Essex, Suffolk, Cudworth, and Collingwood Streets by arches, varying from 10 ft. to 12 ft. 6 in. It also proposed to stop up Thomas Passage, on the boundary of this parish and Whitechapel; also to stop up Bath Street in Whitechapel. The proposals of the Company, if carried out, would have effected almost a severance of the parts of the Parish lying east and west of the proposed line, causing great damage to property, and most serious inconvenience not only to persons carrying on large businesses but to the great number of small tradesmen and manufacturers, and the dense population of the district. The Bill appeared so highly objectionable that it was determined to oppose the preamble. Large posters, drawing the attention of the inhabitants and owners of property to the nature and effect of the proposals, were put up through the neighbourhood. By the posters persons were invited to sign the petition against the Bill, which the Vestry had prepared, and were in-

formed that copies of the Petition were lying for signature at the Town Hall, and certain places in Cambridge Road and Whitechapel Road. The persons who signed the petition were few compared with the numbers of those to whom the proposals of the Company would have been productive of great inconvenience.

The Clerk and Surveyor had interviews with the Chairman, Solicitor, and Engineer of the Company, which resulted in the Company offering to modify their plans by giving girder bridges over Essex Street and Suffolk Street, with the same headway as the bridges of the Great Eastern Railway, over Cudworth Street and Collingwood Street, with a headway of 12 ft. 6 in. over Temple Terrace; with a headway of 10 ft. over Somerford Street; with a headway of 10 ft. 9 in., and by giving at Trafalgar Place a footway 7 ft. high; and at Thomas Passage a bridge approached by steps. These were all the modifications of the plans which it was in the power of the Company to offer, but were felt by the Vestry to be so insufficient as to make it necessary to persevere with the opposition to the Bill. Counsel was accordingly instructed by the Parliamentary agents to oppose. The Bill was also opposed on the preamble by the Metropolitan Board of Works. It was understood that Board opposed as the Vestry did, because the Bill was in itself objectionable; but unfortunately the officers of the Metropolitan Board of Works, without any communication with the Vestry (and it seems without the sanction of their Board), withdrew the opposition of the Board on having certain unimportant clauses inserted. The Vestry were thus left alone, and the effect of the withdrawal of the opposition of the Metropolitan Board was to render the opposition of the Vestry futile. Counsel for the promoters urged strongly and with effect on the Committee of the House, that the Metropolitan Board of Works being satisfied showed that the opposition of the Vestry, a minor body, was groundless, that the proposed interference with the street was not such an injury as should weigh against the alleged convenience to the public of the intended line, and that the Metropolitan Board being satisfied the Vestry should be. The member of the Metropolitan Board for this Parish submitted the matter to that Board, with the view of getting that Board to oppose the Bill, if possible, in the House of Lords. The Great Eastern Railway Company consented to insert the Clauses as to Lighting, Paving, &c., asked by the Vestry,

but refused to give up the proposed tramway across Wheeler Street, or to make the desired alterations of the arches crossing Grove Road and Essex Street. The Clause as to the Tramway was opposed by the Whitechapel Board of Works as well as by the Vestry, and the Committee of the House of Commons decided against the Clause. The Vestry of Mile End co-operated with the Vestry of this Parish in pressing to have a clause requiring the Railway Company to alter the arch at Grove Road. It was necessary to have scientific evidence by an engineer, to show the practicability of effecting the alteration without stoppage of the traffic, and the probable cost of it. Mr. Baker, of Messrs. Barlow & Baker, was employed for that purpose, and it was arranged that a moiety of his fees should be paid by each Vestry. Mr. Baker showed clearly that the alteration could be effected without stopping the traffic, and at a very much less cost than estimated by the Railway Company. The Company offered to convert the present arch crossing Grove Road into a girder-bridge, but refused to incur the cost and alleged risk of putting back the abutment so as to make the existing and intended new bridge of uniform span throughout. The Committee of the House of Commons after deliberation decided not to require the Company to put back the abutments unless the two Vestries contributed towards the cost. It was ultimately arranged that the amount of the contribution should be £1,000, to be paid in moieties by the two Vestries; and it is provided that the Vestries are to signify their option as to making the contribution within six months after notice by the Company of their intention to commence the work. In the improbable event of the contribution not being made the existing arch will be converted into a girder-bridge without the abutment being altered. The Committee were of opinion that the traffic through Essex Street was not of sufficient importance to justify requiring the Company to convert the bridge into a girder-bridge, but required the Company when constructing the proposed new bridge to leave an open space of 3 feet between it and the existing arch.

MEMBER OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Mr. Beven was, in June, unanimously re-elected the member for this Parish of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

VALUATION LIST.

Mr. Arthur Harston, of No. 31, East India Dock Road, Surveyor, was appointed to assist in determining the assessments to be made on the Railway, Gas, Water, and Tramway Companies.

At the date of this Report the East London Railway has not been assessed, but the Company pay, as provided by their Act on the property taken by them under the Act. When the line is completely finished it will have to be assessed, but at present it is not clear the Parish will gain by it. The assessment of the Great Eastern Railway is still in dispute. The following table shows the gross and rateable values of the parish in the Valuation List, which came into force in 1871, and the alteration of those values by the Supplemental Lists in each successive year up to the present year.

1871.....	Gross	337,500.....	Rateable	270,524
1872.....	„	341 626.....	„	273,933
1873.....	„	345,814.....	„	277,349
1874.....	„	352,768.....	„	283,160
1875.....	„	361,150.....	„	289,940
New Valuation List which comes into force in April, 1876,		„	391,916.....	„ 316,946

It is estimated that on the new assessment a penny rate will produce about £1,130, being an increase of £80 over the produce of a penny rate on the old assessment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

After consideration, the Vestry agreed to accept the offer of Mr. Griffiths, the Paving Contractor, to continue his subsisting contract on the price for re-laying Carriageway, Paving being raised 6d. per yard super.

The price now paid under this arrangement is 1s. 9d. for re-laying Carriageway Paving, and the price paid for new 3-inch York laid is (as mentioned in the last Report) 10½d. per foot.

In consequence of the small number of Analyses which the analyst had been called on to make, it has been thought desirable to vary the arrangement made with him, and with his consent, instead of the

salary of 50 guineas per annum hitherto paid to him, he is to have an annual retaining fee of 10 guineas, and to be paid for analyses as follows—

For the first 100 Analyses in any year	...	...	£1	1	0	each
„ second 100 „ „	...	...	0	10	6	„
All above 200 „ „	...	...	0	6	0	„

The Lord President of the Council having agreed to receive a deputation from Vestries and District Boards on the subject of the expenditure of the School Board for London, Mr. Pereira and Mr. Bellingham were appointed as the deputies from the Vestry. On the Report of the interview being made to the Vestry, it was moved, “That the Vestry is of opinion that the points laid before the Lord President of the Council on the alleged extravagant expenditure of the School Board for London are not borne out by the facts of the case.” The motion was lost.

On the passing of the Artizans’ Dwellings Act, the Act was referred for consideration and report to a special Committee, consisting of the Works and Sanitary Committees. At the Meeting of the Vestry, before the death of the late Medical Officer, on the recommendation of the special Committee, a resolution was passed requesting the Medical Officer to report whether there are any and what areas in the Parish in respect of which an official representation should be made to the Metropolitan Board of Works as the Local authority for carrying the Act into effect.

The Surveyor having reported that the passage known as Devil’s Alley, leading from Elizabeth Place to Lisbon Street, had been closed, the matter was investigated by the Works Committee, and it appeared that after pulling down the houses in Elizabeth Place, Mr. Rawlins had stopped up the passage, and leased the site of Elizabeth Place, including the passage to Messrs. Mann, Crossman, & Co., for building. Elizabeth Place and the passage, especially the latter, had been for years the subject of constant complaint, and after visiting the place the Works Committee recommended that no steps should be taken in relation to the closing of the passage at present. Their recommendation was adopted. Subsequently the Vestry resolved “to take no action in the matter of closing Devil’s Alley.”

The inhabitants of the narrow part of Cambridge Road, between

the Green and Patriot Square, being inconvenienced in carrying on their business by the passing of the tram cars preventing the loading and unloading of vehicles, complained to the Vestry, and suggested the remedy was to substitute a single line of rails in the centre of the road for the existing double line of rails. After consideration and communications and interviews with the Engineer of the Tramway Company, it seemed that the proposed remedy would increase the evil; but to mitigate it the Company undertook to issue orders that only one tram at a time should be on the lines of rails between Patriot Square and the Green.

