

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

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Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green,

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

PRESENTED TO BOARD.

11 JAN. 1878



ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT

OF

RECEIPT & EXPENDITURE

For the Year ending 25th March, 1877,

TOGETHER WITH

A Summary Statement of all Contracts entered into,

AND OF

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

ALSO, THE

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT BY VESTRY,

WITH A LIST OF ITS SEVERAL

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS,

LONDON:

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

1877.

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.

1.	AMES, Mr. THOMAS	...	...	77, Green street
3.	BAUGH, Mr. GEORGE	...	...	146, Green street
2.	BELLINGHAM, Mr. WALTER	...	...	23, Approach road
2.	ETRIDGE, Mr. JOSEPH	...	...	492, Bethnal Green road
1.	HALL, Mr. JOHN	...	...	334, Old Ford road
2.	HILDITCH, Mr. JAMES GEORGE	...	...	5, Rhoda terrace, Grove road
1.	JACKSON, Mr. HENRY	...	...	2, Lansdown terrace, Grove road
3.	KEMP, Mr. CORNELIUS	...	...	Ebenezer House, Wennington rd., Grove rd.
3.	PALMER, Mr. WILLIAM	...	...	Grove road
1.	RICHARDSON, Mr. WILLIAM	...	...	Bonner road
1.	RIPPIN, Mr. THOMAS HENRY	...	...	195, Green street
3.	STONELEY, Mr. FREDK. GEORGE	...	...	27, Green street
2.	WARD, Mr. EDWIN	...	...	13, East side, The Green
3.	WEBB, Mr. GEORGE SAMUEL	...	...	33, Old Ford road
2.	WRIGHT, Mr. THOMAS	...	...	17, Park terrace, Old Ford road.

WATSON, Mr. JOHN, 6, Sewardstone road East.—*Auditor.*

WEST WARD.

1.	CHILLINGWORTH, Mr. ROBT. JESSE	20, Mount street
2.	COLLINS, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS	... 40, Old Castle street
2.	DYER, Mr. WILLIAM	... 184, Bethnal Green road
3.	EWIN, Mr. ALFRED	... Columbia road
2.	FRANCIS, Mr. THOMAS WATSON	... 2, Hackney road
1.	GOULD, Mr. HENRY COLLINS	... 7, Gibraltar walk
3.	JACOBS, Mr. JOSEPH	... 27, Fournier street
1.	KEY, Mr. THOMAS	... 422, Brick lane
2.	NICHOLSON, Mr. GEORGE HENRY	... 124, Bethnal Green road
1.	PAYNE, Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK	... 180, Bethnal Green road
1.	PERRIN, Mr. WILLIAM	... 162, Hackney road
3.	RICHARDSON, Mr. JNO. C. BAILIFF	... 117, Brick Lane
2.	SCHMIDT, Dr. ALFRED E.	... 150, Bethnal Green road
3.	SMITHER, Mr. DANIEL	... 142, Hackney road
3.	THARP, Mr. WILLIAM ANTHONY	... 30, Hare street

MEAN, Mr. THOMAS, 409, Hackney road.—*Auditor.*

Years to
Serve.

NORTH WARD.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 3. | ATTWELL, Mr. ORLANDO THOMAS | ... | 278, Hackney road |
| 1. | BEALE, Mr. ROBERT | ... | 4, Victoria place, Oval, Hackney road |
| 3. | BISHOP, Mr. JAMES | ... | 35, Approach road |
| 2. | COOK, Mr. THOMAS | ... | 435, Hackney road |
| 2. | DRAKE, Mr. CHARLES | ... | 275, Cambridge road |
| 1. | EDWARDS, Mr. JAMES HENRY | ... | Elizabeth street |
| 1. | ENGLEBURTT, Mr. WILLIAM | ... | 371, Hackney road |
| 2. | EVERITT, Mr. THOMAS CHARLES | ... | 18, Sheldon place, Rushmead street |
| 3. | LUCKHURST, Mr. THOMAS | ... | 8, Providence place, Columbia road. |
| 2. | MILBOURN, Mr. JAMES | ... | 176, Columbia road |
| 3. | NORRIS, Mr. JOSEPH | ... | 220, Cambridge Road |
| 1. | SADLER, Mr. JOHN ROBERT | ... | 17, Wellington row |

HASLOP, Mr. THOMAS, 409, Hackney road.—*Auditor.*

SOUTH WARD.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-----|--|
| 2. | ABBOTT, Mr. JAMES | ... | 81, Approach road |
| 3. | AVENELL, Mr. WILLIAM JAMES | ... | 63, Squirries street |
| 3. | BAKER, Mr. WILLIAM HARDING | ... | 78, Approach road |
| 2. | BENSON, Mr. JOSEPH EATON | ... | 12, Menotti street |
| 2. | BEVEN, Mr. THOMAS | ... | King Edward road and Pollard row |
| 3. | COKE, The Rev. EDWARD FRANCIS | ... | The Vicarage, St. James the Great |
| 1. | COOK, Mr. JOHN | ... | 2, Old Bethnal Green road |
| 1. | FORREST, Mr. CHRISTOPHER | ... | 17, East side, Bethnal Green |
| 2. | GREEN, Mr. GEORGE | ... | Hollybush Gardens |
| 1. | LACEY, Mr. GEORGE | ... | 471, Bethnal Green road |
| 1. | LINK, Mr. JOHN DAVID | ... | 30, Weaver street |
| 2. | MEADWAY, Mr. GEORGE | ... | 354, Bethnal Green road |
| 3. | PEREIRA, Mr. HENRY | ... | 429, Bethnal Green road |
| 3. | WENTZELL, Mr. ANDREW | ... | Avenue House, Gore road, Victoria Park |
| 1. | WIGG, Mr. HERBERT VALLIANT | ... | 80, Approach road |

MITCHELL, Mr. JOSEPH, 303, Bethnal Green road.—*Auditor.*

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 HENRY GATHERCOLE, The Vestry Hall.

Assistant Surveyor.

Mr. JOHN ALFRED THARP, The Vestry Hall.

Collectors of Poor, General, and other Rates.

Mr. WILLIAM ISAAC SHENTON, 8, Charles terrace, Victoria Park.—*East Ward.*

Mr. HENRY LIEBRECHT, 35, Approach road, Victoria Park.—*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,	} The Vestry Hall.
Mr. WILLIAM WALTER BURROWS, and	
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, 1876, to the 25th day of March, 1877, 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 18th day of May, 1877.

(Signed) JOHN WATSON, }
THOMAS MEAN, } *Auditors.*

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

Abstract and Summary of Accounts from the 25th day of March, 1876, to the 25th day of March 1877.

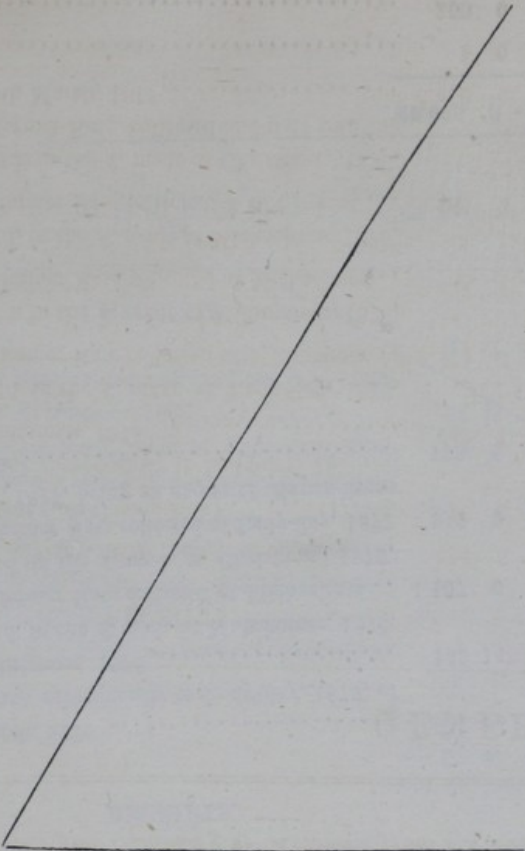
GENERAL RATE.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Lady-day, 1876	495	5	4
Goddard's Rents—Rent (less Commission)	19	0	8
Amount paid into Bank subsequently to Lady-day, 1876, of Rate made at Christmas, 1875	1,043	1	1
Amount of Rate at 7d. in the £, made at Lady-day, 1876, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Midsummer ..	7,874	6	11
Amount of Rate at 7d. in the £, made at Midsummer, 1876, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Michaelmas ..	7,983	1	8
Amount of Rate at 7d. in the £, made at Michaelmas, 1876, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Christmas	8,055	2	1
Amount of Rate at 7d. in the £, made at Christmas, 1876, and Arrears of former Rate collected and paid into the Bank on the 25th March, 1877	6,450	0	0
Scavenging Fines	1	0	0
New Streets	250	0	0

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Interest on Mortgages by late Paving Commissioners ..	491	13	11
Collectors' Poundage	626	9	0
Compensation Annuity to Collector of the late Paving Commission	29	18	9
Roads—Labour, Carting, Granite, Hard Core, Implements, &c.	4,830	17	8
Scavenging	6,437	7	4
Paving Repairs and Alterations	1,535	6	2
Lighting	4,059	15	1
Incidentals—Parliamentary Agents and Petty Disburse- ments	499	13	7
Watering—Repairs to Stand Posts, &c., and for Water ..	308	9	0
One Year's Rent of Wharf, less Tax	29	13	9
Part of Principal of a Mortgage for £3000 granted by late Paving Commissioners	500	0	0
Nuisances	232	5	9
School Board for London	5,427	3	5



£32,170 17 9

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE—

Eleventh Annual Instalment of £10,000 advanced on Mortgage, 6th December, 1865.....	500	0	0	✓
Interest on Balance of Mortgage for one year	249	3	4	
Ninth Annual Instalment of £10,000 advanced on Mortgage, 11th July, 1867	500	0	0	✓
Interest on Balance of Mortgage for one year, at 5 per cent.	286	11	9	

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION—

Ninth 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.	430	10	0	
Ditto Seventh Annual Investment of £7000 advanced on Mortgage, 8th April, 1869.....	350	0	0	✓
Interest on Balance of Mortgage for one year, at 4½ per cent.	212	6	7	
Ditto Seventh Annual Instalment of Loan of £10,000 advanced on Mortgage, 3rd March, 1870	500	0	0	✓
Interest on Balance of Loan for one year, at 4½ per cent.	313	17	6	
Paving Carriageway of Bethnal Green Road (Balance) ..	180	0	0	
Half of Payments for Stipends, Printing Books, Stationery, Brokers' and Overseers' Expenses, and Sundry Charges common to General and Sewer Rates	1,114	2	2	
Balance on 25th March.....	1,725	13	0	

£32,170 17 9

SEWERS RATES.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance on 25th March, 1876	647	14	2
Amount paid into Bank subsequently to Lady-day, 1876, of Rate made at Christmas, 1875	150	14	3
Amount of Rate at 1d. in the £, made at Midsummer, 1876, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Michaelmas ..	1,157	6	9
Amount of Rate at 1d. in the £, made at Christmas, 1876, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Lady-day, 1877	912	0	0
Balance at Lady-day, 1877, being an excess of Expenditure of Over Receipts.....	198	8	0
	<hr/>		
	£3,066	3	2

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Collectors' Poundage	41	19	5
Cleansing, Repairs, and Flushing Sewers.....	803	2	2
Incidentals—Boots and Oilskin Coats	11	18	0
Urinals.....	59	3	9
EAGLE LIFE OFFICE—			
Seventeenth Annual Instalment of £5000 advanced on Mortgage, 4th August, 1859	250	0	0 ✓
Interest on Balance of Mortgage for one year, at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	41	10	2
PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE—			
Nineteenth Annual Instalment of £5000 advanced on Mortgage, 7th May, 1857	250	0	0 ✓
Interest on Balance of Loan for one year, at 5 per cent.	18	15	8
LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION—			
Thirteenth Annual Instalment of £7000 advanced on Mortgage, 30th December, 1863	350	0	0 ✓
Interest on Balance of Mortgage for one year, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	125	12	0
Half of Payments for Stipends, Printing, Books, Stationery, Brokers' and Overseers' Expenses, and Sundry Charges common to General and Sewers' Rates	1,114	2	3
	<hr/>		
	£3,066	3	2

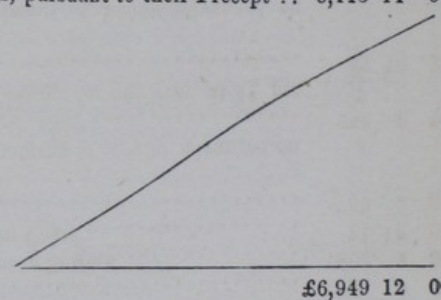
METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED RATE.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Amount paid into the Bank subsequently to Lady-day, 1876, of Rate made at Midsummer, 1875	26	17	9
Amount of Rate at 3d. in the £, made at Lady-day, 1876, and Arrears of former Rate collected and paid into the Bank at Midsummer, 1876	3,398	8	2
Amount of Rate at 3d. in the £, made at Michaelmas, 1876, and Arrears of former Rate collected and paid into the Bank at Lady-day, 1877	3,413	3	3
Balance at Lady-day, 1877, being an excess of Expenditure Over Receipts	111	2	10
	<hr/>		
	£6,949	12	0
	<hr/>		

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of Overdrawn at Lady-day, 1876	705	10	11
Collectors' Poundage	128	7	1
Metropolitan Board of Works, pursuant to their Precept ..	6,115	14	0



S U M M A R Y.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due from Sewer Rate				198	8	0
Ditto Metropolitan Consolidated Rate				111	2	10
Balance at Central Bank, Shoreditch.....	1,604	17	0			
Less Uncleared Cheques—						
Stacy	£14	12	10			
Toye	27	6	0			
Briggs.....	3	18	6			
Aird & Son.....	2	10	0			
Death, and others	10	3	8			
Commercial Gas Compy.	66	18	9			
Ernst's Executors	13	16	6			
Stacy	7	15	6			
Bradbrook	5	1	9			
Collins	2	13	11			
East....	2	9	10			
Webster	14	3	0			
Clark & Hunt	5	7	11			
Overseer, North Ward ..	11	16	8			
				188	14	10
					1,416	2 2
					£1,725	13 0

	£	s.	d.
Balance on General Rate Account	1,725	13	0
<hr/>			
	£1,725	13	0

STATEMENT OF MONEYS DUE TO, AND DEBTS OWING BY, THE VESTRY

ON THE 25TH MARCH, 1877.

MONEYS DUE TO.

	£	s.	d.
Central Bank of London, as per foregoing Summary	1604	17	0
Amount of Rates made at Christmas, paid after Quarter-day by Five Collectors into Central Bank of London	1695	15	10
Arrears of General Rate at Lady-day, 1877	248	15	5
Ditto Sewers ditto	5	10	11
Ditto Metropolitan Consolidated	85	11	8

MONEYS OWING BY.

	£	s.	d.
Stipends	448	3	9
Poundage to Five Collectors	184	7	7
Compensation Annuities	15	0	0
Imperial Gas Company	902	3	1
Joseph Brooks—Smith's Work	9	8	3
R. Wright's Executors—Rent of Wharf	15	0	0
Commercial Gas Company	68	10	7
J. G. Butt—for Lime, &c.	37	10	0
W. Fox—Disinfectants	11	16	8
J. Mansfield—for Carting	27	6	6
Mr. Chignell—for Bedding	19	16	4
Mr. Massingham— „	4	4	4
Mr. Lee— „	19	16	4
Income Tax	27	10	6
Clark & Hunt, Ironmongers	5	3	7
Forsyth Brothers—Printing	43	19	0
Stacy Brothers—for Stationery	15	5	2
East London Water Works Company—Flushing	79	13	0
Vestry of Mile End—Paving Medway Road	147	18	0
Mr. J. J. Griffiths { for Bills passed	3803	4	1
{ Not passed	2300	9	3
School Board for London—Election Expenses	119	3	7
Toye—Brooms	27	6	0
Sundry Small Bills	38	12	0

LIABILITIES.

Amount unpaid of Mortgages, granted by the late Paving Commission, and chargeable on the General Rate, £12,100.

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

£250—Balance of Mortgage of Sewers Rates for £5,000, borrowed of the Provident Life Office in May, 1857, for defraying costs of construction of New Sewers, and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent.

£750—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 $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

£2,450—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.

£4,500—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.

£5,500—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 Street," and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

£8,800—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.

£4,550—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.

£6,500—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, 1876.—

Poor Rate	at 0s. 9d. in the £	
General ditto	at 0s. 7d. „	
Metropolitan Consolidated ditto	at 0s. 3d. „	
	<hr/>	1s. 7d.

MIDSUMMER, 1876.—

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

MICHAELMAS, 1876.—

Poor Rate	at 0s. 10d. in the £	
General ditto	at 0s. 7d. „	
Metropolitan Consolidated ditto	at 0s. 3d. „	
	<hr/>	1s. 8d

CHRISTMAS, 1876.—

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

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

REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES GRANTED BY LATE PAVING COMMISSIONERS.

Amount Payable at Michaelmas, 1876	707	0	0
Paid at Michaelmas, 1876, further part of Mortgage of £3,000 to Executors of John Cole	500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	207	0	0
To £4 per cent. on 12,100	484	0	0
	<hr/>		
Amount payable at Michaelmas, 1877	691	0	0
	<hr/>		

REPORT

Of the Proceedings of the Vestry of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, from the 25th March, 1876, to the 25th March, 1877.

SCAVENGING.

In May, the subject of the execution of the work of scavenging, dusting, and watering for the year, from the expiration, in August, of the then current contracts, was referred for consideration to a Committee of the whole Vestry.

The Committee recommended that tenders be invited for the execution of the work, and that the contractors should take carts for removing dust into every street and place on a particular day (to be specified by the Vestry) in each week.

Tenders were received on the 6th July, and at an adjourned meeting,

The tender of Mr. Job Mansfield, for District No. 1, at £1850

The tender of Mr. C. T. Parsons, for District No. 2, at £2264

The tender of Mr. Job Mansfield, for District No. 3, at £1800

were accepted.

Total £5914

For many years the Vestry forms of tender and the contracts have provided that the contractors should be paid one-third of the contract price by monthly instalments during the first six months of the year over which the contract extended, and the remaining two-thirds of the contract price by like instalments during the second six months of the year. After Mr. Mansfield had executed his contract, he applied to the Vestry to alter the terms of it, and to pay the contract price by twelve equal monthly instalments. The Vestry deemed it advisable to adhere to the terms of the contract.

In February, the Vestry referred the subject of the future execution of the work of scavenging, dusting, and watering, to a Committee, consisting of the members of the Works and Sanitary Committees. The Committee met, and the question of the Vestry doing the work instead of employing contractors was again discussed. To enable the Committee to form a judgment on the matter, they directed a number of printed questions to be sent to each Vestry and District Board in the Metropolis. A great many replies have been received, but the

unexpected death of the Surveyor has prevented for a time the further consideration of the subject. The question has been viewed not so much as one of cost (important as that is) as of efficient performance of work, the complete or imperfect doing of which materially affects the health and comfort of the inhabitants, especially in the more densely crowded parts of the parish.

FOURNIER'S CHARITY.

Of the applicants, 49 were, on examination, found eligible, out of whom the following were elected and received the gift :—

Bouchard, Joseph, 1, William-street.
 Brown, John, 3, George-street.
 Cavalier, Cornelius, 9, Abbey-street.
 Collins, George, 27, Chilton-street.
 Dawdry, Charles, 39, Nelson-street.
 Herring, James, 12, St. Andrew-street.
 Lemay, William, 30, Viaduct-street.
 Love, Henry H., 1, Matilda-street.
 Medcraft, James Foster, 27, Orange-street.
 Pelteret, Leger Henry, 4, Type-street.
 Salter, Eliza, 1, Elizabeth-street.
 Snow, William, 8, Mape-street.
 Taylor, Thomas, 7, Squirries-street.
 Townrow, Joseph, 18, Peel-grove.

LEVERINGTON CHARITY.

The surviving recipients of last year, and the widows of Robert Burdett, James Furness, John Girling, and Robert Nicholls, recipients last year, were elected recipients for this year. To make up the full number of 40, the following persons were also elected (out of 20 candidates) recipients for this year :—

Perry, Esther, 102, Columbia-square West.
 Tomkins, Eliza, 5, Royston-street.
 Triggs, Sarah, 14, Matilda-street.
 Webb, Esther, 8, Gale's-gardens.

After the weekly distribution on the 2nd February, Sarah Fitch, one of the recipients, died, and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Morgan, a widow, who had helped to support her mother, was elected a recipient in her mother's place.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS PRECEPT.

The amount required by the Board for the next year is £6380 16s. 9d., being £265 2s. 9d. more than the amount required by the last precept.

SCHOOL BOARD PRECEPT.

The amount of the precept for the next year is £6902 2s. 11d., being an increase on the amount required by the last precept of £474 19s. 6d.

MORTUARY.

The Rector having, on further consideration, withdrawn his opposition to the proposal to convert the old watch-house, in the churchyard, into a mortuary, plans, prepared by the late Surveyor, were submitted to the Rector, and approved by him. The plans were also approved by the Bishop of the Diocese and the Churchwardens. The Vestry, being desirous of proceeding with the work, in July directed advertisements inviting tenders to be issued.

The tenders were received in August, and one, by Mr. Alfred Taylor, accepted, but the contract was not entered into. Mr. Merceron, an owner of property in the parish, gave notice that he should oppose in every way any interference whatever with the churchyard. Mr. Merceron, in conjunction with a Mr. Wilson, who is a lessee and tenant of Mr. Merceron, instituted an action in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and served notice of motion for an injunction to restrain the Vestry from carrying out the proposed works. The Clerk offered to give an undertaking that nothing should be done to carry out the proposed work until after the faculty had been granted; but, as the offer was not accepted, the motion came on, and was ordered to stand over on counsel for the Vestry giving the undertaking which had been offered by the Clerk.

By their statement of claim, the plaintiffs set up that, having regard to the terms of the Act of Parliament, by which this parish was created, the Ecclesiastical Court has no power to grant a valid faculty; but the Vestry are advised that the contention of the plaintiffs is not well grounded. The plaintiffs are opposing the grant of the faculty.

WATERLOO ROAD.

The Road, abutting on the east side of the workhouse, and extending to the banks of the canal on the northern extremity, has been occupied in part on the north end, beyond Sewardstone Road west, by the owners of an adjoining saw mill erecting on it stacks of timber.

The Clerk was directed to make inquiries as to whether that part of the Road had been dedicated to the public, or whether it remained private property; and if so to whom it belonged. The result of the inquiries was that the part of the Road did not belong to the

adjoining owners, but had been dedicated to the public by the freeholder, and that the western side had some years ago been kerbed by the Parish. Complaints having been made of the danger arising from the defective fence at the end of the Road at the canal bank, the Vestry built a wall at the north end of the Road, but (at the expense of the owner of the saw mill) made a doorway in the wall, so as to admit of access to the canal bank, on an arrangement that the Vestry should be at liberty at any time, to block up the doorway. At the meeting held on the 5th of October, it was resolved to give the owners of the saw mills six months' notice to remove the timber stacked on the Road, and that if within that time the timber was not removed, proceedings to compel the removal should be taken. Notice was given accordingly.

EAST LONDON RAILWAY BILL.

The promoters of the bill mentioned in the last report offered certain modifications of their plans, for the purpose of mitigating the evils which carrying out the deposited plans would occasion. The modifications were, to give girder bridges at Essex-street and Suffolk-street, with the same headway as the new bridges to be made by the Great Eastern Railway Company; at Cudworth-street and Collingwood-street, to give girder bridges with headways of 12 ft. 6 in.; at Temple-terrace, a girder bridge with a headway of 10 ft.; at Somerford-street, a girder bridge with a headway of 8 ft. 9 in.; at Trafalgar-place, a footway of 7 ft. high; at Thomas-passage, a bridge approached by steps.

It appeared that these were all the modifications it was in the power of the promoters to offer without withdrawing their bill and depositing fresh plans for the next session. The modifications did not, in the opinion of the Vestry, remove the substantial objections to the bill, and the Vestry resolved to carry out the original intention of opposing the bill on the preamble. Counsel was instructed by the parliamentary agents accordingly, and it was understood that the Metropolitan Board of Works would also oppose. To the surprise of the Vestry the officers of the Metropolitan Board of Works, while the bill was before the Committee, withdrew the opposition of the Board, and not only left the Vestry unsupported, but furnished the promoters with the argument that the Metropolitan Board of Works being satisfied, the objections of the Vestry were shewn to be

groundless. This weighed with the Committee of the House, who also seemed to be impressed with the idea that the neighbourhood was of such a character as would be benefited, and not injured, by the railway works, notwithstanding the stoppage of ways and the inadequate height of the arches; and the Committee reported in favour of the bill, with the modifications proposed by the Company.

The member of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the Parish brought before the Board the subject of the withdrawal of the opposition by the officers of the Board, and the Board resolved to oppose the bill in the House of Lords. The Vestry also determined to oppose in the House of Lords. A petition was accordingly presented, but it ultimately appeared that the course taken in the Commons by the Metropolitan Board of Works precluded their opposing in the House of Lords. Under these circumstances Counsel advised it was futile for the Vestry to oppose, and instructed the Clerk, with the Surveyor, to arrange the best terms possible with the Company, and then to withdraw the petition. The Company agreed, if the petition was withdrawn, to consent to protective clauses, which had been asked for, but refused when the bill was before the Committee of the House of Commons, and, in addition, to make the bridge over Essex-street correspond with the intended New bridge of the Great Eastern Railway over that street. The petition was thereupon withdrawn.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY BILL.

After the determination of the Committee of the House of Commons, mentioned in the last report, the Railway Company offered to make the arch now crossing Essex-street into a girder bridge, with the same headway as the proposed girder bridge of the intended new line, provided the petition to the House of Lords against the East London Railway Bill were withdrawn, and on the understanding that the Vestry would not further oppose the Great Eastern Railway Bill in the House of Lords. A clause was accordingly inserted in the bill providing that, when the Company carry out their intended new works, they shall convert the existing inconvenient, dangerous arch into a girder bridge on the existing abutments, with a headway of the same height as the bridge by which the intended new line will be carried over the street.

NORTH METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Tramway Company deposited plans shewing proposed extension of their lines.

The Company propose to construct new lines from the existing tramway, in Grove-road, to pass with a double line of rails along the Grove-road to the Cassland-road, in Hackney; also to construct double lines of trams from Cambridge-road, in the narrow part of Prospect-place, and single lines thence along Bishop's-road to Victoria Park; also to lay down a single line through Sewardstone-road East and Old Ford-road, to form a junction with the tramway in Grove-road; also to lay single lines of rails from the proposed lines, in Prospect-place, along Bonner-road and Old Ford-road, as far as Sewardstone-road. A deputation from the inhabitants of Prospect-place came before the Vestry in January, and urged that laying down the proposed tramways in Prospect-place would be a serious injury to the trade in that road. At the same meeting, a report from the Works Committee was considered, which recommended that, so far as Prospect-place was concerned, the scheme be opposed, unless the Company undertake to widen the narrow part of Prospect-place to a width equal to the present widest part of Prospect-place, and that the line be a double one throughout. As regards the bridge over the canal in Old Ford, that the scheme be opposed, unless the bridge be widened sufficiently to admit of two lines of tramway being laid down. The recommendations were adopted. It was referred to the Works Committee to carry out the resolutions of the Vestry when the bill of the Company was brought into Parliament. In February, the Company wrote requesting the Vestry to consent, as one of the local and road authorities, to laying down the tramways described in the bill which the Company proposed to introduce, and forwarding a form of conditional consent as given by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Vestry refused to consent, unless provision were made for widening Prospect-place and the bridge over the canal in Old Ford-road. Subsequently, the Committee had interviews with the solicitors and engineer of the Company. It being impossible for the Company to acquire powers to enable them to purchase the land which would be required for widening Prospect-place, or to alter the bridge, the Company offered to insert clauses providing that without the consent of the Vestry the Company should not lay down lines in Prospect-place, or over Old Ford road bridge; and also that if, within three years from the passing of the bill into an act, the Vestry, by themselves or in conjunction with the Metropolitan Board of Works,

should widen Prospect-place, the Company should contribute towards the cost of such widening either one fourth of the cost or a sum of £2,000. A draft, embodying the terms proposed by the Company, was sent by their solicitors and submitted to the Vestry on the 22nd March, when the matter was referred to the Parliamentary Committee for consideration.

PAVING.

The carriageway of Bethnal Green-road, between White-street and Brick-lane, has been relaid.

The late Surveyor had submitted a list of streets, the footways of which, he considered, needed to be repaved, and he estimated the cost of the work, and the cost of paving the carriageway of Roman-road from Twig Folly Bridge to Grove-road, and paving the unpaved portion of Cambridge-road, would exceed £30,000. The Vestry considered the propriety of borrowing money to meet the outlay, or such part of it as would be required for new work, and decided not to borrow, but instead to provide £1,000 per quarter out of the General Rate, to be set aside for the purpose of new paving, and repairing old footway paving.