The experiment (which the Vestry consented last year should be made) of using salt on the roads in case of frost or snow, has shown that the use of salt is injurious to unpaved roads. Notice has, therefore, been given to the General Omnibus Company to desist from using salt on any unpaved roads, and to the Tramway Company to desist from using salt on all roads, the parts of which beyond the Company's paving are not paved.

ROBERT VOSS,

Vestry Clerk.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

OF WORKS EXECUTED.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING LADY-DAY, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year the East London Railway Company have constructed their new line which enters the Parish at the Whitechapel Coal Depôt, passing through the south portion of the Parish, and connects with the Great Eastern Railway at Brick Lane. This work has necessitated the alteration and diversion of the various sewers with which they have come in contact, and has been carried out under my personal supervision at the expense of the Company by their contractor.

Several of the side streets through which the traffic had to pass, in consequence of the railway works stopping up leading thoroughfares, required continual watching and repair, which was carried out by the contractor to the Vestry at the Company's cost.

It will be seen from the annexed statements of works executed that the greater portion has again been carried out by the men in the employ of the Vestry. I have again to draw your attention to the condition of the smaller sewers, the cleansing, reparation, and reconstruction of which has formed a considerable portion of work done during the past year, and which still requires a larger amount of attention than with the present staff can be devoted to it.

During the year 302 loads of sewer deposit have been cleared from the various sewers and carted away.

Fifty-two connections have been made with the Parish sewers to drain private property.

The sum of £274 15s. 3d. has been paid to the East London Water Works Company for water used for watering roads, including the sum of £27 6s. for the use of meters fixed in the various stand posts throughout the Parish. The cost of water for flushing sewers amounts to £77 2s.

Complaints have been made that during heavy floods of rain the houses in streets abutting upon Old Bethnal Green Road on the north side have been inundated with water. This is caused by the main line sewer, which runs through the Old Bethnal Green Road, and is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, being laid at an insufficient depth to allow the smaller sewers, which find an outlet into the main sewer, to be laid at a proper level to effectually drain the adjacent property. Communications have been made to the Engineer to the Board to the effect that property cannot be efficiently drained until the main line sewer is lowered, and he has promised that the matter shall have the attention of the Board.

I enumerate the principal places where the Parish pipe sewers have been cleansed and repaired where found necessary :—

Alma Road
Brady's Buildings
Bath Grove
Busby Street
Cooper's Gardens
Club Court
Collingwood Street
Caroline Street
Columbia Road
Clare Street
Chilton Street
Durham Street
Derby Street
Faith Street
Gardner's Road
Hare Street
Half Nichol Street
Hepworth Place
James Street
Little Collingwood Street

Meed Street
Marian Square
Martha Street
Mount Street
Nelson Street, St. Peter Street
Nelson Street
New Tyssen Street
New Turville Street
New Castle Street
Nicholl's Row
Old Nichol Street
Peter Street
Pollard Row
St. Ann Street
South Street
Sclater Street
Satchwell Street
Scott Street
Vincent Street
Wellington Street

The following brick sewers have also been cleansed and repaired where found necessary :—

Approach Road	Hassard Street
Albert Road	Lisbon Street
Bishop Road	Morpeth Road
Brady Street	Northampton Street
Boundary Street	Old Ford Road
Blythe Street	Prospect Place
Cambridge Road	Prichard's Road
Collingwood Street	Roman Road
Columbia Road	Robinson Road
Coleharbour Street	Turin Street
Darling Row	Warley Street
Grove Road	Wellington Street
Globe Street	Warner Place
Hackney Road	Winchester Street

The following streets have been entirely re-coated with Granite, the roadways being previously prepared, and afterwards rolled by steam roller for purpose of making up surface. The approximate cost of same, including hire of roller, horse and cart, water-cart, watchman, fuel, &c., being about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per superficial yard.

	yards.	feet.
Ames Street	266	6
Abbey Street	2,138	8
Bandon Road	1,666	6
Bonner Road	3,555	5
Bonner Lane	900	0
Busby Street	833	3
Clarkson Street	622	2
Chilton Street	1,166	6
Edward Street	333	3
Emma Street	555	5
Elizabeth Street	2,611	0
Fuller Street, from Busby Street to Hare Street	583	0
Granby Street	1,000	0
Hope Street	1,733	3
Matilda Street	666	6
Knottisford Street	466	6
Norton Street	400	0
Old Ford Road	1,044	0
Thomas Street	1,166	0
Treadway Street	586	0
Wellington Street	2,500	0

The following streets have also been coated with Granite, the surface of roadways being made up by the use of horse roller :—

Columbia Road, from Hassard Street to Ravenscroft Street	Hassard Street
	Orange Street

The undermentioned streets have been coated with Ballast, the surface being made up by the use of horse roller :—

Briarley Street	Hartley Street
Gauber Street	Royston Street
Huntslett Street	

Extensive repairs have been carried out to the foot and carriage-ways by men employed by the Vestry, in the undermentioned streets:—

Name of Street.	Footway relaid.	New 3-in. Paving.	Old Paving from Store.	Curb reset.	Old Curb from Store.	Carriage- way relaid.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	yds. ft.
Abbey Street	246 0	12 0	8 0	.....	.....	28 0
Ames Street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 6
Ann Street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 6
Auckland Road	3,992 0	.....	.....	444 0	.....	.....
Alma Road	270 0	.....	.....	30 0	.....	.....
Austin Street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 7
Anchor Street	150 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Approach Road	52 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bath Street	40 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 8
Bath Grove	125 0	.....	.....	12 0	.....	35 6
Bacon Street	1,125 0	.....	249 0	10 0	.....	81 7
Bethnal Green Road	5,916 9	316 3	139 0	88 0	.....	1,228 3
Brick Lane	2,423 6	278 0	.....	116 0	.....	51 7
Brady St., late North St.	1,681 9	553 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....
Blyth Street.....	9,747 0	936 7	64 0	1,245 0	.....	.....
Bonner's Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 2
Barnsley Street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 8
Boundary Street	971 6	.....	16 0	.....	.....	.....
Bandon Road	506 0	.....	.....	108 0	.....	.....
Birkbeck Street	72 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cudworth Street	154 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 1
Collingwood Street.....	238 0	.....	10 0	.....	.....	80 4
Cambridge Road	758 0	67 0	51 0	.....	.....	.....
Carter Street	208 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0
Cleveland Street	272 0	25 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilton Street	75 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage Court.....	270 0	.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....
Cheshire Street	182 0	.....	.....	30 0	.....	33 3
Cambridge Circus	228 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Club Row.....	401 6	.....	10 0	.....	.....	19 6
Cross Street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 0
Columbia Road	6,620 3	1,495 0	420 0	220 0	.....	233 0
Camden Gardens.....	356 0	117 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden Street	102 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castle Street	114 0	.....	10 0	.....	.....	.....
Canrobert Street.....	144 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarence Street	64 0	22 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delta Street.....	222 0	32 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darling Row	70 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth Street	162 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	10 6
Edward Street.....	132 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellesmere Road	744 0	.....	.....	64 0	.....	.....
Essex Street.....	205 3	.....	16 0	.....	.....	.....
East Street	468 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fournier Street (late Nel- son Street.....	80 0	.....	12 0	.....	.....	45 7