URINALS.

The need of a urinal at the end of Austin-street by the Shoreditch churchyard has been long felt, and it was considered that the best place for it was at the corner of the churchyard. A deputation from the Sanitary Committee attended the Sanitary Committee of Shoreditch with a view of effecting an arrangement for the erection of a urinal on the confines of the churchyard. The Sanitary Committee of Shoreditch expressed a desire to co-operate with the Vestry, and agreed to submit the proposal to the Vicar and Burial Board, whose consent would be required. At the meeting on the 1st of March a letter from the Vestry Clerk of Shoreditch was submitted, stating the Vicar was willing to consent to the erection of a urinal, provided a faculty were obtained; also stating that the Architect's estimate was £120, or thereabouts, but offering to bear such portion of the expense as would be occasioned by providing (as shown in the plans), some accommodation for visitors to the churchyard; and pointing out there would have to be an agreement as to maintenance of water supply, lighting, &c., and it was referred to the Sanitary Committee to make

and carry out arrangements with the Vestry of Shoreditch for the erection of the proposed urinal, its maintenance, cleansing, and lighting.

In February, it was referred to the Works Committee to select a site for the erection of a urinal in Waterloo-road, and on the 1st March a recommendation by the Committee that a slate urinal be erected on the west side of the road, near the south end, on a spot pointed out by the Committee to the Surveyor, was adopted, but a notice to rescind the resolution has been since given.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY TREASURY IN LIEU OF RATES.

The Treasury have agreed to make contributions in lieu of rates in respect of government property in the Parish, on the following basis :—

Sorting Office in the rear of Post Office,						
Bethnal Green-road	..	..	..	..	£	50
Park Lodge	..	..	..	..	..	50
The Museum and Grounds	..	..	..	..	200	

TREASURER.

Mr. Thomas Frederick Bradbrook was elected a Treasurer in the place of Mr. Ashford, who had ceased to be a member of the Vestry.

DEATH OF SURVEYOR.

Mr. Mundy, who had been for ten years Surveyor to the Vestry, died on the 25th March, 1877.

GENERAL.

The salaries of Inspectors W. W. Burrows and J. Lapworth have been raised £20, making their respective salaries £150 per annum, and the salary of Inspector J. W. Burrows has been raised £10, making his salary £60 per annum.

The cost of lighting St. John's Church clock for a year was found to be £ 76 13s. 9d., and it was resolved that in future the lighting of the clock be discontinued from the 1st April to the 1st September, and that inquiries be made as to the possibility of having an apparatus to light and extinguish the gas, and the cost of such apparatus.

Complaint was made that the Industrial Dwellings Company had stopped an ancient thoroughfare from Three Colts-lane to Bethnal Green-road. The complaint was referred to the Works Committee, and after interviews by the Clerk and Surveyor with the Secretary and Architect of the Company, the Company agreed not only to re-open but also to improve the thoroughfare.

ROBERT VOSS,

Vestry Clerk.

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

LIGHTING.

New lamps have been erected as under, viz. :—

COLUMN LAMP.—Corner of Thoydon-road and Grove-road.

Ditto South-east corner of Matilda-street, Old Bethnal Green-road.

Ditto Under Wheeler-street Railway Arch.

BRACKET LAMP.—Urinal, Clare-street, by the Cambridge-heath Railway Station.

Ditto Cabbage-court, Brick-lane.

The amount paid to the Gas Light and Coke Company for gas supplied to 765 public lamps, and St. John's Church clock, including repairs, &c., was £3,728 16s. 5d. Ditto paid to Commercial Gas Company for gas supplied to 67 lamps was £268 3s. 11d.

The price of gas supplied by the Gas Light and Coke Company was reduced by them at Christmas last from £4 18s. to £4 13s. 3d. per lamp per annum.

RE-NAMING AND RE-NUMBERING STREETS.

During the year the following streets have been re-named and re-numbered in accordance with the orders of the Metropolitan Board of Works. A register of this work is kept, showing the old and new numbers and the altered names.

	Number of Houses.
Grove-road re-numbered	166
Ellesmere-road ditto	80
Chisenhale-road ditto	80
Auckland-road ditto	67
Vivian-road ditto	56
Warner-place and Warner-place South re-numbered, and re-named Warner-place throughout	105
Elizabeth-street re-named Rushmead-street	96
Quilter-street re-numbered	86

PAVING.

Extensive jobbing repairs have been carried out to the Footways by men in the employ of the Vestry in the following streets:—

Arundel-street
Approach-road
Bethnal Green-road
Brick-lane
Boundary-street
Bonner-lane
Braemar-street
Bacon-street
Cambridge-road
Collingwood-street
Chilton-street
Club-row
Christopher-street
Clarkson-street
Collins-place, Green-street
Columbia-road
Charles-street, Weaver-street
Edward-street
Gibraltar-walk
Green-street
Gloucester-street, Hackney-road
Gascoigne-place
George-street, Spicer-street
Half Nichol-street
Hackney-road
Hassard-street
Hartley-street
Hare-street
Jude-street
James-street
Kenilworth-road
Little Bacon-street
Lisbon-street
Lawfrance-road

Minerva-street
Nichol's-row
New Nichol-street
Nottingham-street
Old Castle-street
Old Ford-road
Pott-street
Providence-place
Pritchard's-road
Prospect-place
Pollard-row
Quilter-street
Ravenscroft-street
Russia-lane
Rushmead-street
Roman-road
Squirries-street
Selby-street
Satchwell-street
Somerford-street
Stroud-place
Thomas-street
Turville-street
Teale-street
Teesdale-street
Temple-street
Three Colts-lane
Turin-street
Vincent-street
Victoria-street
Virginia-row
Wimbolt-street
York-street

I enumerate below the principal places where Carriageway repairs have been carried out by men in the employ of the Vestry, viz. :—

Abbey-street
Brick-lane
Bath-grove
Bethnal Green-road
Bacon-street
Cheshire-street
Canrobert-street
Columbia-road
Carter-street
Ely-place
Fournier-street
Gloucester-street, Cambridge-road
Green-street

Granby-row
Gascoigne-place
Hare-street
Hackney-road
Hart's-lane
Helen's-place
James-street
London-street
Mount-street
Menotti-street
Nicholl's-row
Nottingham-street
New Nichol-street

Orange-street
 Pedley-street
 Princes-place, Gosset-street
 Swan-street
 Shipton-street
 Sclater-street
 Spicer-street
 Stainsbury-street
 Satchwell-street
 Stroud-place

St. John-street
 Teale-street
 Three Colts-lane
 Trafalgar-place
 Turin-street
 Viaduct-street
 Weaver-street
 Willow-walk
 William-street
 York-street

The repairs to footways and carriageways caused by the erection of scaffolding and construction of private drains have been done by men in the employ of the Vestry. In consequence of the strike among the contractor's men, repairs to the various trenches opened by East London Water Company and Commercial Gas Company have also been done by men in the employ of the Vestry.

The undermentioned Paving Works and other Works incident thereto have been carried out by the Contractor to the Vestry:—

[illegible]

STEAM ROLLER.

The following streets have been entirely re-coated with granite, the roadways being previously scored and prepared by men in the employ of the Vestry, and afterwards rolled with steam roller:—

	Yards.	Feet.
Ann-street, Pollard's-row	622	2
Columbia-road, from Hassard-street to Columbia-road	4533	3
Church-row	888	8
Grove-road, between the Parks	2666	6
Green-street, by St. John's Church	1112	0
Hart's-lane	1155	5
Mount-street	1151	1
Old Ford-road	9162	2
Palmer's-road	1444	4
Pollard-place	140	0
Quilter-street	2311	1
Roman-road, from corner Grove-road to the boundary	2000	0
Turin-street	1050	0
Warley-street	1066	6
Wellington-row	2955	5

SEWERS.

In consequence of the insufficient sewer accommodation at the south end of Pollard-row, about 150 ft. of 12 in. pipe sewer has been laid from the main sewer in Bethnal Green-road, at a sufficient depth to drain the property contiguous to it.

About 50 ft of 6 in. pipe has been laid from the urinal in Cabbage-court to the sewer in Brick-lane.

A 12 in. pipe sewer has been laid in Cheshire-street, between White-street and Menotti-street, a distance of about 140 ft.

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

During the year 361 loads of sewage deposit have been cleared from the various sewers and carted away.

The cost of water for flushing sewers amounts to £79 13s.

The pipe sewers enumerated below have been cleansed and repaired where found necessary.

Bath-street
Bath-grove
Braemar-street
Charles-street, Old Bethnal Green road
Catherine-street
Club-court
Columbia-road
Carter-street

Cross-street
Chester-street
Chilton-street
Davis-place
Emma-street
Ely-place
Fournier-street
Granby-row
George-street

Gloucester-street
 Horatio-street
 Hellen's-place
 King-street
 Lessada-street
 London-street
 Martha-street
 New Tyssen-street
 New-street
 New Castle-street
 Nichol's-row
 Pedley-street

Princes-place
 Rushmead-street
 Sclater-street
 Sewardstone-road
 Smart-street
 Spicer-street
 Shacklewell-street
 St. Andrew's-street
 St. John-street
 Trafalgar-place
 Thomas's-passage

The following brick sewers have also received attention, and been cleansed and repaired where considered necessary.

Approach-road
 Brady-street
 Columbia-road
 Cambridge-road
 Collingwood-street
 Digby-street
 Grove-road
 Hackney-road
 Hassard-street
 Mape-street

Mount-street
 Northampton-street
 Old Ford-road
 Pritchard's-road
 Prospect-place
 Roman-road
 Three Colts-lane
 Warley-street
 Weaver-street
 Wellington-row

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sum of £297 13s. 9d. has been paid to the East London Water Works Company for water used in watering the roads, including the sum of £27 6s. for use of meters fixed in the various stand posts throughout the Parish.

A slate urinal for three persons has been erected in Cabbage-court, and another by the Cambridge Heath Railway Station.

The death of Mr. Mundy, the late Surveyor, prevents the preparation of the Annual Report by the Surveyor. I have, therefore, prepared the foregoing statement.

JOHN A. THARP.

REPORT
ON
THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE PARISH OF

St. Matthew, Bethnal Green,

DURING THE YEAR 1876-77.



BY

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE, M.D.,

*Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Royal College of
Physicians, of Edinburgh ; Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society ;
and Medical Officer of Health for the Parish.*



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1877.

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

In laying before you my second Annual Report on the sanitary condition of this Parish, I have very much pleasure in congratulating you upon the material diminution of the annual mortality, the deaths during the year from all causes numbering 307 less than last year.

POPULATION.

I estimate the population of Bethnal Green at 129,300, and as within the limits of the district we include 755 acres and 17,605 houses, we have a population of 170·9 to the acre, and an average of 7·3 persons to each house ; the corresponding density of the whole of London being 7·8 persons to each house, and 46·3 persons to each acre.

The total number of deaths during the year from all causes were 2713 against 3020 last year, the births during the same period being 5268 against 5255 in the previous year. The difference between this year and last of the excess of births over deaths being 320 in favour of 1876-7. This is tabulated below :—

	1875-6.	1876-7.
Total Births	5255	5268
Total Deaths	3020	2713
Excess of Births over Deaths.....	2235	2555

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The deaths from the seven principal diseases of the Zymotic class during the year have been 388, against 598 for last year, a decrease of 210. The numbers of each are shewn below contrasted with the previous year :—

	1875-6.	1876-7.
Small Pox	1	31
Measles	90	56
Scarlet Fever	127	80
Diphtheria	14	3
Whooping Cough	184	61
Fever	51	42
{ Diarrhœa	119	112
{ Cholera	12	3
	598	388

This gives a Zymotic death rate of 3·0 per 1000, one person in every 333·2 having fallen a victim to one or other of these diseases; the corresponding death rate for the whole of London being 3·5. The following table shews the per centage of each one on the total number of deaths from the different Zymotic diseases :—

Small Pox	7·98	per cent., or 1 in 12·51 deaths.
Measles	14·43	„ „ 6·92 „
Scarlatina	20·61	„ „ 4·85 „
Diphtheria	0·77	„ „ 129·33 „
Whooping Cough.....	15·72	„ „ 6·34 „
Fever	10·79	„ „ 9·23 „
Diarrhœa	28·86	„ „ 3·46 „
Cholera	0·77	„ „ 129·33 „

The only one of the seven shewing any increase is small pox, from which the number of deaths in the parish were 31, but to this must be added 22 more, as that number of deaths occurred amongst persons removed from Bethnal Green to the various Metropolitan Small Pox Hospitals for treatment, bringing up the number of deaths to 53. Of

those dying in hospital I have been unable to obtain any particulars ; but of the 31 deaths in the parish, five were stated by the medical men certifying to have been vaccinated in infancy, and thirteen to have been unvaccinated, the remainder were not stated. Upon further inquiry I ascertained that two of the non-stated cases were unvaccinated, and that two were stated by the mothers to have been vaccinated. In the other cases I could not succeed in obtaining the desired information, as the persons having charge of the patients were themselves not aware whether the operation had been performed or not. There is a considerable amount of temptation for parents to make false statements as to vaccination, as they feel, in case of a fatal event, that blame rests on them for neglect. Many are also under a vague impression that, even after the death of the child, they are liable to punishment under the Vaccination Act. In answer to my inquiry, one woman even told me how many places the child "took" in, and by whom it was vaccinated ; yet, upon pushing my questions, she acknowledged that the child had never been vaccinated at all. In another case the answer was, "Oh, yes ; it was vaccinated in four places, but nothing broke out afterwards, so I did not take it back to be looked at."

On this subject the Registrar-General remarks :—

The word "vaccinated" is ambiguous ; for it is applied :—(1) popularly to the operation of puncturing the skin and inserting vaccine lymph, without reference to its effect ; and (2) scientifically to vaccination that induces cow pox. Two words are needed, and the word "vaccinized" might be used with advantage in the second case, where cow pox is induced and distinct marks are left. Should the word vaccinized not be used, a child must not be described in the medical certificate as "vaccinated" unless it had distinct marks of cow pox before the appearance of the small pox eruption.

In one case only had revaccination been performed, and in this the small pox eruption appeared twelve days afterwards ; but I ascertained from the medical man attending that the lymph used had been taken from a case of *revaccination*, which undoubtedly has no protective value whatever, although apparently perfect vesicles may (and in this case did) form as a result.

The present outbreak of small pox (of which the history remains to be written) may be said to have commenced, in London, about last March, but no case was reported to us as having occurred in this parish until

October 11th, when a case was reported in Birdcage-walk. This person refused to be removed to hospital, and was very imperfectly isolated, as the lower portion of the house he occupied was used as a grocer's shop, the business of which was carried on during the whole time of the illness, and, there being no private entrance, the wife of the patient was obliged to pass through the shop, and was probably a means of conveying the disease to other persons. The first death was registered on November 11th, at 21, Camden-gardens, as unvaccinated, there being three other children in the house also unvaccinated; these three were immediately vaccinated, but all took the disease, and one other died.

On the 20th of October, I presented the following report to the Vestry upon the subject of small pox:—

REPORT ON THE PRESENT EPIDEMIC OF SMALL POX IN LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel it my duty to draw the attention of the Vestry to the present outbreak of small pox in Islington and South London. The disease is reported to be of a severe character. A great many of the patients at the Small Pox Hospital are suffering from the hæmorrhagic and confluent forms of the disease, which is found to be usually the case at the commencement of a severe epidemic.

Since 1872 there has been very little small pox in London. In the month of January there were no deaths registered from this disease in the whole of the Metropolis; in February there were three; in March, seven; in May, deaths occurred in Lambeth, Camberwell, and Chelsea, but were confined chiefly to the South side of the Thames, until the outbreak occurred in Islington. As far as can be ascertained, the deaths have been as follows in the various districts:—Lambeth, 27; St. Olave's, 3; St. Saviour's, 11; Camberwell, 7; Wandsworth, 6; as well as 30 in the Stockwell Hospital, returned as from the South of London; Islington, 18; Chelsea, 3; Stepney, 2; St. Pancras, 3; and one each from Marylebone, Hackney, Kensington, Mile End Old Town, Poplar, Bethnal Green, and Shoreditch. As will be seen from the above list, deaths have occurred nearly all over London. There were seven deaths registered in the last quarter of the year, 26 in the second, and 110 in the third. It therefore behoves us to be on our guard, and to be prepared for the almost inevitable visitation of small pox, which we shall shortly have upon us. Now there are only two certain ways of avoiding small pox; one is, keeping out of the way of infection; and the other is, efficient vaccination and revaccination. Now I feel it my duty to urge strongly upon the Vestry to take action in this matter. Bills should be posted all over the parish, recommending all who have not good scars, or who have never been successfully revaccinated, to be done immediately, and that all children who have not been vaccinated should immediately be submitted to the operation. The bills should also give the addresses of the various

vaccination stations, and the hours of attendance of the public vaccinators. This is no time for half measures, cleanliness, disinfection, destruction of infected bedding and clothing, &c., are of immense value; but the efficient vaccination of the whole of the inhabitants of the parish is the only true prophylactic. Isolation of the infected is of paramount importance; it is at once a suppression of a centre of infection. Unfortunately we cannot compel removal, unless the patient is without proper accommodation, or lodged in a room occupied by more than one family. Often, however, a good deal of pressure is put upon the friends of a patient suffering from infectious disease by the neighbours, and, if the matter be put before people in a proper light, they usually consent to removal. Should small pox become epidemic in the parish, I should feel it my duty to advise the institution of a small pox hospital in this district.

As I am now upon the subject of infectious disease, I wish to make one or two suggestions. Well-to-do people are usually treated in their own homes when suffering from infectious maladies, other members of the family being sent out of the way, and the building thoroughly disinfected when the illness is over; this, however, costs money, and it would be much better if such patients could go at once to the London Fever Hospital. Paupers can of course be sent to the Metropolitan Fever Asylums. There is, however, a large class of persons above the pauper class, but who are not in a position to pay for the accommodation. Such people, however, can only be admitted to the Asylum Hospital by being made paupers, which is unjust. Now I think it extremely desirable that this Vestry should (as it is empowered to do) follow the example of the neighbouring parish of Poplar, and make arrangements with the governors of the London Fever Hospital for the reception of such patients. It can make no difference to the ratepayers whether payment for fever patients be made out of the sanitary or poor rate; but to the patient it makes the difference of his being pauperized or not. Again, the payment made to the London Fever Hospital is considerably less than the cost of a patient in the Asylums' Hospitals. As a matter of fact it has been ascertained that of the number of patients at the Homerton Hospital fully two-thirds should not have been made paupers.

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE, M.D.

The recommendation to print and distribute a bill met with a considerable amount of opposition, it being considered that much panic would be thereby caused, but it was eventually decided to refer the matter to the Sanitary Committee, with power to issue a bill, which was accordingly done. The disease, however, continued to prevail, the greatest number of deaths (5) occurring in the week ending February 17th, the streets most infested being Princes-court and Foster-street. In Princes-court there were thirteen cases and seven deaths, five of which occurred in the Small Pox Hospital. In consequence of the large number of cases occurring in Princes-court, it was specially inspected. The houses were

found to be small, overcrowded, and in very bad repair. I felt it my duty to advise the Committee to apply for a magistrate's order to close the court as unfit for human habitation. I show in a tabular form below the result of our inspection:—

INSPECTION OF PRINCES-COURT, VIRGINIA-ROW, MARCH 17, 1877.

No. of House.	No. of Occupants.	No. of cubic feet to each person, two children under eight counting as one.	REMARKS.
1	3	192	Defective closet.
2	2	588	W.C. foul; traps defective.
3	8	190	
4	6	250	W.C. foul.
5	8	179	No space between flooring and earth on ground floor.
6	3	474	Dirty and dilapidated.
7	4	356	Ditto
8	4	356	Ditto
9			Empty.
10	6	196	Dirty and dilapidated.
11	6	196	One child in hospital with small pox.
12	8	135	Dirty and dilapidated.
13			Occupier ill.
14	6	179	Two children ill with small pox; basement flooring same as No. 5.
15	5	215	Dirty and dilapidated.
16	5	215	Two children dead from variola and one still suffering.
17	7	155	
18	5	215	Two children dead from variola.
19	6	179	Premises dirty; traps defective; W.C. foul.
20	6	270	Ditto ditto.
21	3	580	Walls damp; traps defective.

The following week, the owner of the court appeared before the committee, and asked that, instead of closing the whole court at once, he might be allowed to empty three houses at a time, put these in thorough repair, and so go through the court. As the applicant had only a short lease of the premises, this plan was sanctioned, and was accordingly carried out, no fresh case having been since reported amongst the inhabitants of this court. The disease, however, continued to prevail in the district, but though the condition of things is nothing like as bad as in 1871, it is really most humiliating that we should have Small Pox

amongst us at all ; it occupies an exceptional position amongst diseases we should have no Cholera and no Typhoid Fever if our water supply were pure, and our system of drainage perfect, but to compass both these ends would be a work of huge cost and difficulty. Small Pox, however, can be prevented absolutely with a minimum of both. Were vaccination and revaccination universal, we should be free from this foul disease. Revaccination is eminently necessary. Infantile vaccination is not in itself sufficient. In the 1871 epidemic between 14,000 and 15,000 cases were treated in the various London Small Pox Hospitals ; of these 22 per cent. had been vaccinated in infancy, of the unvaccinated 45 per cent. died, while only about 1 per cent. of those with good marks succumbed, even of those having one cicatrix only, not more than 5 per cent. died. Of the whole number of these cases only four had ever been revaccinated ; none of the nurses at the hospital took the disease, with the exception of two, and these it was afterwards discovered had been overlooked and had never been revaccinated.

Unfortunately there has recently been a good deal of agitation, by the anti-vaccinationists, against Jenner's life-saving discovery ; these fanatics are perfectly rabid upon the subject, to reason with them is useless, they are impervious to facts, to statistics, and experience ; every death that occurs from Small Pox in an unvaccinated person is as much due to these madmen as though they had wilfully distributed the infection. A statement, no matter how untrue, if repeated often enough, and with noise enough, will find some believers amongst the ignorant and credulous, and these are the very people who, believing the lies of the anti-vaccinators, decline to submit their children to the protective influence of the operation.

As there is a great deal of misunderstanding and imperfect knowledge on the subject of vaccination, I think I cannot do better than reprint a most admirable and exhaustive report upon the matter from the pen of Dr. Iliff, the talented Medical Officer of Health for St. Mary, Newington, upon the subject:—

DR. ILIFF ON THE VACCINATION QUESTION.

At the Newington Vestry Meeting on Wednesday evening, Dr. W. T. Iliff made the following report:—

The subject of vaccination direct from the animal having been referred to me to report upon, I beg to lay before you a few practical remarks; premising only that the whole subject is so extensive that I can but briefly touch the principal points. Two great objections are brought against the system of arm to arm vaccination, viz., 1, that diseases of various kinds have been, and are likely to be, thereby set up in an otherwise healthy child; and 2, that the repeated transmission through the human body gradually impairs the efficiency of the lymph, and so renders vaccination less protective. On the first head it will be sufficient if I say that I doubt its possibility if *pure lymph unmixed with blood* alone be used. I do not deny that there have been recorded a very few doubtful cases, which seem to favour the possibility of such a communication; but it must not be forgotten that these cases can be, as it were, counted on the fingers, whilst millions of children have been vaccinated successfully—thus in 1872 out of 821,856 births registered, 698,137 (being 85 per cent. of the whole) were vaccinated with success, 78,594 dying before the operation could be performed. It is alleged also that vaccination produces eruptions of the skin, glandular swellings, &c. That it can do this by any direct influence of its own is contrary to experience, but that through the disturbance of the system the seeds of the other ailments may be stimulated into vitality, although previously quite latent, is not due to vaccination except indirectly, and might occur as readily without any tangible cause. Mr. Purvis, in his “Statistics of Vaccination at Greenwich,” mentions one very striking case, and I have seen two in whom vaccination was accidentally deferred for a short time, and in whom severe eruptions about the head and face occurred before the operation was carried out. Secondly, that lymph does not lose its power is quite capable of proof; thus Mr. Purvis (before quoted) vaccinated 2,976 cases with only 30 failures, and of these latter 26 were successful on a second trial. Now, all these were vaccinated with lymph obtained by transmission from two infants, and many years no doubt had elapsed since the matter was primarily obtained from the cow. On the other hand, it may be possible that the protective power, though not lost, may be somewhat lessened, though it is not improbable that want of care in the selection of the lymph, both as to its source and condition, may in no slight degree have tended to favour the idea.

The practical deductions to be drawn from these considerations are that arm to-arm vaccination will be successful in proportion to the care taken in its performance; that if sickly children are vaccinated without due regard to their actual condition of health—children breeding other disorders, children having skin disease, children teething, and the like—or if children, healthy or unhealthy, are vaccinated with improper material, the result must be unsatisfactory; but that if in infancy the operation be carefully performed it will not only be at least thirty times as protective at its best as compared with the operation indifferently carried out, but that it will in most cases through life, and in the others at least until after puberty, afford complete protection against the most loathsome disease to which we are exposed—or, at all events, most materially modify the severity of the attack. Out of 4,372 cases admitted into Homerton Hospital, the

mortality amongst the unvaccinated was 35·5 per cent.; amongst the vaccinated 7·6; and in further proof of the great difference, it must be stated that in the class "vaccinated" were included a large number in whom the protection was lessened by want of quantity, so to speak, as evidenced by the number and character of the cicatrices.

The recommendation of the Privy Council is, "Partly because of the existence of the large number of imperfectly vaccinated persons, and partly because also even the best infantine vaccination sometimes in process of time losses more or less of its effect, it is advisable that all persons who have been vaccinated in infancy should, as they approach adult life, be revaccinated. This operation, once properly and successfully performed, does not appear to require repetition."

I have felt it necessary to consider some of the principal points connected with humanised vaccination before touching upon that from the animal. Dr. A. Duchini, a great foreign authority, in his suggestions to the Milan Commission, divides the operation into three classes:—1, primary animal vaccination, with lymph taken directly from the calf; 2, secondary animal vaccination, with animal lymph that has passed through one human organism; 3, humanised vaccination. He considers that the first should be performed on the right arm, the third on the left, and the second on both; and he believes the result of the last to be the most perfect. Animal vaccination has been practised on the Continent since the beginning of this century, and has been carried on at Naples, in France, Belgium, &c. At Brussels the State has formally sanctioned it, and for several years L'Institut Vaccinal de l'Etat (the vaccinal office) has been successfully carried on, under the direct superintendence of Warlomont, whose opinion of its value is expressed in the statement that in Belgium, in the severe epidemic of 1870-71, not one of the 10,000 children so vaccinated in the previous five years was attacked with Small Pox. Dr. Seaton, our greatest English authority on the subject of vaccination, specially visited Paris, Brussels, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, in the autumn of 1869, with the view of investigating the practice of animal vaccination in these cities, and of comparing the results of this kind of vaccination with the results attending the practice of vaccination as ordinarily performed at the public vaccination stations in England. His conclusions were as follows:—1. That apparently able and painstaking operators may find it impossible to transmit successive vaccination from calf to calf without very frequent recurrence of failure and interruption. 2. That the transference of infection from the calf to the human subject, even under the most favourable circumstances (*i.e.*, by experienced operators, and with the lancet direct from calf to arm), has in it such risk of failure that, for instance, at Rotterdam, the proportions of unsuccess was nearly twenty times as great as in the ordinary arm-to-arm vaccinations. 3. That the calf lymph, as compared with ordinary lymph, is peculiarly apt to spoil with keeping; and in the form of tube-preserved lymph can be so little relied on that the Rotterdam establishment, distributing supplies of lymph, now uses only lymph from the human subject.

On the other hand, the report of the *Medical Examiner* Commissioner, published this year, points to a far greater measure of success, and certainly must lead an unprejudiced

mind to the belief that animal vaccination was deserving of a full, fair, and impartial trial in this country.

As regards the steps necessary to carry it out, the following is the mode of procedure at the Vaccinal Institute at Brussels:—The calf must be about three months old, healthy, with russet or white skin; after being properly secured, and its legs separated, a space about the size of the crown of a man's hat, extending from the inguino-mammary-region in the direction of the umbilicus, is shaved, and about 50 slight incisions made with a lancet smeared with lymph taken from a previously-vaccinated animal. The incisions are made in the direction of the axis of the animal, and are about an inch apart, with the same space between each row. The vaccine matter must be taken on the fifth or sixth day, and is only potent in a liquid state about twenty-four hours, and should therefore be stored—dried on ivory points. It will thus be seen that every five or six days one or two fresh calves are required. In Brussels the animals are let to the institute for a period of seven days, during which time they are well cared for, their food consisting of eggs and milk. At the end of the week they are returned to their owner, without any or but little deterioration.