Name of Street.	Footway relaid.	New 3-in. Paving.	Old Paving from Store.	Curb reset.	Old Curb from Store.	Carriage- way relaid.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	yds. ft.
Fleet Street .....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	70 6
Fuller Street .....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	10 0
George Street	104 0	.....	.....	26 0	.....	30 5
Gibraltar Walk	470 6	18 0	12 0	.....	.....	71 7
Grove Road	518 8	94 0	.....	.....	.....	29 6
Green Street	607 5	41 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardner's Road	306 0	.....	.....	52 0	.....	.....
Gibraltar Gardens	421 0	.....	10 0	.....	.....	.....
Gosset Street	599 8	73 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hare Street	234 0	13 0	20 0	.....	.....	250 0
Hare Place	130 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	38 4
Harrold Street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 3
Hart's Lane.....	150 0	.....	.....	30 0	.....	15 5
Hassard Street	102 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 8
Half Nichol Street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314 0
James Street	201 6	12 0	.....	.....	.....	33 1
Kenilworth Road.....	96 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's Head Court.....	470 4	316 0	.....	68 0	126 0	.....
Little Anchor Street	237 0	.....	12 0	48 0	.....	.....
Little Bacon Street.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	13 8
London Street.....	808 0	30 0	.....	134 0	.....	42 6
Little York Street	216 0	.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....
Little Collingwood Street..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 1
Lisbon Street	62 0	.....	10 0	.....	.....	.....
Minerva Street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 4
Mount Street	1,269 0	.....	77 0	.....	.....	29 3
Mape Street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 3
Martha Street	166 0	.....	.....	12 0	.....	8 0
Morpeth Street	1,178 0	.....	152 0	83 0	.....	.....
New Street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 4
New Turville Street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 2
New Church Street.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 1
Nottingham Street	321 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0
Norton Street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 3
North Passage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224 4
Nichols' Row .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 2
New Nichol Street	161 2	.....	10 0	11 0	.....	150 2
New Castle Street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 0
Nelson Street	166 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Tyssen Street.....	115 0	31 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Nichol Street	275 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	456 5
Old Bethnal Green Road ..	104 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 3
Oakley Street .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0
Old Ford Road.....	352 0	449 0	.....	42 0	.....	.....
Pleasant Place	396 0	.....	.....	50 0	.....	.....
Paradise Row	176 0	172 0	36 0	.....	.....	.....
Paradise Place.....	72 0	.....	72 0	.....	.....	.....
Parliament Court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0
Pott Street	70 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pollard Row	68 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0
Patriot Square.....	1,918 0	104 0	.....	184 0	60 0	53 3
Peel Grove .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 7
Prospect Place.....	524 0	512 0	.....	126 0	126 0	12 2

Name of Street.	Footway relaid.	New 3-in. Paving.	Old Paving from Store.	Curb reset.	Old Curb from Store.	Carriage- way relaid.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	yds. ft.
Pollard Street						83 3
Preston Street.....	96 0			28 0		23 5
Princes Court						17 7
Pedley Street						18 3
Peter Street.....	298 0			36 0		
Russia Lane	52 0					
Ravenscroft Street	232 0			58 0		
Roman Road	952 0	188 0		78 0	72 0	
Shipton Street						8 8
Spicer Street						78 1
Sidney Street	50 0					35 3
Satchwell Street	271 0	43 0		18 0		158 8
Sarah Street	442 0		10 0	26 0		65 7
Sheldon Place						44 4
Swan Street						73 3
Strout Place.....	150 0	18 0	100 0	20 0		139 5
Solater Street	280 6	35 4	21 0	20 0		188 7
St. Jude Street	58 4	10 0				
South Street	50 0					
Smith's Buildings	140 0					
Squirries Street	182 0					
Selby Street.....	116 0	13 0		10 0		
Seabright Street.....	755 0	20 0	50 0	176 0		20 0
Thomas Street.....						50 4
Turk Street						16 8
Tyssen Street	464 0	10 0				196 2
Turville Street.....	510 0			66 0		86 3
Type Street						63 3
Three Colts Lane.....	1,400 6	20 0	10 0	16 0		12 2
Turin Street	494 9	12 0		52 0		
Treadway Street	210 0	13 0		48 0		
Teesdale Street, late Dur-						
ham Street	92 0	10 0				
Viaduct Street.....	197 0		15 0			34 0
Virginia Row	387 6			12 0		
Vincent Street.....	163 0		25 0			233 5
West Street	2,170 0		152 0	12 0		
Weaver Street.....	98 0					13 3
White Street	575 6			91 0		213 3
Wellington Place.....	568 0		50 0	34 0		22 2
Warner Place	1,620 0	153 0		66 0		13 3
Winchester Street	223 0	11 0	20 0	10 0		20 0
Warley Street	184 0		50 0			
Whitechapel Road	106 0					
Wolverley Street	108 0					
York Street	52 0	12 0				61 5

STATEMENT shewing the Amounts paid for Materials, Labor, and Cartage, from and including
March, 1864, to March, 1876.

Date.	Material.	Labor.	Cartage.	Total for each Year.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1864 to 1865	4,419 5 1	1,761 8 8	728 18 5	6,909 12 1	In addition to Paving and Sewer Contractor's Accounts.
1865 „ 1866	4,025 7 0	973 0 0	402 17 11	5,041 4 11	
1866 „ 1867	4,359 3 8	2,604 0 0	520 1 6	7,643 5 4	
1867 „ 1868	4,117 11 9	2,082 7 0	567 12 0	6,767 10 9	Paving and Sewer Work done by Men in the employ of the Vestry, and included in these Amounts.
1868 „ 1869	2,275 16 9	2,640 0 0	245 12 8	5,161 9 5	
1869 „ 1870	1,552 14 7	2,590 0 0	155 14 11	4,298 9 6	
1870 „ 1871	1,843 8 2	2,531 4 9	201 5 2	4,575 18 1	
1871 „ 1872	1,602 12 11	2,407 8 1	179 13 5	4,189 14 5	
1872 „ 1873	1,350 0 0	1,181 18 1	73 10 9	2,505 8 10	
1873 „ 1874	2,000 0 0	1,034 8 2	42 6 4	3,076 14 6	
1874 „ 1875	2,587 13 10	1,121 5 0	87 9 9	3,796 8 7	
1875 „ 1876	2,580 10 6	1,199 5 0	99 15 0	3,879 10 6	

RE-NAMING AND RE-NUMBERING STREETS.

Subsidiary Names abolished.	Name of Street as directed by Order.	Number of Houses.
Bluff Street (late Nelson Street	Fournier Street.....	82
North Street and Upper North Street, } Elizabeth Terrace, Davis' Terrace ... }	Brady Street	81
	*Ashwell Road.....	31
	*Wennington Road.....	40
	*Gardner's Road.....	135
	*Wellington Row	06
	*Kenilworth Road	55
Nelson Street, Hackney Road	Horatio Street	32
Caroline Street do.	Cadell Street	39
Durham Street do.	Teesdale Street.....	83
Charles Street.....	Baker's Row	15
North side, Peel Terrace, Bates' Place, } Saunders Terrace, Albany Terrace, } Bedford Terrace, St. James's Place, } Gretton Place, St. George's Place, } Adelphi Terrace, Park Place, Park } Terrace, Lansmere Terrace, Queen's } Terrace, Albion Terrace..... }	Old Ford Road	294

* Renumbered only.

A Register of this work is kept which shews the old and new numbers, and the altered names.

The undermentioned Paving Works have been carried out by the Contractor to the Vestry :—

Name of Street.	New Carriage-way.		Carriageway relaid.		New 3-in. York Paving.		New 2½ in. York Paving.	
	yds.	ft.	yds.	ft.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Faith Street	179	0	8	0	.....		.....
Key Street.....	326	0	13	3	.....		.....
Ann's Place .....	.....		.....		.....		773	6
Waterloo Road .....	.....		.....		3726	0	.....

LIGHTING.

The amount paid to the Imperial Gas Company for gas supplied to 764 public lamps, repairs, &c., was £3,739 15s. 11d. ; for ditto, paid to the Commercial Gas Company for ditto to 65 lamps, £267 8s. 6d.

A new bracket lamp has been erected upon the footbridge crossing the Great Eastern Railway Company's line at Three Colts Corner, and 2 column lamps in Finnis Street, Three Colts Lane.

MORTUARY.

During the year, plans, specifications and estimates have been prepared for converting a portion of the vaults under the Church of St. John into a Mortuary. A plan and copy of the specification was submitted to the Vicar for him to obtain the consent of the Bishop of the diocese. Plans of the old Watch-house, situate at the corner of Wood Street and Church Row, have also been prepared and submitted to the joint-members of Works and Sanitary Committees, and the old Engine-house adjoining Watch-house has been temporarily fitted and adapted for that purpose; but in the case of an epidemic breaking out it would not be sufficiently commodious. Plans have therefore been prepared for re-constructing and partially re-building the old Watch-house, which await the sanction of the Vestry.

THE PARISH PLAN.

The Vestry having resolved that a Plan of the Parish should be prepared, a considerable amount of time has been devoted to this work, it being necessary to make several surveys of different portions of the Parish where alterations have been made and new streets formed. A plan drawn to a small scale is now being prepared, and as soon as ready copies will be struck off in numbers sufficient to supply the members.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Yours most obediently,

WILLIAM MUNDY.