The results obtained by 36 vaccinators in different parts of Belgium in 1870-71 were 96 per cent. of successful cases; the best results in England from arm to arm vaccination being stated as 95 per cent.

I have ascertained from the Vaccination Department of the Local Government Board that no steps are being taken by them to provide a supply of animal lymph, and I have also ascertained that none can be obtained from a chemist in Edgware-road, as publicly announced. It can, however, be obtained from Mr. P. Mason, High-street, Gosport, or direct from Monsieur Evariste Warlomont, Institut Vaccinal à Bruxelles.

In conclusion, I may state that the literature on the subject far exceeded my idea, and that I regret that my report is not so complete as I could have wished. It will, however, at once be seen why I cannot recommend the Vestry of St. Mary, Newington, to undertake the carrying out of animal vaccination. With no distrust in the efficiency of arm-to-arm vaccination, with no fear of any danger therefrom, I yet venture to press upon the Vestry the propriety of sending a memorial to the Local Government Board, urging them to adopt, and to continue, animal vaccination as a part of our national arrangements for the prevention of small-pox. It is a terrible disease, and I believe in vaccination; but I know that the safeguard is evaded and avoided very largely. The chief ground urged is the possibility of contamination. In the name of suffering humanity, let this excuse be removed, and let our efforts be redoubled to use every reasonable means to still further check one of the greatest curses to humanity—a disease which alike disfigures and destroys.

VACCINATION.

The following is the return made to the Local Government Board by Mr. Winter, the Vaccination Officer of the Parish:—

Registration Sub-Districts, comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned from January 1st to December 30th, 1876.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Died before the period of Vaccination.	Postponed by Medical Certi- ficate.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox before the period of Vaccination.	Removed to Districts, the Vac- cination Officer of which has been duly apprized.	Not known, and removed to places which cannot be reached.	Default.—The majority of these cases, from various causes, are unfit for vaccination at present. Although they are not under medical treatment, the Officer deems it inadvisable to press the operation for a short period.
GREEN DISTRICT	2008	1656	204	36	2	0	17	89	4
HACKNEY ROAD DITTO	1312	1104	131	6	0	1	2	66	2
CHURCH DITTO	1185	1007	112	11	0	0	8	46	1
TOWN DITTO.....	802	673	81	11	0	0	1	34	2
Total	5307	4440	528	64	2	1	28	235	9

ANNUAL DEATH RATE.

The deaths during the year from all causes were 2713, being at the rate of 20·9 per 1000 persons living, or one death in every 47·6 of the population, the corresponding rate for the whole of London being 21·8.

The following table shews the mortality rate for the whole of London, and for this parish in contrast :—

	London.	Bethnal Green.
June Quarter, 1876	20·9	19·6
September, do.	21·5	20·6
December, do.	21·4	22·0
March Quarter, 1877	23·6	21·6

As before mentioned, the Zymotic death rate was 3 per 1000. These results shew very much in our favour; our death rate is below the average for the rest of London, both for Zymotic and general diseases.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE.

The births during the year were 5268, or one to every 24·5 of the population, giving a rate of 40·7 per 1000 persons living; the rate for the whole of London for the corresponding period being 36·5, a difference of 4·2 per thousand. Of this number, however, only 4453 attained the age of one year, 815 having died under twelve months of age; that is at the rate of 154·7 per thousand children born, or one child out of every 6·4 dies before attaining the age of twelve months.

The vital statistics at the end of this report are, like those presented last year, based upon the weekly printed returns of the Registrar-General, and extend only to the principal Zymotic diseases, and one or two others. By a recent resolution of the Vestry, however, we have been, for the last eight months, supplied by the local registrars with particulars of all deaths registered in the parish, so that in future reports I shall be able to present detailed statistics of our mortality.

COW HOUSES.

The cow houses have been frequently inspected, and, in many instances, improvements suggested by us have been carried out; but, from the

nature of things, cow sheds are continually getting out of order, and require constant supervision. The regulation of Metropolitan cow sheds will probably be considerably modified at no distant date, as a Bill now before Parliament proposes to give power to the Metropolitan Board of Works to make bye-laws with respect to the condition and appliances of both cow sheds and dairies, and also with regard to the protection of milk against infection or contamination. The most common way in which milk becomes infected with the germs of deadly disease is by the addition to it of sewage-polluted water. It is not necessary that the water should have been added for the purpose of fraudulently increasing the bulk; it seems to be enough if the vessels in which the milk is received and stored are washed with foul water. The water supply is, therefore, a matter of most vital importance: it should be the best and purest that can be obtained. In London, the water supplied by the companies, though far from being absolutely pure, is nevertheless the best within reach at the present time, and to expose it to chances of further pollution, by storing it in butts and tanks, is both dangerous and unnecessary. Every dairy in the parish is now provided with a constant supply of water, and all butts and tanks should be immediately abolished.

The water supply arrangements have, in many cases, been altered in accordance with my recommendation. Mr. James, of the Oval dairy, has fitted his three sheds with trough mangers formed of glazed earthenware, each of which is capable of being flushed by merely turning a tap. This arrangement, instead of being the exception, should obtain in every case. The prime cost of fitting this apparatus is, I believe, at the rate of one pound per cow.

In some cases licenses are applied for, and have been granted, where no cows are kept. It is the intention of the Sanitary Committee, for the future, to oppose the granting of licenses, unless the premises are used for the *bona-fide* purpose of cow keeping. At the Licensing Sessions, held last November, the granting of licenses was opposed by direction of the Sanitary Committee to the persons mentioned below:—

J. M. Richards, 381, Cambridge-road.

W. Greenslade, 2, East-street.

James Farrow, 479, Bethnal Green-road.

Evan Jones, 100, Sclater-street.

Morgan Evans, 1, Somerford-street.
 William North, 18, Blythe-street.
 Emma Maddams, 23, Old Castle-street.
 William Rees, 45, Somerford-street.
 John Henry Lockyer, 8, Minerva-street.

In the cases of Mr. Richards, of Cambridge-road, and Mr. Jones, of Sclater-street, the renewal of the licenses was opposed on the ground that the water supply was defective, both having surface wells in dangerous contiguity to the dung pits on their premises. I had previously reported to the Vestry as to the condition of these wells, and advised samples of the water being submitted to Dr. Tidy for analysis. This was accordingly done, and Dr. Tidy presented the following report, fully confirming my opinion as to the dangerous condition of the water :—

48, QUEEN ANN STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.,
 11th September, 1876.

REPORT on two samples of water received from Dr. G. P. Bate (for Bethnal Green Board), of Bethnal Green, at the Laboratory of the London Hospital Medical College, Turner street, Whitechapel, London, on the 9th day of August, 1876, and contained in two Winchester quart bottles, duly tied down, sealed, and labelled Bethnal Green Well Water, B and C.

They were both slightly turbid, and of a green tint when examined in large bulk in a two-foot tube.

Sample B contained 138·679 grains per gallon, and sample C 86·573 grains, and the various constituents of which their quantities are composed are stated in a table below.

The hardness before boiling of sample B was 78·0 degrees, and after boiling this was reduced to 32 degrees. In sample C the initial hardness was 40 degrees, and this by boiling was reduced to 23 degrees.

I append (in black figures) for purposes of comparison the analysis of a sample of New River Water as supplied to the public.

Without entering into any detail of the results of the analysis, I may say that the examination proves that these waters are derived from *surface* wells, and that they are *enormously* loaded with the products of sewage. I have, therefore, no hesitation in advising the Vestry that these wells should be immediately closed, the water being dangerously polluted.

C. MEYMOTT TIDY, M.A., M.B., M.S.,

Professor of Chemistry and of Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health at the London Hospital; Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst for Islington; and late Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the City of London.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Constituents per Imperial Gallon of 70,000 grains.	Bethnal Green, B.	Bethnal Green, C.	New River Water.
Actual and Saline Ammonia	0·001	0·004	0·001
Ammonia from organic matter	0·023	0·030	0·003
Nitrogen as Nitrates, &c.	4·490	2·820	0·142
Oxygen required to oxidize organic matter, &c. ..	0·247	0·623	0·033
Carbonate of Lime	32·000	23·700	12·58
Carbonate of Magnesia	0·227	0·831	..
Carbonate of Soda .....	..	..	..
Sulphate of Lime	63·623	26·090	2·41
Sulphate of Magnesia			
Alkaline Sulphates .....	..	..	..
Chloride of Sodium	12·98	12·63	1·67
Silica, Alumina, &c.	1·50	1·70	0·38
Nitrate of Magnesia	26·373	16·638	0·84
Organic matter	1·976	4·984	0·26
Total Solid Matter per Gallon, grains	138·679	86·573	18·14
Hardness before boiling, degrees	78·0°	40·1°	14·5°
Hardness after boiling 15 minutes, degrees	32·0	23·6°	3·5°

C. MEYMOTT TIDY, M.B.

Before the day appointed for the hearing, Mr. Jones had filled up his well, and our opposition was therefore withdrawn. Mr. Richards, however, declined to submit, and the magistrates, after hearing Dr. Tidy's evidence, refused to renew the license until the well was closed. This Mr. Richards agreed to do, and the well was filled up accordingly. The other cases were all adjourned for a month.

At the re-hearing, Mr. Rees, of Somerford-street, was the first case taken. The place was in a very dilapidated condition, the paving and drainage being bad, and the water supply most unsatisfactory, being from a cistern over a water closet, which it supplies. Since the adjournment, however, Mr. Rees had commenced some improvements; the water supply had been altered, and made direct from the main, and the premises, though not in satisfactory condition, were much improved. In this case,

as an intention had been shewn to carry out our requirements, the license was granted, but impounded till completion.

Lockyer, Minerva-street. As some improvements had been made, the license was not opposed in this case.

Morgan Evans, 1, Somerford-street. Place structurally defective, being merely a wooden shed, without any proper conveniences, having no dung pit, the paving and drainage being both defective. The license was refused.

Greenslade, 1, East-street. Defective paving, drainage, and ventilation; place dirty and neglected. License refused.

Maddams, Old Castle-street. Defective paving and drainage; place otherwise structurally unfit. License refused.

Farrow, Bethnal Green-road. Defective paving and drainage. License refused.

Mr. Bailey's cow shed, in Suffolk-street, which was reported upon last year as in very bad condition, has been entirely reconstructed, and is now in a very satisfactory condition. Unfortunately, however, a case of cattle plague made its appearance amongst the cows on the 23rd March. Information was at once given to the Government Inspector, who ordered the whole of the cows in the shed to be slaughtered, the place to be disinfected, and closed for a period of thirty-eight days, which was accordingly done. No other case has since shewn itself in the district.*

Mr. Mansfield still uses his yard as a dust shoot, but has given up cow keeping. The others call for no special remark, and are given below :—

LIST OF COW HOUSES IN THE PARISH.

<i>Name of Owner.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Richards, Jonathan M.	381, Cambridge-road.
James, William Thomas.....	The Oval.
Lockyer, John Henry	8, Minerva-street.
Rees, William	Gloucester-street.
Jones, Daniel	Columbia-road.
Boakes, William	Columbia-road.
Harris, James George	20, Hassard-street.
Havard, H.	Gibraltar-walk.

* I am sorry to say that, since the completion of this report, cattle plague has again broken out in the parish.

<i>Name of Owner.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Robinson, David	Squirries-street.
Powell, John	64, Squirries-street.
Edwards, John	Mount-street.
Williams, John	4, Boundary-street.
Ward, Joseph	31, Austin-street.
Edwards, Thomas and David	5, Virginia-row.
Harrington, Thomas	13, Gibraltar-walk.
Moore, James	389, Bethnal Green-road.
Mann, James	1, Three Colts'-lane.
Bailey, William	5, Suffolk-street.
Moss, John	3, Essex-street.
Bunn, John	35, Lisbon-street.
Bogos, George	15, Norfolk-street.
Rees, William	Somerford-street.
Chamberlain, William	81, Brady-street.
Holloway, William	25, Arundel-street.
Seaward, John	2, Ann's-place.
Meredith, Evan	32, Edward-street.
Hill, William	46, Edward-street.
Jones, Evan	100, Sclater-street.
Hodges, William M.	34B, Green-street and Digby-street.
Mansfield, William	7½, Digby-street.
Griffiths, Humphrey	6, Warley-street.
Jones, Edward	Hamilton-road.
Elliott, John	Roman-road.
Wright, Thomas	Bridge Wharf, Old Ford-road.
Champness Brothers	5, Russia-lane.
Powell, John	Russia-lane.
Day, Thomas Hanchard	21, West-street.
Skinner, Frederick	18, Prospect-place.
Bailey, Mary	17, Coventry-street.
Wisby, Samuel	87, Railway Arch, Three Colts'-lane.
Griffiths, John	23, Temple-street.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The slaughter houses, being under the immediate control of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and regulated by special bye-laws, are in most instances in very good order; they have been frequently visited by myself and the inspectors, and though not in every instance conforming exactly to the regulations, are so far satisfactory that we have not deemed it advisable to oppose any licenses.

In the following instances, however, licenses were opposed by order of the Metropolitan Board of Works:—

Toundrow, Grove-road.—Opposed as structurally defective, and having no entrance except through the dwelling-house. License refused.

Field, 480, Bethnal Green-road.—Structurally defective. License refused.

Long, Charley, and Lissenden, 1 & 2, Essex-street.—Two slaughter houses. By the advice of the Inspector, the two premises have been joined and made into one; the alterations were not quite completed, so the license was granted, but withheld.

Proye, 156, Hackney-road.—License in this case was impounded until separate entrance for stable had been made; this is now completed.

Watson, 470, Bethnal Green-road.—Opposed for the same reason; alteration now completed.

LIST OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN THE PARISH.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Attwell, Orlando Thomas.....	278, Hackney-road.
Baker, W.	144, Brick-lane.
Button, Edward.....	326, Hackney-road.
Chase, Walter	397, Hackney-road.
Corbett, Robert	152, Brick-lane.
Dupuy, William	218, Green-street.
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.
Lissenden, John.....	} 1 & 2, Essex-street, Cambridge-road.
Long, John.....	
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.
Watson, William	470, Bethnal Green-road.
Wragg, John Henry	274, Bethnal Green-road.
Youdan, George.....	53, Green-street.

NOXIOUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

On the 25th of May last, a formal complaint was made to me, by a gentleman residing in the Bethnal Green-road, that the tallow melting business at 326, Bethnal Green-road, was carried on in such a manner as to be a nuisance, and injurious to the health of himself and family. I accordingly called on Messrs. Cook and carefully inspected the factory.

It seems that Messrs. Cook's business has been in operation, at 326, Bethnal Green-road, for a period of about forty years. The process of candle making was also carried on upon the same premises until about eighteen months ago; but latterly this has been given up and the melting process only carried on, probably to an increased extent. This process is as follows:—The fat is brought to the premises in sacks by butchers, and piled on shelves in an upper room. In cold weather this fat is sweet enough, but in hot, close weather decomposition takes place very rapidly, and the fat soon becomes rancid and foul-smelling. The next step is, the fat is minced by a machine and passed down a perpendicular shoot into a copper in the room below, where it is subjected to a temperature sufficiently high to thoroughly cook the fat, and extract all the tallow; it must actually boil, and during the process of ebullition a considerable amount of vapour passes off, which, finding its way through the windows of the factory, constitutes the nuisance complained of. To obviate this as much as possible, the copper is covered in, and two large flues lead from the back of it into the ash-pit of the furnace, and as the ash-pit door is kept constantly closed, the greater portion of the steam is drawn through the fire and consumed. During the process of melting, it is necessary for the contents of the copper to be constantly stirred, and this is done through an opening in the cover. When the fat is thoroughly cooked, the lid is thrown open, and the liquid tallow is ladled out of the copper and received into vats for cooling; the refuse animal matter is then placed in a powerful hydraulic press, and the remaining portion of tallow squeezed out.

Unquestionably, the escape of steam constitutes the nuisance, and any means by which that could be prevented or mitigated would proportionately diminish the nuisance. I found that the escape of steam occurred in three ways:—1st, up the perpendicular fat shoot (which was

closed merely by a moveable iron slide); 2nd, from the opening for the stirring rod; and, 3rd, while the copper was thrown open for the purpose of ladling out the liquid tallow. I directed my attention in the first place to the fat shoot, and suggested the application of a double self-acting slide, so constructed, that upon opening the lower one the upper one was thereby closed. Messrs. Cook consulted their engineer upon the subject, and his opinion was that my suggestion was impracticable, but in place of it they fixed a counter-weighted flap valve in the shoot, opening downwards by the weight of the superincumbent fat, and closed by means of the weight when the fat has passed through into the copper, thus automatically preventing the upward escape of vapour. We found that this mitigated the evil to a certain extent, but the abatement of the nuisance was scarcely perceptible. About this time the nuisance became so great, that a considerable amount of feeling was manifested in the neighbourhood upon the subject: the walls in the district were placarded with huge posters, public meetings were held, and a considerable amount of pressure was put upon the vestry; a petition was got up and extensively signed, and application was even made to the magistrate at Worship-street for a summons, which, however, was refused.

While the matter was before the Sanitary Committee, the following regulations were issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works:—

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c. (METROPOLIS) ACT, 1874, 37 AND 38 VIC.,
c. 67.

BYE-LAWS for the regulation of the conduct of the business of a Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Manure Manufacturer, Soap Boiler, or Tallow Melter, within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by this Act (except the City of London and the liberties thereof), and the structure of the premises on which any such business may be carried on.

In pursuance of the above Act, by which the Metropolitan Board of Works is constituted the Local Authority for the Metropolis, as defined in the said Act (except the City of London and the liberties thereof), the said Metropolitan Board of Works (for the purposes of these Bye-Laws called the "Board,") doth hereby make the following Bye-Laws:—

BYE-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE CONDUCT OF THE BUSINESS.

1. Every Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Manure Manufacturer, Soap Boiler, or Tallow Melter, shall cause every boiler, mixer, or other vessel from which any offensive or noxious vapour or gas may be evolved in any operation or process of his business, to be properly covered, and in all other respects to be so constructed and used as to cause all

such vapour or gas to be effectually conveyed into, or through, a furnace fire, or otherwise to be prevented from escaping into the external atmosphere.

2. Every Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Manure Manufacturer, Soap Boiler, or Tallow Melter, shall cause every room, chamber, or other place which may be used on or in connection with the premises where his business is carried on, for the purpose of receiving or storing any manufactured product, residue, or other matter, from which any offensive vapour or gas may be evolved, to be furnished with suitable appliances, so constructed and used as to effectually prevent the escape of such vapour or gas into the external atmosphere. He shall at all times adopt such precautions and employ such means as may be necessary to cause all such vapour or gas to be conveyed into or through a furnace fire, or to be so condensed as to be effectually destroyed.

3. Every Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Manure Manufacturer, Soap Boiler, or Tallow Melter, shall cause all material, manufactured produce, residue, refuse, or other matter used on or in connection with the premises where his business is carried on, from which any offensive vapour or gas may be evolved, to be received or stored in rooms, chambers, or other places, constructed so that there may be no opening from such rooms, chambers, or other places into the external atmosphere.

4. Every Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Manure Manufacturer, Soap Boiler, or Tallow Melter, shall afford free access to every part of the premises where his business is carried on, to every Member and Officer of the Board authorized in writing under the hand of the Clerk of the said Board, at any reasonable time during the hours within which such business may be in operation.

5. Every person offending against any of the foregoing Bye-laws shall be liable for any such offence to a penalty of £5, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a penalty of £1 for every day during which the offence may be continued after the conviction for the first offence.

6. Every Court of Summary Jurisdiction, as defined in the Slaughter houses, &c. (Metropolis) Act, 1874, may, by Summary Order, as a penalty for the breach of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws, suspend or deprive any person altogether of the right of carrying on the business of a Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Manure Manufacturer, Soap Boiler, or Tallow Melter.

BYE-LAW FOR REGULATING THE STRUCTURE OF THE PREMISES.

7. Every Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Manure Manufacturer, Soap Boiler, or Tallow Melter, shall cause every room, chamber, or other place which may be used on or in connection with the premises where his business is carried on, for the purpose of receiving or storing any manufactured product, residue, or other matter from which any offensive vapour or gas may be evolved, to be constructed so that there may be no opening from such room, chamber, or place into the external atmosphere.

The Sanitary Committee eventually decided to institute legal proceedings against Messrs. Cook to compel them to abate the nuisance. Notice to abate was given on the 10th of August, and the summons was issued on the 24th for the 31st, under the Nuisance Removal Act, 1855. The wording of the clause under which we took proceedings is as follows:—

XXVII.—If any candle house, melting house, melting place, or soap house, or any slaughter house, or any building or place for boiling offal or blood, or for boiling, burning,

or crushing bones, or any manufactory, building, or place used for any trade, business, process, or manufacture causing effluvia, be at any time certified to the local authority by any medical officer, or any two legally qualified medical practitioners, to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, the local authority shall direct complaint to be made before any justice, who may summon before any two justices in petty sessions assembled at their usual place of meeting the person by or in whose behalf the work so complained of is carried on, and such justices shall inquire into such complaint, and if it shall appear to such justices that the trade or business carried on by the person complained against is a nuisance, or causes any effluvia injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and that such person shall not have used the best practicable means for abating such nuisance or preventing or counteracting such effluvia, the person so offending (being the owner or occupier of the premises, or being a foreman or other person employed by such occupier), shall upon a summary conviction for such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of not more than 5*l.* nor less than 40*s.*, and upon a second conviction for such offence the sum of 10*l.*, and for each subsequent conviction a sum double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction, but the highest amount of such penalty shall not in any case exceed the sum of 200*l.*: Provided always, that the justices may suspend their final determination in any such case, upon condition that the person so complained against shall undertake to adopt, within a reasonable time, such means as the said justices shall judge to be practicable, and order to be carried into effect for abating such nuisance, or mitigating or preventing the injurious effects of such effluvia, or shall give notice of appeal in the manner provided by this Act, and shall enter into recognizance to try such appeal, and shall appeal accordingly: Provided always, that the provisions hereinbefore contained shall not extend or be applicable to any place without the limits of any city, town, or populous district.

As will be seen, the Act does not require it to be proved that the nuisance is actually injurious to health; indeed this would be most difficult to establish, as the workmen employed on Messrs. Cook's premises are not affected by the odour, but enjoy good health. Undoubtedly, however, human comfort in the neighbourhood is seriously interfered with by the fumes given off during the process of tallow melting, the depressing odour (as was easily proved) occasioning nausea, headache, lassitude, and other symptoms. These may not be immediately identified with disease, but it is certain that no one will remain in a disagreeable atmosphere who can possibly get out of it. Serious damage of a pecuniary kind is thus inflicted on the owners of house property in the vicinity.

Accordingly, on the 31st August, the summons was heard at Worship-street. After hearing the medical evidence in support of the summons, which went to prove that the best practicable means had not been used to abate the nuisance, it was arranged between counsel on both sides that the case should be adjourned, and that a conference should be

held between Dr. Tidy (who was in Court on behalf of Messrs. Cook) and myself, to visit the premises and arrange as to the best method to abate the nuisance. This was accordingly done, and on the 9th September I met Dr. Tidy, when we agreed to suggest to Messrs. Cook the following alterations in their premises :—

VESTRY OF ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN, *v.* J. M. COOK & Co.

We, the undersigned, George Paddock Bate, on the one part, and Charles Meymott Tidy, on the other part. The said G. P. Bate, for the Vestry of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, and the said C. M. Tidy, for the defendants, have, in accordance with the arrangement of counsel on both sides, met to consider what suggestions we have to offer, in order, as far as practicable, to abate the nuisance arising from the carrying on of the fat melting business at Messrs. Cook & Co.'s premises, 326, Bethnal Green-road, and having duly discussed various plans, we have decided to require that, in addition to the apparatus already in operation at the said works, the following additions and improvements be forthwith carried out for the purpose of abating the nuisance already existing, and of rendering them, as far as practicable, innocuous.

1st. We consider that more improvement is necessary in the fat shoot, and we recommend one of the two following plans, leaving it to the defendants to adopt which he deems the most practicable, at the same time giving the preference ourselves, to the first-mentioned method. We should wish further to add, that if the defendants can suggest any improvement in these methods, we shall be prepared to consider it.

(a) The suggestion, as originally made by Dr. Bate, of a double self-acting slide, so arranged, that on the withdrawal of the lower slide, the upper one is automatically closed. The present flap-valve is to be retained.

(b) That above the flap-valve there should be a slide, and that in the room above a cover shall be provided on hinges, so that it may be closed before the lower slide be drawn. In this case also the flap-valve to be retained.

2nd. We are of opinion that the cover of the melting pan should be made to fit with greater accuracy, and that the present opening for the stirring rod be reduced by one-third its present size.

3rd. We are of opinion that the openings of the ventilating tubes in the ash pit should be brought further forward by the addition of mouth-pieces.

4th. We are of opinion that the present chimney shaft should be carried up at least twenty feet higher.

We further consider that all the aforesaid works should be completed within six weeks, and to our satisfaction, due notice being given us of the completion of the same.

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health for St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

C. MEYMOTT TIDY, M.B.,

Medical Officer of Health for Islington.

7th September, 1876.

At the end of the period fixed in the report, I received a note from Messrs. Cook, informing me that they had completed the alterations

required by our notice, with the exception of raising the chimney shaft. For this they required an extension of time, as they were about to construct a new shaft, twenty feet higher than the one they then had in use. Upon the completion of this, the premises were visited and inspected by the Sanitary Committee. The improvement was most marked; no vapour passed up the fat shoot, very little escaped through the opening in the cover, and the draught from the tall chimney shaft is so strong as to suck the vapour down the two flues at the back of the copper (even when the cover is thrown back), and thence through the furnace fire, completely destroying the noxious fumes. Of course a certain amount of smell is still given off, but the nuisance is materially abated.

BRAWN AND COLLARD HEAD MANUFACTURING IN ELLESMERE ROAD.

Complaint was made that the business carried on at the above-mentioned premises was a nuisance. Upon inspection, I found that an ordinary copper in a basement kitchen was used for the business. This was not provided with any arrangement for carrying off the steam, which consequently diffused itself through the neighbourhood, constituting the nuisance complained of. I recommended a "bonnet" to be placed over the boiler, with an opening at the upper part communicating with the chimney flue. This was accordingly done, and the nuisance ceased. Various fish frying premises complained of were also inspected; alterations, in accordance with my recommendation, in most instances mitigating the nuisance.

Some new Bye-Laws have been issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works for regulating certain other offensive trades. They are given in the following pages:—

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c. (METROPOLIS), ACT, 1874, 37 AND 38 VIC., c. 67.

BYE-LAWS for regulating the conduct of the business of a Knacker, *i.e.*, a person whose business it is to slaughter any horse, ass, or mule, or any cattle, sheep, goat, or swine, which is not killed for the purpose of its flesh being used as butchers' meat, and the structure of the premises on which such business is being carried on, within the limits of the Metropolis (except the City of London and the liberties thereof.)

In pursuance of the above Act, by which the Metropolitan Board of Works is constituted the Local Authority for the Metropolis, as defined in the said Act (except the

City of London and the liberties thereof), the said Metropolitan Board of Works (for the purpose of these Bye-laws called the "Board") doth hereby make the following Bye-laws. Throughout and for the purposes of these Bye-laws "the premises" shall mean and include the slaughter house, and all the premises used for and forming part of the business of a Knacker as defined by the Act, and "slaughter house" shall mean the portion of the premises used for the slaughtering and dressing of the animals above-mentioned, and "occupier" shall mean the occupier of premises where the business of a Knacker is carried on, and "contagious or infectious disease" shall include Cattle Plague, Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease, Sheep Pox, Sheep Scab, Glanders, and Farcy.

As to the conduct of the business of a Knacker.

1. The occupier shall not slaughter, or permit to be slaughtered, on the premises any animal that is intended or fit to be used for human food, nor keep, nor permit to be kept, any fowl, pig, or other animal used for human food in or about the premises, nor any dog thereon.

2. The occupier shall not allow any room situated over a slaughter house to be inhabited under any pretext whatsoever.

3. The occupier shall not allow the slaughter house to be used for any purpose other than that for which it is licensed, nor any slaughtering to be conducted within public view.

4. The occupier shall keep the inner walls of the slaughter house always thoroughly clean and in good order and repair, and shall cause the internal surface of the roof and upper portion of the walls to be thoroughly washed with quicklime, at least once in every three months, and he shall also keep every yard and other part of the premises clean.

5. The occupier shall provide and keep a sufficient number of tubs, boxes, or vessels, formed out of proper non-absorbent materials, with tight and close-fitting covers thereto, for the purpose of receiving and conveying away all manure, garbage, offal, and filth; and shall, in all cases, immediately after the slaughtering is completed, cause all such manure, garbage, offal, and filth, to be placed in such tubs, boxes, and vessels; and shall cause all the blood arising from the slaughtering to be put into separate tubs or vessels formed out of the like materials as above, with close-fitting covers; and every such tub, box, and vessel, together with their contents, to be removed from the premises within twenty-four hours.