MORTUARY.

During the year plans, specifications and estimates have been prepared for erecting a mortuary in the vaults under the Church of St. John. A plan and copy of the specification was submitted to the Vestry for him to obtain the consent of the Bishop of the diocese. Plans of the old Watch-house, situated at the corner of West Street and Church Row, have also been prepared and submitted to the joint-members of Works and Sanitary Committees, and the old Watch-house adjoining Watch-house has been temporarily fitted and adapted for that purpose; but in the case of an epidemic breaking out it would not be sufficiently commodious. Plans have therefore been prepared for re-constructing and partially re-building the old Watch-house, which await the sanction of the Vestry.

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I am, Gentlemen,

Yours most obediently,

WILLIAM MUNDY.

Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.

VITAL STATISTICS

AND

SANITARY PROCEEDINGS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1876.

Annual Report,

BY

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

LONDON :

FORSAITH BROTHERS, PRINTERS, 329, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD.

1876.

VITAL STATISTICS

SANITARY PROCEEDINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST

Annual Report

BY

GEORGE TADDOCK BATE, M.D.

Health Officer of the City

LONDON:

FOR SALE BY THE GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE, 10, ABINGDON ROAD.

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you the Annual Report for this parish. I need scarcely remind you that my appointment as Medical Officer of Health dates from January last; and that consequently my personal supervision extends only to the three months ending March 25th, 1876.

It was my wish, and the Sanitary Committee were willing, that this report should be for the year ending December, 1876; but, upon inquiry, I found that, by the 25th and 26th Victoria, cap. 102, sec. 43, Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health are required to present the Annual Report in the month of June. I must, therefore, at the commencement of my task, crave your kind indulgence for the meagre dimensions and many short-comings of this, my first report.

The Vital Statistics, which are appended, are based upon the quarterly printed returns of the Registrar General; those for the months of January, February, and March, which are somewhat more detailed, have for their foundation the weekly returns from the same authority. They are not so full as I could wish, the returns alluded to extending only to the principal zymotic diseases, and one or two others.

In former years, each Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health was supplied, weekly, by the Registrar General with the particulars of all births and deaths occurring in his district. Last year, however, notice was given that, for the future, the weekly returns would not be forwarded, and that, if the various local authorities still required those returns, they could have them by paying the District Registrars at the

rate of twopence for each entry. The matter was brought before the Vestry, and they, considering such charge unreasonable, declined to pay. Most of the Metropolitan Vestries have, however, now made arrangements with the Local Registrars, and their Medical Officers are supplied with those particulars, which are so necessary for the carrying on of their duties. Mr. Cross's Act, indeed, must remain almost a dead letter, so far as this parish is concerned, as there is no possibility of ascertaining the locality of unhealthy areas, unless systematic returns of sickness or deaths are supplied to the Medical Officer.

Since this Report was commenced, I am happy to state, the Vestry have so far relaxed the previous resolution, that immediate information is, for the future, to be given by the registrars to the sanitary authority, of all deaths from Infectious Fever, Small Pox, and Diarrhoea. This will be of immense assistance to us, as sanitary defects will be detected, and disinfection and cleansing carried out without loss of time.

POPULATION.

As census enumerations are only held in this country once in ten years, there is considerable difficulty in forming correct estimates of population; this unquestionably detracts from the value of death rates. The most approved method for estimating population is the one pursued by the Registrar General, which, however, gives an approximate result only.

This method is to add to the population, as enumerated at the last census, a tenth of the difference between that number and the number obtained at the previous census, for each year that has elapsed since the last census, and a fortieth of that difference for each odd quarter.

It is now exactly five years since the last census was taken, in April, 1871. The population of Bethnal Green was then 120,200. In 1861 it amounted only to 105,101; this is an increase in the ten years of 15,099, and is nearly the same as that which took place in the ten years 1851-61—so that we may safely assume that the rate of increase has been maintained since the last enumeration in 1871. I therefore

estimate the population of Bethnal Green in round numbers at 128,000.

Bethnal Green contains an area of 755 acres, and 17,945 houses : this gives a population of 169·5 persons to the acre, and an average of 7·1 persons to each house. The number of persons to an acre for the whole of London being 46·3.

By the New Registration Act, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1875, some alterations were made in the system of registering both births and deaths. All parents are now required, under penalty, to attend at the office of the Local Registrar and give personal information respecting the births of their children, within forty-two days, or else to send a notice to the Registrar to attend at the house of the informant. In former years people have neglected to register their children's births, for the purpose of evading the Vaccination Act; this they can no longer do without subjecting themselves to a penalty.

With respect to deaths, medical men are now compelled, under a heavy penalty, to furnish certificates of death in all cases attended by them. It is probable that, by the operation of this Act, additional accuracy will be obtained in statistics of births and deaths. The total number of deaths during the year from all causes was 3020, against 3142 in 1874-5 ; the number of births during the same period being 5255, against 5152 in the previous year. This is shown in a tabular form below :—

	1874-5.	1875-6.
Total Births	5152	5255
Total Deaths	3142	3020
Excess of Births over Deaths	2010	2235

It will thus be seen that, although the population is greater, the deaths have diminished, and the births have increased. The difference between this year and last, of the excess of births over deaths, being 225 in favour of the current year.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases during the year have been 598, against 573 for last year—the increase will be seen, from the subjoined table, to be owing to the deaths from Whooping Cough and Measles; the deaths from Fever of all kinds, however, shewing a marked diminution, and there being only one death in the year from Small Pox, as was also the case in the previous year. This is a most satisfactory proof that our indefatigable Vaccination Officer, Mr. Winter, performs his duties in a most praiseworthy manner.

	1874-5.	1875-6.
Small Pox	1	1
Measles	25	90
Scarlet Fever	193	127
Diphtheria	5	14
Whooping Cough	151	184
Fever	68	51
Diarrhœa	124	119
Cholera	6	12
	573	598

It will be seen from the tables at the end of this Report that the number of deaths in the March quarter exceeds that of any other, both in Bethnal Green and also for the whole of London: this, however, is in accordance with the usual experience. Of the zymotic class, Whooping Cough caused the greatest number of deaths, 72 having occurred in Bethnal Green from this disease alone; most of these were in the "Hackney Road" and "Green" districts, the numbers being respectively 23 and 26, against 12 and 11 in the "Church" and "Town."

Of this disease it may be remarked that it is most peculiar as to contagion. It cannot be isolated; the precise mode in which it spreads is quite unknown; no precautions seem practically efficient to ward it off; the disease spreads, not by contact or absolute propinquity,

but to the children about and within hearing. The disease is clearly zymotic, and happens but once in a lifetime; still, the peculiar cough is very apt to recur just as one hopes it has disappeared.

The predisposition to Whooping Cough, however, seems to be augmented by Catarrh; it is therefore advisable at such times as the present, when this disease is epidemic, to protect children with the utmost care from taking cold, and to treat the most simple Catarrh with the same solicitude and precaution with which, in Cholera times, we treat ordinary Diarrhoea, and look upon it as dangerous.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE.

The deaths during the year from all causes were 3020, being at the rate of 23·4 per thousand persons living, or one death in every 42·6 of the population; while the mortality for the whole of London for the same period was 23·1. I have calculated the mortality for the whole of London and for Bethnal Green for each quarter, and show them in contrast below:—

	London.	Bethnal Green.
June Quarter, 1875	21·9	22·0
September do.	21·5	23·5
December do.	24·3	23·4
March Quarter, 1876	24·7	25·2

The number of deaths from zymotic diseases has been 598, or at the rate of 4·6 per thousand, one person in every 213·3 having succumbed to one of this class of diseases—the corresponding rate for London being 4·1.

The following table shows the percentage of each one on the total number of deaths from the different zymotic diseases:—

Small Pox	0·16 per cent., or 1 in 598 deaths.
Measles	15·00 " " 6·66 "
Scarlatina	21·16 " " 4·72 "
Diphtheria	2·33 " " 42·85 "
Whooping Cough	30·66 " " 3·26 "
Fever	8·05 " " 11·76 "
Cholera	2·00 " " 50·00 "
Diarrhoea	19·83 " " 5·04 "

These tables show that the death rate for the district is slightly in excess, both for zymotic and other diseases, over the average rate for the whole of London. I trust we shall see this reversed at some future period.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE.