6. The occupier shall keep every covered and other receptacle used in the slaughter house at all times thoroughly cleansed and purified, so as to prevent any offensive smell.

7. The occupier shall cause every boiler and vessel from which any offensive or noxious vapour or gas may be evolved in the operation of boiling or otherwise, to be covered over and constructed so that every such gas and vapour shall be effectually conveyed into or through a furnace fire, or shall be otherwise prevented from escaping into the external atmosphere.

8. The occupier shall cause every hide and skin to be removed from the premises within 48 hours after slaughtering, and every hide of a glandered or farcied horse mule, or ass, to be disinfected before removal.

9. The occupier shall remove, or cause to be removed, from the premises every carcase, bone, hide, skin, and all meat, fat, offal, blood, garbage, and other articles before the same have become putrid or offensive.

10. In case of any horse or other such animal as above-mentioned that is affected with either an infectious or contagious disease being brought to the premises of a Knacker,

he shall not suffer it to be removed, but shall forthwith give information thereof to the Board, and to the Cattle Inspector for the District, appointed under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, with all details in his knowledge as to the name and address of the person bringing the horse or animal, and the owner and the place from which the same was brought, and the time when it was brought.

11. The occupier shall allow every Member of the Board, in addition to all other persons lawfully entitled to admission, to have free access to the premises during the time of slaughter, and at all reasonable hours.

12. The occupier, if he neglect or omit to observe or perform or shall in any way break any one of the above Bye-laws, shall be subject to a penalty of the sum of £3, and in the case of a continuing offence the sum of £1 for every day during which such offence is continued after a conviction for the first offence.

13. Every Court of Summary Jurisdiction, as defined by the Slaughter Houses, &c. (Metropolis) Act, 1874, having jurisdiction to hear and decide complaints of the breach of the above Bye-laws, may, by Summary Order, suspend or deprive any Knacker altogether of the right of carrying on any such business, as a penalty for the breach of any one of the above Bye-laws.

As to the structure of the premises upon which the business of a Knacker is carried on.

14. The occupier shall cause the slaughter house to be provided with an adequate tank or other proper receptacle for water and water supply, and so placed that the bottom thereof shall not be less than 6 feet above the level of the floor; and shall cause the slaughter house to be well and thoroughly ventilated.

15. The occupier shall cause the slaughter house to be well paved with asphalte, or flag-stone, or proper paving bricks, set in cement, to be laid with proper slope and channel towards a gully, and to be effectually drained by an adequate drain of glazed pipes or in other sufficient manner communicating with the public sewer, and the gully to be trapped by an appropriate trap, and to be covered with a grating, the bars of which shall not be more than three-eighths of an inch apart.

16. The occupier shall cause every inner wall of a slaughter house to be covered with hard, smooth impervious material to the height of four feet at the least, and to be always kept in good order and repair.

17. The occupier shall cause all needful works and repairs to the premises to be forthwith done and executed as and when the same shall become requisite; and shall not allow any alteration whatsoever to be made in respect of the paving, drainage, ventilation, or water supply to or in the premises which have been licensed, without the consent of this Board.

18. The occupier, if he neglect or omit to observe or perform, or shall in any way break any one of the Bye-laws as to the structure of the premises, shall be subject to a penalty of the sum of £5, and in the case of a continuing offence, the sum of £1 for every day during which such offence is continued after a conviction for the first offence.

Sealed by Order,

SPRING GARDENS,
February 4th, 1876.

J. E. WAKEFIELD,
Clerk of the Board.

Allowed by the Local Government Board, this 28th day of February, 1876.

THOS. SALT, *Secretary.*

G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &C. (METROPOLIS) ACT, 1874, 37 AND 38 VIC., c. 67.

BYE-LAWS for the regulation of the conduct of the business of a Tripe Boiler, the structure of the premises on which such business is carried on, and the mode in which application is to be made for sanction to establish such business anew, within the limits of the Metropolis (except the City of London and the liberties thereof).

In pursuance of the above Act by which the Metropolitan Board of Works is constituted the Local Authority for the Metropolis, as defined in the same Act (except the City of London and the liberties thereof), the said Metropolitan Board of Works (for the purposes of these Bye-Laws called the "Board") doth hereby make the following Bye-Laws:—

Bye-Laws for Regulating the conduct of the Business.

1. Every Tripe Boiler shall cause the premises on which his business is carried on to be constantly provided with an adequate supply of water, which shall be received and stored in cisterns, or other suitable receptacles, properly constructed, and he shall cause such premises at all times to be well and thoroughly ventilated by suitable openings, windows, Louvre boards, or otherwise. He shall cause every part of such premises to be thoroughly washed from time to time, as often as may be necessary, and to be kept at all times thoroughly clean.

2. Every Tripe Boiler shall cause every inner wall of the premises on which his business is carried on to be kept at all times thoroughly clean and in good order and repair. He shall cause every such wall to be thoroughly washed with hot limewash in the first week of each of the months of March, June, September, and December.

3. Every Tripe Boiler shall provide a sufficient number of tubs, boxes, or vessels, constructed of galvanized iron or other non-absorbent material, and furnished with tight and close-fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying away all manure, garbage, offal, and filth. He shall, from time to time, as often as occasion may require, cause such manure, garbage, offal, and filth to be placed in such tubs, boxes, and vessels, and to be removed from his premises without delay.

4. Every Tripe Boiler shall cause every boiler or other vessel from which any offensive or noxious vapour or gas may be evolved in the operation of boiling, or otherwise, to be properly covered, and in all other respects to be so constructed and used as to cause all such vapour or gas to be effectually conveyed into, or through, a furnace fire, or otherwise to be prevented from escaping into the external atmosphere.

5. Every Tripe Boiler shall cause every tub, box, vessel, boiler, or receptacle provided or used upon, or in connection with, the premises on which his business may be carried on, to be kept at all times thoroughly clean, so as to prevent any offensive smell.

6. Every Tripe Boiler shall cause all offal, or other materials used in his business, when delivered on to the premises across a public footpath, to be conveyed in vessels properly covered and constructed.

7. Every Tripe Boiler shall remove, or cause to be removed, from the premises on which his business is carried on, every bone, fat, offal, garbage, or other similar article before it has become putrid or offensive.

8. Every Tripe Boiler shall afford access to every part of the premises on which his

business is carried on, to every Member and Officer of the Board authorised in writing under the hand of the Clerk of the said Board, at any reasonable time during the hours within which such business may be carried on.

9. Every person offending against any of the foregoing Bye-laws shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty of Five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a penalty of One pound for every day during which the offence may be continued after the conviction for the first offence.

10. Every Court of Summary Jurisdiction, as defined in the Slaughter Houses, &c. (Metropolis) Act, 1874, may, as a penalty for the breach of any of the foregoing Bye-laws, by summary Order, suspend or deprive any person altogether of the right of carrying on the business of a Tripe Boiler.

Bye-Law for regulating mode of application for sanction to New Establishment of Business.

11. Every person who may apply to the Board for their sanction to establish anew the business of a Tripe Boiler, shall furnish with his application a plan of the premises and sections of the building in which it is proposed to carry on such business, such plan and sections being drawn to a scale of a quarter of an inch to the foot, and showing the provision made, or proposed to be made, for the drainage, lighting, ventilation, and water supply of such premises; he shall at the same time furnish the Board with a key plan of the locality, showing the buildings adjacent to the premises, such plan being drawn to a scale of five feet to the mile.

Bye-Laws for regulating the Structure of the Premises.

12. Every Tripe Boiler shall cause the premises on which his business is carried on to be well paved with asphalte, Yorkshire flag-stone, Stourbridge paving bricks, closely set in cement upon a bottom of 4 inches of good concrete, or with other suitable material, and to be laid with a proper slope and channel towards a gully, and to be effectually drained by an adequate drain of glazed pipes communicating with the public sewer, and properly ventilated. He shall cause such gully to be properly trapped, and to be covered with a grating, the bars of which shall not be more than three-eighths of an inch apart.

13. Every Tripe Boiler shall cause all works and repairs to the premises to be forthwith done and executed as and when required by the Board; and shall not make or allow to be made any alteration whatsoever in respect of the structure of the premises, without the consent of the Board.

Sealed by Order,

J. E. WAKEFIELD,

Clerk of the Board.

Spring Gardens,

11th August, 1876.

Allowed by the Local Government Board this Eighth day of September, 1876.

DANBY P. FRY,

Assistant Secretary.

JOHN LAMBERT,

Secretary,

Acting on behalf of the said Board, under the authority of the General Order, dated the 13th day of August, 1873.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c. (METROPOLIS) ACT, 1874, 37 AND 38 VIC., c. 67.

BYE-LAWS for regulating the conduct of the business of a Cat Gut Maker or Cat Gut Manufacturer, *i.e.*, a person whose business it is to manufacture articles from the gut or intestines of animals; and the structure of the premises on which such business is being carried on; and the mode in which application is to be made for sanction to establish such business anew; within the limits of the Metropolis (except the City of London and the liberties thereof).

In pursuance of the Slaughter houses, &c. (Metropolis) Act, 1874, by which the Metropolitan Board of Works are constituted the Local Authority for the Metropolis (except the City of London and the liberties thereof), the said Metropolitan Board of Works (for the purposes of these Bye-Laws called the "Board") do hereby make the following Bye-Laws:—

Bye-Laws for regulating the conduct of the business.

1. Every Cat Gut Maker shall cause all gut, other than dried gut, and every other offensive material which may at any time be brought or kept upon the premises, to be so brought or kept in closed vessels or receptacles; and shall in all other respects adopt such precautions in the bringing or keeping of any such gut or other material upon the premises as effectually to prevent the emission of any offensive smell from any gut or other material.

He shall cause every vessel or receptacle which may be used for the bringing, keeping, or manipulations of such gut or other offensive material upon the premises, to be constructed of galvanized iron or other non-absorbent material, and to be furnished with tight and close-fitting covers.

2. No Cat Gut Maker shall, after the expiration of 12 months from the date of the publication of these Bye-Laws, open or permit to be opened any vessel or receptacle containing gut or other offensive material, or carry on or permit to be carried on, the processes of cleansing and scraping the gut, except in a chamber constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Bye-Law in that behalf herein contained, and effectually closed so as not to allow any offensive smell to escape therefrom, into the external atmosphere, or into the other parts of the premises.

3. Every Cat Gut Maker, at all times while the process of cleansing or scraping any gut may be carried on, shall cause such process to be so carried on and in all other respects such precautions to be taken, as may be necessary to prevent the emission of any offensive smell into the external atmosphere from the chamber in which such process may be carried on.

4. Every Cat Gut Maker, on every day during which the processes of cleansing and scraping any gut may be carried on, shall, immediately after the completion of such cleansing and scraping, cause all offensive gut, garbage, filth, refuse, or other offensive matter retained upon the premises, to be placed in proper vessels or receptacles constructed of non-absorbent materials and effectually closed.

He shall, at the same time, cause the floor of the chamber in which any such process may have been carried on, and every tank, tub, vessel, or receptacle, scraping board, and other utensils or instrument which may have been in use during the day, or which may be in a foul or offensive condition, to be effectually cleansed, and to be disinfected by the

application thereto of a sufficient quantity of chloride of lime, carbolic acid, or some other effectual disinfectant.

5. Every Cat Gut Maker shall, after the expiration of the time aforesaid, during the process of opening any vessel or receptacle, or of cleansing or scraping any gut, or of cleansing or disinfecting any close chamber or any utensil, cause the atmosphere of the close chamber wherein such process may be carried on, to be continuously drawn into a shaft and conveyed into or through a furnace fire in such a manner as to effectually consume or destroy all noxious and offensive gases or vapours which may have arisen from such process therein.

6. Every Cat Gut Maker shall, from time to time, as often as occasion may require, cause all garbage, filth, or refuse to be removed from his premises in properly closed vessels or receptacles constructed of calvanised iron or other non-absorbent material.

7. Every Cat Gut Maker shall cause the premises on which his business is carried on to be constantly provided with an adequate supply of water, which shall be received and stored in a cistern or other suitable receptacle, properly constructed; or, in the case of a constant supply of water, by a pipe communicating with a Water Company's main: and he shall cause every part of such premises to be thoroughly washed, from time to time, as often as may be necessary; and to be kept at all times thoroughly clean.

8. Every Cat Gut Maker shall cause every inner wall of the premises on which his business is carried on to be kept at all times thoroughly clean and in good order and repair. He shall cause every such wall and every ceiling to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash in the first week of each of the months of March, June, September, and December.

9. Every Cat Gut Maker shall cause every vessel, receptacle, utensil, or instrument provided or used upon, or in connection with, the premises on which his business may be carried on, to be kept, when not actually in use, at all times thoroughly clean, so as to prevent the emission of any offensive smell from such vessel, receptacle, utensil, or instrument.

10. Every Cat Gut Maker shall, before the expiration of the time aforesaid, cause every room, chamber, or other place which may be used on or in connection with the premises where his business is carried on, and in which any offensive vapour, gas, or fume may be evolved, to be furnished with suitable appliances, so constructed and used as to effectually prevent the escape of any such vapour, gas, or fume into the external atmosphere. He shall at all times adopt such precautions and employ such means as may be necessary to cause every such vapour, gas, or fume to be conveyed into or through a furnace fire, or to be condensed, so as to be effectually destroyed.

11. Every Cat Gut Maker shall afford access to every part of the premises on which his business is carried on to every Member and Officer of the Board, authorised in writing under the hand of the Clerk of the said Board, at any reasonable time during the hours within which such business may be carried on.

12. Every person who shall not comply with any of these Bye-Laws shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of Five pounds; and in the case of a continuing offence, to a penalty of One pound for every day during which the offence may be continued after the conviction for the first offence.

13. Every Court of Summary Jurisdiction, as defined in the Slaughter houses, &c. (Metropolis) Act, 1874, may, as a penalty for the breach of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws, by summary Order, suspend or deprive any person altogether of the right of carrying on the business of a Cat Gut Maker.

Bye-Laws for regulating the structure of the premises, which shall be complied with, a regards all buildings now used for the business, before the expiration of 12 calendar months from the date of the publication thereof; and as regards buildings to be used hereafter, before the business shall be commenced therein.

14. Every Cat Gut Maker shall provide, or cause to be provided, upon the premises, a chamber or chambers in which the offensive processes of the business are to be carried on, and such chamber or chambers shall be constructed in the following manner, viz. :—

(a) The walls shall be of brick, stone, or concrete; and the walls and the ceiling shall be constructed in such manner that the atmosphere of the close chamber cannot escape into the external atmosphere.