The births during the year were 5255, being at the rate of 41·0 per thousand living, or one to every 24·3 of the population—the rate for the whole of London in the corresponding period being 35·8, a difference of 5·0 per thousand. It cannot be said that Bethnal Green is not a prolific neighbourhood. Of these 5255 children born in the parish, 878 died before attaining the age of one year; that is, at the rate of 167·07 per thousand children born, or one child out of every 5·9 brought into the world dies before attaining the age of twelve months—the corresponding rate for the whole of the metropolis being 158·8. This mortality, both for London and Bethnal Green, is very much in excess of what it should be, and is, I believe, in a great measure, attributable to the extreme ignorance prevalent amongst mothers of the proper diet for young children.

Dr. West, in his “Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood,” says:—

“The infant whose mother refuses to perform towards it a mother’s part, or who by accident, disease, or death, is deprived of the food that nature destined for it, too often languishes and dies. Such children you may see with no fat to give plumpness to their limbs; no red particles in their blood to impart a healthy hue to their skin; their face wearing in infancy the lineaments of age; their voice a constant wail; their whole aspect an embodiment of woe. But give to such children the food that nature destined for them, the mournful cry will cease; the face will assume a look of content; by degrees, the features of infancy will disclose themselves; the limbs will grow round; the skin, pure red and white; and when at length we hear the merry laugh of babyhood, it seems almost as if the little sufferer of some weeks before must have been a changeling;—and this the real child brought back from fairyland.”

Nature has provided a special food which contains in itself every element necessary for the development and growth of the new-born infant—milk, and more especially mothers’ milk; the food to which I allude also contains these elements in such a form as to be most readily digested and assimilated by the delicate organs of the infant. Assuredly, then, we cannot improve upon nature, and if we attempt to

substitute farinaceous food for milk, we shall certainly do wrong. Indeed, until the eighth month, the child is absolutely incapable of digesting anything but milk; and though a child fed upon a mess of boiled bread, rusks, corn flour, or any other "patent" rubbish of a like nature, will appear satisfied, yet it is simply from the fact of its stomach being mechanically distended by what, for purposes of nutrition, might just as well be so much sawdust and water. A great many deaths are registered as owing to "dentition." Now, it must not be forgotten that this is a perfectly natural process, and in a healthy, properly-fed child should cause little or no constitutional disturbance. But whatever be the character of the illness from which the poor child is suffering—especially if it should happen that at the same time a tooth be about to pierce the gum—it is at once assumed by the parents that the cause of the disease is dentition. A messenger is immediately despatched to the nearest druggist for "teething" powders, and the poor little child's intestinal tube is raked out with calomel. Now, I am firmly persuaded that what is put down to teething is really (in many instances) owing to farinaceous food; convulsions, and other derangements of the system, being more frequently due to the presence of undigested food in the stomach and intestines, than any other cause.

COW HOUSES.

A considerable amount of attention has been devoted to the milk supply of the parish. The whole of the cow houses have been carefully inspected, defects pointed out, and improvements suggested. Annexed to this report is a list of the cow sheds of the parish, with short notes of the condition in which each was found at the period of my visit. Unfortunately our powers extend to the licensed cow keepers only. We have no control whatever over the milk sellers who obtain their milk from the country. Milk is brought up in cans by the night trains, and carried by the retailers to their own premises, where it often remains for many hours. These premises are frequently dirty little shops, or back kitchens (probably having an untrapped drain in some corner), and close to the rooms in which the families

live, members of which may possibly be suffering from some contagious disease. Thus there is no security whatever that the milk may not be the vehicle by which disease may spread. Now, milk is a highly complex organic fluid, the constituents of which are closely analogous to those of the human body: thus it may serve for the development and multiplication of disease germs. We know from sad experience that water will carry the germs of cholera and enteric fever; and so certainly will milk. Indeed, so absorbent is this fluid that it is customary in some places when game is hung to acquire its peculiar flavour, to place a pan of milk upon the floor of the larder. This takes up the effluvium, and becomes itself so foul in one night that cats and dogs will not touch it.

Recent experiences at Eagley, Bath, and Burnley, seem to prove that when epidemics are spread through the agency of milk, they are particularly virulent.

In short, milk can be the vehicle of contagion in three ways: 1st, by direct communication of the contagion, either by the water used for purposes of adulteration, or by the vessels in which it is stored being cleansed with impure water; 2nd, by the absorption of the contagion by the exposure of the milk to deleterious gases; 3rd, the milk itself may be bad as the secretion of diseased cows. In a late number of the *Lancet*, the following article occurs referring to this subject:—

“The ease with which milk receives and carries infection is illustrated by the absolute and well-known necessity for purity of air and perfect cleanliness in dairy operations. With this knowledge before us, it is impossible to help asking why dairies are not placed under inspection? Public houses, slaughter houses, common lodging houses, and alkali works, are all under inspection, with manifest advantage to the public, and with no real injury to the owners. The respectable dairyman would have nothing to fear, and would suffer no inconvenience from the occasional visits of an inspector, and his customers would be saved from a terrible risk. In large towns, special officers must, of course, be appointed, while in rural districts the work could be done by the sanitary inspector. We believe the result of such a reform would be an important diminution in zymotic diseases, for it is becoming evident that milk is responsible for a great deal more of this kind of mischief than is commonly supposed. For one epidemic traced to milk, there are probably many which attract less attention, but to which, if closely studied, a similar origin might be assigned.”

The whole subject has recently been under discussion by the Society of Medical Officers of Health. The subjoined rules embody the sanitary principles which this Society would desire to see enforced.

Dr. Vinen and Professor Corfield, in their circular, remark :—

“There is at present no power to make bye-laws on the subject; but, in the expectation of early legislation conferring such power, the principles desirable to be observed are here drawn up in the form of bye-laws. Meanwhile, until the power of framing bye-laws is given, the subjoined regulations will serve to indicate the conditions the society considers should be taken into account by sanitary authorities and magistrates, who are concerned in the licensing of cow houses in London and other towns.

“The proposed rules are divided into two classes; the one class comprising those regulations which in the Society’s opinion are proper to be insisted on in all cases; the other class comprising those regulations which the Society regards as desirable to be enforced in all new cow sheds and dairies, but on which it would not be expedient to insist in the case of all cow sheds and dairies at present established.”

CLASS I.

METROPOLITAN COW SHEDS AND DAIRIES.

1. Every cow shed shall be properly lighted and ventilated by louvred sky or side lights.
2. Every person occupying a cow shed shall cause the inner walls to be covered with hard, smooth, impervious material to the height of 5 feet at the least from the floor, and the doors and other wood work, excepting the divisions between the stalls, to be thoroughly well painted.
3. Every person occupying a cow shed shall cause it to be well paved with asphalte, iron-stone bricks, or flag stones, set in cement, on a bed of concrete, and laid with a proper slope and channel towards a gulley, which shall be situated outside the shed, and which shall be properly trapped and connected with the public sewer by an adequate drain of glazed pipes.
4. Every person occupying a cow shed shall cause it to be provided with a trough manger, constructed of some hard impervious material, and sufficiently sloped to allow it to be readily cleansed by flushing.
5. Every person occupying a cow shed shall cause it to be provided with an adequate and properly constructed receptacle, made of impervious material, for the supply of water, which shall be closely covered, and provided with an overflow or warning pipe unconnected with any drain; the receptacle to be so placed that the bottom thereof shall not be less than 6 feet above the floor level. The water to be of good quality, and to be procured from a public water company, where practicable. (The use of shallow-well water should be strictly prohibited).

6. Every person occupying a cow shed shall provide a proper place for the storage of fodder, and, if brewer's grains be used as food, a covered receptacle made of impervious material for the storage of the grains shall be provided, such receptacle to be situated outside the cow shed, to be properly drained, and to be sub-divided into two parts by a partition, so that each part may be thoroughly cleansed in turn, and be kept free from any offensive smell.
7. Every person occupying a cow shed shall provide a proper covered place or receptacle outside the shed for the reception of dung and other refuse; the bottom thereof to be constructed of flag-stones or cement laid on concrete, and the sides to be constructed of flag-stones, or brick lined with cement.
8. Every person occupying a cow shed shall cause all needful work to the premises to be forthwith done and executed, and shall not allow any alteration to be made in respect of the paving, drainage, water supply, or ventilation to or in the premises without the consent of the local sanitary authority.
9. No person occupying a cow shed shall allow any water closet, privy, cesspool, or urinal, to be within, or to communicate directly with such cow shed.
10. No person occupying a cow shed shall allow any inhabited room, or workshop, to be situated over it on any pretext whatever.
11. Every person occupying a cow shed shall keep in it only such number of cows as shall be specified on his licence; the space for each cow shall not be less than 800 cubic feet: no height of the shed in excess of 16 feet shall be taken into account in estimating the cubic space. The stalls for single cows shall not be less than 4 feet in width, and a double stall for two cows shall not be less than 7 feet 6 inches in width. The stall partitions shall not extend in front beyond the front line of the manger, and shall leave a clear open space above the manger.
12. Every person occupying a cow shed shall cause the inner walls, and every part of the premises, to be kept thoroughly clean and in good order and repair at all times; and shall cause the inner surface of the roof and of the upper portions of the walls to be thoroughly washed with quicklime at least once in every quarter, viz., in the months of January, April, July, and October, and the wood-work of the stalls at least once in every four weeks.
13. Every person occupying a cow shed shall cause it to be thoroughly flushed and cleansed twice every day, viz., before 9 a.m. and after 4 p.m.; and the yard to be cleansed at least once every day.
14. Every person occupying a cow shed shall cause all dung manure to be removed daily in a properly constructed vehicle, before 8 a.m., or where not more than four cows are kept, every other day.
15. No person occupying a cow shed shall allow it to be used for any purpose other than that for which it is licensed, or shall keep or permit to be kept therein any fowl, or any pig, horse, dog, or any other animal except cattle.
16. Every person occupying a cow shed shall give notice in writing within twenty-four hours to the local sanitary authority, of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease amongst his cows, and shall cause all diseased cows to be milked on to the ground.

17. Every person occupying a cow shed shall give twenty-four hours' notice to the local sanitary authority of his intention to remove from the shed any cow for the purpose of being slaughtered for the food of man.
18. No person occupying a cow shed shall allow any person suffering from an infectious disease, or living in a house where such disease exists, to enter the cow shed or dairy, or in any way to assist in the conduct of the business, during the continuance of such disease, or until all danger of the spread of infection shall have ceased, and every infected room and article shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health of the district. The occupier shall give immediate notice in writing to the medical officer of health of the district of the existence of any such infectious disease.
19. Every person occupying a cow shed or a dairy shall provide for use therein a sufficient number of receptacles made of non-absorbent materials for the reception, storage, and delivery of milk, and shall cause them to be at all times kept thoroughly cleansed and purified; and shall cause all milk to be removed without delay from the cow shed, and shall not add to milk any substance for the purpose of altering its colour.
20. Every person occupying a cow shed shall cause all the cows therein to be curried and cleansed every day, and to be well fed on sound, sweet, and wholesome food, and to be provided with good water at all necessary times. Distiller's wash shall not be used as food for the cows.
21. Every occupier of a cow shed or a dairy shall allow any member of the local sanitary authority, in addition to all other persons lawfully entitled to admission, to have free access to every part of the business premises at all reasonable hours.
22. Penalty Clause. (N.B.—The penalty for selling the milk of diseased cows should be heavy, even to the extent of giving magistrates the power of imprisonment.)

CLASS II.

REGULATIONS FOR NEW COW SHEDS AND DAIRIES.

23. Every new cow shed shall be a detached building, situate in its own yard, and not within 20 feet of any inhabited building, and shall be provided with a paved passage behind the manger at least three feet in width.
24. Every new cow shed shall be provided with a quarantine shed, effectually separated from the cow shed, for the reception of cows newly brought on the premises; and such cows shall be kept in quarantine for a period of twenty-one days before removing them into the cow shed.
25. Every occupier of a cow shed shall provide a shed to be called the "Infirmary," which shall be effectually separated from the cow shed, for the reception of cows suffering from contagious disease, and such cows shall be placed and kept therein until recovery, removal, or death takes place.

26. Every dairy shall be well paved with asphalte, iron-stone bricks, or flag-stones, laid on concrete, and set in cement; the inner walls and all woodwork shall be covered with hard, smooth, impervious material to the height of six feet from the ground. The dairy shall have no direct communication with any inhabited dwelling room, and there shall not be within it any drain or other communication with a sewer, nor any water closet or privy within or contiguous to it. The dairy shall, at all times, be kept clean, and in good order and repair, and shall not be used for any other purpose than that for which it is licensed.
27. Every dairy shall be provided with a sufficient number of tables of slate, marble, galvanized iron, or other impervious material, for the reception of the vessels containing milk, all of which shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed every morning and evening after the milk shall have been sent out.
28. Any person who shall make application to the local sanitary authority for sanction to establish anew the business of a dairyman, shall furnish with such application a plan of the premises and sections of the building in which it is proposed to carry on such business, drawn to the scale of a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to the foot, and showing the provision made, or proposed to be made, for the drainage, lighting, ventilation, and water supply of the same; and shall also furnish a key-plan of the locality, showing the buildings and streets within 100 yards of the premises, drawn to the scale of five feet to the mile.
29. Penalty Clause.

Definition of Terms.—Throughout and for the purposes of these bye-laws, “the premises” shall include all the premises used for the business of a dairyman; “cow shed” shall mean that portion of the premises wherein cows are stalled or kept; “dairy” shall mean that portion of the premises which is used for the storage and for the vending or sale of milk; “occupier” shall be construed to mean the person owning, renting, or holding, or rated for premises where the business of a dairyman is carried on; and “dairyman” shall mean any and every person whose business is the keeping of cows for the production of milk, or whose sole or chief business is the vending or sale of milk for food of man.

I find that in the parish of Bethnal Green there are 47 licensed cow sheds, containing, at the period of my visit, 534 cows, and managed by 46 persons. Very few indeed were in such condition as to be reported “good,” irregularities as to paving and drainage prevailing in most. In many, the water-supply arrangements were of the worst description, two being supplied by surface wells, one by an underground tank, and several from cisterns over closets, having direct communication with the sewer by means of waste pipes.

With respect to the two wells, one is on the premises of Mr. Richards, of Cambridge Heath road. The barrel of the pump, in this case, is only nine feet from the dung pit, and though the latter is

well constructed and lined with cement throughout, there is no certainty that percolation of excrementitious matter should not take place into the well. This might easily be an unsuspected source of danger to the customers of the dairy, which is one of the largest and best conducted in the parish.

The other well is in Sclater street, on the premises of Mr. Jones. In this case the pump is fifteen feet from the dung pit, which is of very ordinary construction, and the liquid portion of the manure may easily (and very probably does) find its way into the well.

The water from both of these wells has been frequently submitted to a careful microscopical examination. Each specimen, after standing for twenty-four hours in a tall glass jar, gave a considerable deposit, which, upon examination, was found to consist of the débris of animal and vegetable life, with numerous ciliated infusorial forms, the presence of which (in the opinion of most authorities) is proof conclusive of sewage contamination. I should strongly advise that specimens be submitted to Dr. Tidy for chemical analysis, and should his opinion confirm mine, proceedings could be taken to cause both these wells to be closed, as being injurious to health.

The next dairy to which I have specially to refer is that of Mr. Mansfield, of 7½, Digby street. I will here simply transcribe my report upon the matter to the sanitary committee:—

“The cow house is a shed at the end of a large yard, the said yard being used as a shoot for dust and vegetable refuse from Mile End parish. This had not (at the time of my visit) been removed for the past two months, and its condition may be more readily imagined than described. The cow shed is sufficiently large and lofty, but has no windows, only some small gratings. The temperature (though it was a very cold day) was extremely high, and the ventilation simply *nil*. The paving of the shed is uneven, and the drain choked. There is no dung pit, the dust heap in the yard being used for the purpose. The paving of the outside yard is very uneven. The water is on the constant supply, a large iron tank being used for storage, the sides of which are covered with confervoid growth. This water, however, is not used for the cows: they are supplied with distiller's wash instead. Mr. Mansfield keeps one pig.”

My recommendation to the committee was to the effect, that Mr. Mansfield should be allowed the option of giving up either his dust business or his dairy, as the conjunction of the two upon the same premises is most dangerous to the public health.

List of Cow Houses in the Parish.

Name of Owner.	Address.	No. of Cows.	Conditions as to			Remarks.
			Paving.	Ventilation.	Drainage.	
Richards, Jonathan M.	381, Cambridge road	42	Good	Good	Good	The arrangements of this dairy are excellent, with the exception of the water supply, which is from a well on the premises.
James, William Thomas	The Oval	26	Good	Good	Good	
Lockyer, John Henry	8, Minerva street	6	Bad	Fair	Defective	Dung pit of bad construction.
Reeve, William	Gloucester street	8	Uneven	Good	Defective	
Jones, Daniel	Columbia road	20	Defective	Fairly good ..	Good	Arrangement of W.C. bad.
Boakes, William	Columbia road	12	Good, except outside yard	Good	Good	
Harris, James George	20, Hassard street	20	Defective	Good	Defective	Place dirty.
Havard, H.	Gibraltar walk	14	Defective	Fairly good ..	Good	
Robinson, David	Squirries street	8	Good	Good	Good	Place altogether in bad condition. Only used occasionally.
Powell, John	64, Squirries street	16	Good, except outside yard	Good	Good	
Edwards, John	Mount street	15	Good	Good	Good	Place dirty.
Cockerell, William	4, Boundary street	7	Fairly good ..	Fairly good ..	Defective	
Ward, Joseph	31, Austin street	8	Good	Good	Good	Place altogether in bad condition. Only used occasionally.
Madams, Emma	23, Old Castle street	2	Bad	Defective	Imperfect	
Edwards, Thomas and David	5, Virginia row	13	Good	Good	Good	Place altogether in bad condition. Only used occasionally.
Harrington, Thomas	13, Gibraltar walk	4	Good	Good	Good	
North, William	18, Blythe street	4	Bad	Fairly good ..	Bad	Place altogether in bad condition. Only used occasionally.
Moore, James	389, Bethnal Green road ..	None	Fairly good ..	Fairly good ..	Defective	
Moore, David	42, Cheshire street	None	Defective	Good	Good	Place altogether in bad condition.
Mann, James .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NAME	ADDRESS	NO.	CONDITION	FAIRLY GOOD	DEFECTIVE	REMARKS
Moss, John	3, Essex street	5	Defective	Fairly good ..	Fairly good ..	Dung pit badly constructed.
Bunn, John	35, Lisbon street.....	11	Fairly good ..	Good	Defective	Underground tank used for storing water; very bad arrangement.
Bogos, George	15, Norfolk street	6	Fairly good ..	Fairly good ..	Fairly good ..	Water supply from cistern over
Rees, William	Summerfield street.....	2	Defective	Bad	Bad	W.C., waste pipe of which communicates with same.
Chamberlain, William.....	81, Brady street	2	Fairly good ..	Fairly good ..	Bad	
Holloway, William	25, Arundel street	None	Defective	Fairly good ..	Defective	Dung pit of bad construction.
Seaward, John	2, Ann's place	2	Fairly good ..	Fairly good ..	Defective	Cows look particularly well cared for.
Meredith, Evan	32, Edward street	18	Good	Good	Good	
Hill, William	46, Edward street	12	Defective	Good	Defective	Water supply from well in yard.
Jones, Evan	100, Sclater street	9	Good	Bad	Good	
Petit, William	9, Club row	3	Good	Good	Good	
Petit, William	24, Bacon street	12	Defective	Fairly good ..	Good	Dung pit of bad construction.
Hodges, William M.....	34 ^B , Green street, and Digby street	80	Uneven	Good	Good	
Mansfield, William	7 ¹ / ₂ , Digby street	16	Defective	Bad	Bad	Yard used as a dust shoot for Mile End Parish.
Griffiths, Humphrey.....	6, Warley street	14	Good	Good	Good	
Jones, Edward	Hamilton road.....	11	Fairly good ..	Good	Good	
Elliott, John	Roman road	21	Good	Good	Good	
Wright, Thomas	Bridge Wharf, Old Ford road	6	Fairly good ..	Good	Good	
Champness Brothers.....	5, Russia lane	9	Bad	Good	Good	Very short of room: shed too small for number of cows kept.
Mott, Ephraim	Russia lane	Not used	Bad	Imperfect	Bad	Whole place in a very dilapidated condition.
Day, Thomas Hanchard	21, West street	39	Good	Bad	Good	Cow shed too low: loft overhead should be abolished.
Skinner, Frederick	18, Prospect place	4	Defective	Good	Good	
Bailey, Mary	17, Coventry street.....	None	Defective	Defective	Defective	
Wisby, Samuel	87, Railway arch, Three Colt's lane	None	Defective	Defective	Fair	
Farrow, James	479, Bethnal Green road	1	Bad	Good	Good	Water supply from cistern over
Griffiths, John	23, Temple street.....	4	Defective	Defective	Good	W.C., waste pipe of which communicates with same.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These are now under the control of the Metropolitan Board of Works. They have, however, been frequently visited, and require no special remark. The following is a list of them :—

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Attwell, Orlando Thomas	278, Hackney road.
Baker, W.	144, Brick lane.
Butcher, William	3, Burgin terrace, Grove road.
Button, Edward	326, Hackney road.
Chase, Walter	397, Hackney road.
Corbett, Robert	152, Brick lane.
Dupuy, William	218, Green street.
Emblem, Elizabeth	112, Bethnal Green road.
Field, Thomas	482, Bethnal Green road.
Goram, John James	515, Hackney road.
Green, Joseph Abbott	226, Hackney road.
Gregory, George	291, Cambridge road.
Groves, Catherine	146, Brick lane.
Harris, John William	479, Cambridge road.
Kingston, Ann	360, Bethnal Green road.
Lisenden, John	1, Essex street, Cambridge road.
Long, John	2, Essex street, Cambridge road.
Mason, George	416, Bethnal Green road.
Mazengarb, George	47, Green street.
Meadway, George	354, Bethnal Green road.
Morris, H. J.	202, Hackney road.
Morris, James	232, Green street.
Payne, John	125, Brick lane.
Pollard, James	224, Bethnal Green road.
Proye, Joseph	156, Hackney road.
Read, James	274, Bethnal Green road.
Robinson, Frederick	17, Cambridge road.
Rolfe, Robert	25, Cambridge road.
Simons, Samuel	21, Roman road.
Turpin, Esther	2, Old Ford road.
Watson, William	470, Bethnal Green road.
Wragg, John Henry	274, Bethnal Green road.
Wright, William	31, Lisbon street.
Youdan, George	53, Green street.

WATER SUPPLY.

The East London Water Works Company are gradually extending the constant supply over the whole of the parish. When this is com-

pleted, a great source of danger will be removed, as an intermittent water supply most certainly conduces to the spread of zymotic disease.

In all houses inspected the water supply arrangements are invariably noted, and in many instances found to be defective—foul cisterns and water butts being the rule. In many cases the butt (without any cover) is placed alongside an overflowing dust bin; in others, the cisterns are placed over closets, and when this is the case the waste pipes usually communicate with the sewer. In one house in Hill street, where there have been a number of cases of scarlet fever, we found the water stored in a very dirty butt, which, at the time of my visit, contained cabbage stalks, tobacco pipes, mussel shells, and one live fish.

MORTUARY.

The question of providing a mortuary has been repeatedly under consideration by the sanitary committee. There are two sites proposed—one the old watch house in Church row (now used as a temporary mortuary), and the other the crypt under St. John's Church. I subjoin my report on the latter to the Vestry :—

“On the 1st of March, I carefully examined the crypt of St. John's Church, Bethnal Green. I have also seen the plans and specifications of the intended mortuary, and am of opinion that they could be carried out without in any way endangering the health of the congregation, or inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The situation and nature of the vaults are, in my opinion, eminently adapted to the purpose in view, the solidity of the building being such as to entirely preclude the possibility of any noxious emanations ascending to the superstructure.”

Signed, &c.

The sanitary committee visited the Shoreditch mortuary, which has been recently erected in the churchyard, and were very pleased with the arrangements, which are of the very best description, and which we cannot do better than take for our model.

Unfortunately, however, the site for our future mortuary remains unsettled, no progress having been made. The matter should, however, not be allowed to rest. We may at any time have an epidemic upon us, which would find us utterly unprepared with any adequate provision.

Mr. J. W. Burrows informs me that during the year 1875-6, eighteen bodies have been removed and placed in our temporary mortuary in Church row.

[Since the printing of this report was commenced, a joint meeting of the Sanitary and Works Committees has been held. The matter was carefully discussed, and it was resolved that the rector should be invited to confer with the committee upon the subject, with a view to the conversion of the old watch house in Church Row into a mortuary. Mr. Hansard met us in the most kindly and courteous spirit, withdrew his former objections, and entered heartily into the subject with us. Accompanied by Mr. Hansard, the committee visited the watch house, and after completing the inspection, resolved that Mr. Mundy be requested to prepare amended plans and specifications for the conversion of the building into a mortuary. There is, then, a prospect of this much vexed question being speedily settled, and that Bethnal Green will be as well provided with mortuary accommodation as any of the neighbouring parishes.]

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Early in the year, feeling that we did not receive sufficient information as to cases of infectious disease occurring in the district, I obtained permission from the Sanitary Committee to send round a circular to the medical men of the neighbourhood, of which the following is a copy :—

“Dear Sir,—As it is of vital importance that cases of fever, &c., occurring in the parish should be known to the sanitary authorities, may I request, as a personal favour, that you would furnish me with the particulars of any cases amongst your own patients; more especially where, either from neglect or want of means, proper sanitary measures, such as you would yourself recommend, are not likely to be carried out. In order to save you as much trouble as possible, I enclose some stamped and directed forms, and remain, &c.”

I am sorry to say, I have not received much information from this source at present.

By the recent resolution of the Vestry, previously referred to, we shall receive immediate notice of all deaths from infectious disease from the registrars. The following paragraph appeared in a recent number of the *Lancet* :—

“We understand that the corporation of a large provincial town are about to memorialise the Local Government Board for an amendment of the Public Health Act, 1875, which shall provide for the communication without delay to the medical officer of health of every case of small pox, scarlet fever, typhus, or typhoid, occurring within his district; the duty of making such communication to be made compulsory

upon the occupier of the house in which the infected person lies ; the medical man in attendance, if any, being further bound to report the case, through the occupier, to the medical officer of health ; provision to be made for remunerating the practitioner for preparing such a return. An amendment of the Act to a somewhat similar effect has been before suggested."

SHOOTING RUBBISH.

Mr. Lapworth reports that several carmen have been summoned at Worship street Police Court, and fined forty shillings each, for unlawfully shooting rubbish upon the public carriageway, to the great danger of the public, and contrary to the Act of Parliament.

This has had the effect, for the time being, of putting a stop to the dangerous practices which had, in several instances, been attended with accident.

UN SOUND MEAT.

A quantity of unsound meat was seized by Inspector Lapworth at the shop of a tradesman in Brick lane. It was taken to the Police Court, condemned by the presiding magistrate, and ordered to be destroyed. It was not exposed for sale at the time of the seizure, and the tradesman in question stated, he did not know the meat to be unsound at the time of purchase. The Sanitary Committee decided that, under the circumstances, no further action should be taken.

Unsound articles of food are frequently brought to me, in which cases (following the practice of my predecessor), I give a certificate as to the condition in which the article is, and usually hear no more of the matter, the parties arranging the affair amongst themselves.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The reports of the three Sanitary Inspectors—Mr. J. W. Burrows, Mr. W. W. Burrows, and Mr. J. Lapworth—give the following results :—

Houses inspected.....	5,357
Notices served	1,957
Summonses issued	82

Work executed in compliance with Notices served :—

Houses and premises cleansed and purified	1,090
Cases in which defective drainage has been remedied ..	906
Closets cleansed and purified	1,072
Urinals cleansed and flushed	96
Closet accommodation provided	6
Removals of accumulations of dust, manure, and other offensive matter	7,363
Animals removed in consequence of being a nuisance, or kept in a condition injurious to public health	55
Fever cases attended to	93

I have much pleasure in reporting most favourably upon the manner in which the inspectors perform their duties, which are of a sufficiently disagreeable and multifarious nature. Every help and assistance in their power has been freely given me, for which I take this opportunity of thanking them.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The following is the Medical Report for the year 1875 :—

IN-PATIENTS.

Patients under treatment on the 1st January, 1875	99
Admitted since	708—807
Remaining under treatment on the 31st December, 1875	107
Total under treatment during the year	700
Of these there have been—More or less relieved	644
Died	56

Patients admitted from the opening of the Wards, in 1855, to the 31st December 1875	10,981
Average number resident throughout the year	76

OUT-PATIENTS.

Under treatment on the 1st January, 1875	1,156
Admitted since	14,169
Remaining under treatment on the 31st December, 1875	15,325
	1,094
	14,231
Patients admitted from the opening of the Institution, in 1848, to the 31st December, 1875	252,207
Average attendance of Out-Patients each week	1,210.

QUEEN ADELAIDE'S DISPENSARY.—The following is the Medical Report of the Charity for the year ending December 31st, 1875:—

New Patients have been admitted, who have had advice and medicine at the Dispensary, or at their own homes	2,727
Have been visited at their own homes	756
Have been discharged cured	1,159
Ditto relieved	966
Have died	39
Were still under medical treatment in the last week of December, 1875..	289
The total number of patients' attendances during 1875 has been.....	20,613

PAUPER ILLNESS.

The following is the number of new cases attended during the year by the District Medical Officers:—

Quarter ending.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March, 1876.
District No. 1.—Mr. Massingham ..	152	132	144	145
" " 2.—Dr. Welch	260	207	236	237
" " 3.—Dr. Richards	137	81	102	91
" " 4.—Mr. Defriez.....	119	129	131	116
" " 5.—Dr. Burgess	84	84	75	109
" " 6.—Dr. Sarvis	129	156	96	—
Mr. Owen	—	—	—	170
Total	881	789	784	868

NEW CASES ADMITTED INTO ST. MATTHEW'S INFIRMARY,
From March 25th, 1875, to March 25th, 1876:—

Quarter ending	New Cases.	Deaths.
Midsummer, 1875.....	393	69
Michaelmas, "	405	66
Christmas, "	433	82
Lady-day, 1876	473	90
Total	1,704	307

VACCINATION.

Return made to the Local Government Board on the 7th February, 1876, by the Vaccination Officer of the Parish, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered in his District from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875, inclusive :—

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned from 1st July, 1874, to June 30th, 1875.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox before the period of Vaccination.	Died before the period of Vaccination.	Postponed by Medical Certifi- cate.	Removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Not known, and removed to places which cannot be reached.	Default.—The majority of of these cases, from various causes, are unfit for vaccina- tion at present. Although they are not under medical treatment, the Officer deems it unadvisable to press the operation for a short period.
GREEN DISTRICT.....	1915	1492	2	—	218	9	10	180	4
HACKNEY ROAD DITTO ..	1308	1051	—	—	127	18	7	98	7
CHURCH DITTO.....	1095	865	—	—	143	6	5	64	12
TOWN DITTO	851	650	—	—	102	5	4	82	8
Total	5169	4058	2	—	590	38	26	424	31

SCAVENGING AND DUSTING.

I am sorry to say there seems to be great neglect in this department. In nearly all houses visited by us, in the course of our duties, we find overflowing dust bins, the occupiers complaining that they have repeatedly asked the dustmen to remove the accumulation, but without avail.

In conclusion, allow me to offer my sincere thanks to the members of the Sanitary Committee for their cordial support and valuable assistance in the performance of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE, M.D.

TABLE I.

Return of total Births and Deaths, and Deaths from some Zymotic and other causes, for the year ending April 1, 1876.

Quarter ending :	Total Births during the Quarter.	Total Deaths during the Quarter.	THE DEATHS REGISTERED INCLUDE :												
			DEATHS OF		DEATHS FROM										Deaths in Public Institutions.
			Infants under 1 year of age.	Persons aged 60 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.	Violence.	Inquest Cases.	
July 3, 1875.....	1276	707	197	109	..	28	18	3	60	8	2	17	31	75	94
October 2, 1875	1217	754	258	95	1	45	33	2	24	16	9	86	23	51	74
January 1, 1876	1341	750	191	148	..	13	55	4	28	12	1	12	21	75	113
April 1, 1876	1421	809	232	165	..	4	21	5	72	15	..	4	37	86	129
Total	5255	3020	878	517	1	90	127	14	184	51	12	119	112	287	410