(b) The windows or lights shall be of glass, not less than one-quarter of an inch in thickness, and shall be fixed in the walls or roof in such a manner as not to open, and to be air-tight, and such windows or lights shall be covered externally with a wire netting.

(c) There shall be only one doorway in a close chamber, and the door thereto shall be made to closely fit the doorway in such a manner that when shut the atmosphere of a close chamber cannot escape through such doorway.

(d) The paving shall be asphalte, Yorkshire flagstone, Stourbridge paving bricks, closely set in cement, upon a bottom of four inches of good concrete, or other suitable material; and shall be laid with a proper slope and channel towards a gully, and shall be effectually drained by an adequate drain of glazed pipes communicating with the public sewer, and properly ventilated. The drain shall be properly trapped, and be covered with a fixed grating, the bars of which shall not be more than three-eighths of an inch apart.

(e) The inner walls shall be covered with hard, smooth, impervious material, to the height of four feet at the least; and such covering shall be always kept in good order and repair.

(f) There shall be provided one or more inlet valves for air, adequate for supplying a sufficient quantity of fresh air from the outside of the chamber for the persons employed and working therein, and so constructed as not to allow the atmosphere of the chamber to escape thereby; and such valve or valves shall be always kept in good working order and repair.

(g) There shall be provided a shaft to lead from the upper part of a close chamber to a furnace, and such shaft shall be so constructed that any gas or air drawn through the shaft shall be consumed in the furnace fire.

(h) There shall be no room or loft over any such chamber, other than a room used solely for the purpose of the business; and such room shall be provided with separate means of access from without, and shall not communicate directly or indirectly with any close chamber.

15. Every Cat Gut Maker shall provide, or cause to be provided, upon the premises on which his business is carried on, machinery or appliances for effectually drawing the atmosphere from a close chamber or chambers, and from every room or place in which any offensive vapour or gas may be evolved, through a shaft and into a furnace fire.

16. He shall cause all needful works and repairs to the premises to be forthwith done and executed as and when the same shall become requisite, and shall not allow any

alteration whatsoever to be made in respect of the structure of the premises, without the consent of the Board.

17. Every person who shall not comply with any of the foregoing Bye-laws relating to the structure of the premises shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty of Five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a penalty of One pound for every day during which the offence may be continued after the conviction for the first offence.

Bye-Law for regulating the mode of application for sanction to new establishment of the business.

18. Every person who may apply to the Board for their sanction to establish anew the business of a Cat Gut Maker, shall furnish with the application a plan of the premises and sections of the buildings in which it is proposed to carry on such business, such plans and sections being drawn to a scale of a quarter of an inch to the foot, and showing the provision made, or proposed to be made, for the drainage, lighting, ventilation, and water supply of such premises, and for the construction of close chambers thereon; and shall also furnish a key plan of the locality, showing the buildings and streets within 100 yards of the premises, drawn to a scale of five feet to the mile.

Dated this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Sealed by Order,

J. E. WAKEFIELD,

Clerk of the Board.

Allowed by the Local Government Board, this twenty-eighth day of March, 1877.

JOHN LAMBERT,

Secretary.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH,

President.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

In accordance with a recent resolution of the Vestry, we are now regularly supplied by the local registrars, with particulars of all deaths occurring in the parish. These are received on the Monday in each week, and on the following day I visit, in company with one of the Inspectors, all houses where deaths from infectious disease have occurred. The books of the district medical officers are also searched for cases of similar nature under treatment, and these, together with cases reported from other sources, are also visited. Notices are immediately served upon the owners to cleanse, disinfect, and carry out such sanitary improvements as are considered necessary. Our proceedings are reported to the Sanitary Committee on the Wednesday; each case is discussed, and further proceedings are taken where our recommendations are not attended to. We always endeavour to avoid legal proceedings whenever we can, but unfortunately are not always able to do so.

ISOLATION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Soon after the commencement of the small pox epidemic, a letter was received from the Local Government Board, requesting to know what steps had been taken by the Vestry to provide accommodation for non-pauper cases of infectious disease, as the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board were full. The matter was discussed at a special meeting of the Sanitary Committee, a disused building was selected for the purpose of being converted into an hospital, and arrangements were about to be made for securing the site, when Mr. Collins brought intelligence that the Asylums Board had several new hospitals nearly completed, and that they would shortly have an abundance of room. Consideration of the matter was therefore adjourned. On the 27th February, the following communication was received from the clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums District Board :—

THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT,

37, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,
26th February, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Report of the Committee for General Purposes, respecting the provision for the isolation and treatment of epidemic infectious disease in the Metropolis, which was adopted by the managers at their meeting on the 24th inst., and I am to state that the managers will be pleased to be favoured with your opinion thereon.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. F. JEBB,

Clerk.

To G. P. BATE, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health for
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.

Extract from a Report of the Committee for General Purposes, submitted to the Managers at their Meeting on Saturday, the 24th February, 1877.

In accordance with the further resolution of the last Board Meeting, directing that the communication from the Vestry of Newington, relative to the provision of hospital accommodation for small pox patients not being paupers, together with all other communications on the same subject, should be referred to this Committee for consideration and report as to whether any or what action in reference thereto is desirable, your Committee beg to report that they have given considerable attention to this important subject.

The experience of the small pox epidemic of 1871, and of that now existing, shows that a large proportion of the patients received into the Hospitals of the Managers belong to

a class above that of paupers, although they are sent as paupers, with certificates from the parochial Medical Officers and Relieving Officers.

From special inquiries which your Committee caused to be made at the hospitals on the 15th instant, it appears that on that day the proportion of patients who acknowledged to having previously received parochial relief was under 10 per cent.

In order to enable them to deal more fully with this subject, your Committee have obtained from the Local Government Board copies of the answers received by that Board to the Circular Letter which they addressed to the several Sanitary Authorities of the Metropolis on the 2nd January last, in reference thereto.

Although the duty of providing the means of isolation for persons other than paupers suffering from infectious disease has been imposed by the Legislature upon the various Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis, your Committee find that only five out of thirty of these boards have made any provision; seven say they do not possess any facilities, such as buildings or sites, for making provision; six state their opinion that provisions can be best made by a Central Board, like the Metropolitan Asylums Board; and others adopt the prevalent but erroneous view, that it is part of the duty of the Managers to make such provision.

These facts confirm your Committee in the belief that adequate provision for the isolation and treatment of epidemic infectious disease in the Metropolis does not exist; and they have unanimously arrived at the following conclusions :—

(a) That such provision could be best made in a comprehensive and systematic manner by one Central Authority acting for the whole Metropolis, not only for pauper patients, but for other classes desirous of hospital accommodation.

(b) That such Central Authority should not be merely a Department of Poor Law Administration, but should have the powers of the Sanitary Acts conferred upon it.

(c) That either the Metropolitan Asylums Board should be merged into such Central Authority, or should itself be that authority, in which case its constitution should be altered and adapted to its enlarged duties and responsibilities.

Your Committee feel convinced that the necessity for some such system of sanitary administration as that above shadowed forth will commend itself, not only to the Managers, but to all interested in the welfare of the Metropolis; and should this report meet with the concurrence of the Managers, your Committee recommend that a copy of it should be transmitted to the Local Government Board, and that their careful attention should be solicited to the subject.

Your Committee further recommend that a copy of this report should be transmitted to each of the Sanitary Authorities of the Metropolis, also to the Medical Officers of Health, and that they be invited to communicate their opinions thereon to the Managers.

(Signed) EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY,
Chairman.

To this communication the following answer was returned :—

412, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD,
March 9th, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, with enclosure. I am very pleased to see that there is a fair chance of the important subject of the isolation of cases of epidemic infectious disease being thoroughly taken up, and effectually

dealt with by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District. Of the economy of the proposed measures there can be no doubt, for by the effectual separation and isolation of infectious cases in the early days of an epidemic, the whole thing would be nipped in the bud, and could not possibly attain such dimensions as small pox has done at the present time.

The mere fact of the patients being paupers or not should make no difference in their treatment. As a rule, persons suffering from infectious disease are removed to hospitals for the benefit of their neighbours quite as much as for their own good, and under these circumstances are fairly chargeable to the rates. The Highgate Small Pox Hospital meets the case of those wishing to pay for treatment, and in a position to do so.

Although the duty of providing means of isolation has been thrown upon the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards by the legislature, yet practically they are, in the majority of instances, unable to carry out that duty from the fact of their not possessing facilities for so doing.

In our own case, the Sanitary Committee had selected a building, and intended to propose its being converted into a small pox hospital, and although the building itself is eminently suitable, yet from the fact of its being placed in a densely crowded neighbourhood, and with the example of Limehouse before our eyes, we knew that the hue and cry, sure to be raised against the proposal, would be certain to prevent the Vestry from accepting the plan, which was therefore allowed to fall through.

Under these circumstances, I think that a central authority like the Metropolitan Asylums Board, having a special knowledge of, and experience in, the construction and management of hospitals, is decidedly the proper one to undertake such duties as those referred to, and certainly the powers of the Sanitary Act should be conferred upon it, so as to enable it to perform those duties and take those responsibilities which such action would entail.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE, M.D.

W. F. JEBB, Esq.

The following resolutions of the Society of Medical Officers of Health bear upon this subject, and will therefore be interesting:—

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH,

May, 1877.

The Society of Medical Officers of Health has under its consideration the resolutions adopted by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District Board, respecting the provision for the isolation and treatment of epidemic infectious disease in London, a copy of which has been forwarded to each of the Sanitary Authorities, and Medical Officers of Health of the Metropolis, inviting an expression of opinion thereon.

The Society agrees with the opinion of the Managers "*that adequate provision for the isolation and treatment of epidemic infectious disease in the Metropolis does not exist;*" and under existing circumstances the Society endorses conclusion (a) contained in the above resolutions, "*that such provision could be best made in a comprehensive and systematic manner by one Central Authority acting for the whole Metropolis.*"

As regards the constitution of the Authority and the administration of the infectious

disease hospitals, the Society is of opinion that such hospitals, regarded in the light of a sanitary provision for the advantage of the general population, should be completely dis severed from any relation with pauperism.

J. NORTHCOTE VINEN, M.D., <i>St. John's Southwark,</i>	} <i>Hon. Secs.</i>
W. H. CORFIELD, M.D., <i>10, Bolton Row, Mayfair,</i>	

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to forward you a copy of the following resolutions, which have been passed unanimously by the Society:—

- (1) "That in the opinion of the Society, whenever a case of infectious disease occurs in any house or vessel, it should be the duty of the person in charge of the house or vessel, or of the person in charge of the case, to report the fact to the Sanitary Authority without delay.
- (2) "That it should be the duty of every medical practitioner in attendance upon any such case, to give immediate information respecting its nature to the occupier or other person responsible for reporting it to the Sanitary Authority.
- (3) "That the Council be requested to form a deputation for the purpose of bringing these views under the consideration of the Government, and to endeavour in other ways to promote the above views.
- (4) "That such deputation be desired to represent to the Government the generally unsatisfactory nature of the present legislative provisions for preventing the extension of infectious disease, and the need for enquiry into the subject."

We are, yours faithfully,

J. NORTHCOTE VINEN, M.D., <i>St. John's, Southwark,</i>	} <i>Hon. Secs.</i>
W. H. CORFIELD, M.D., <i>10, Bolton Row, Mayfair,</i>	

January, 1877.

The authorities of the Highgate Small Pox Hospital were communicated with, and we were informed by Mr. Strugnell that the fee for the admission of cases was £4 4s., but that the committee could not place any number of beds at our disposal, and that we must ascertain if there were room before sending patients.

A similar communication was made to the London Fever Hospital, the terms in that institution are 2s. 4d. per diem; an ambulance is provided by the hospital authorities.

MILITIA BARRACKS, GLOBE STREET.

The sanitary condition of the Militia Barracks in Globe-street having been reported to the committee as being very bad, a systematic inspection

of the whole building was made. We found several of the water closets in a filthy condition, dilapidated, and in one or two instances choked, the walls and ceiling damp from leakage, the yard paving defective, no traps to the sinks, and the urinals in a very foul condition. Each sergeant's quarters consist of two rooms, a living room and a sleeping room, but as most of them have families, both rooms are used as sleeping rooms. In each living room is a leaden sink, having a water tap over, and a waste pipe underneath communicating directly with the sewer, in most instances without any intermediate trap. The quarters and staircases were in most instances dirty, and the whole building dirty and in very bad repair. In accordance with the instructions of the committee, the usual notices were served upon the "owners" to do the necessary repairs, trap the drains, and disconnect the waste pipes from the sewer. No notice whatever was taken, and eventually it was decided to issue a summons, which was done, and in due course the case came on for hearing before Mr. Bushby at Worship-street.

Mr. Burrows, sanitary inspector, after describing the condition of the buildings, stated that he had served notices in respect of each building, but being unable to find out who was the responsible authority, the notices were made to the "owner."

Mr. Bushby asked if anyone appeared in answer to the summons, and a gentleman, who said he was an officer of the Royal Engineers, stationed at the Tower, but who declined to give his name, replied that he appeared. The premises, he said, nominally belonged to the Secretary of State, having been recently taken over from the county. He was sorry to say this was only one case in which barracks were in a bad state. The matter was under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Mr. Bushby said, that that meant the barracks were in the occupation of the Government. The gentleman replied that, to a certain extent, no doubt they were. This was the first time they had been favoured with the visit of a sanitary officer. Mr. Bushby remarked that he thought it strange a magistrate should be called on to make an order against the Secretary of State, if the matter was under the control of his department; and after hearing the medical evidence, said he would adjourn the case for fourteen days, when something might be arranged.

At the rehearing, counsel held on behalf of the authorities that, as the

Crown is not bound by any act of Parliament (unless it be named therein by special and particular words), the summons must be dismissed. Notwithstanding this, the Government intended doing the necessary repairs, and putting the barracks into thoroughly good order. This statement was of course quite satisfactory, as our only object was to get the work done.

The necessary repairs and improvements have been since carried out in a most thorough manner. Large wrought-iron traps, set in proper brick work, have been placed in the barrack yard and outside each block of buildings, over which open the leaden pipes leading from the sinks in the sergeants' quarters; in addition to these, a leaden siphon trap has been inserted into each waste pipe below the sink, so as to absolutely prevent the contamination of the air of the sleeping apartments with sewer gas. The building itself has been thoroughly repaired, cleansed, and lime-washed.

VICTORIA PARK CEMETERY.

Complaint was made that this cemetery was in very bad condition, that people were buried with only a few inches of soil above the coffins, and with no regard to decency; it was also stated that an abominable stench was also given off. On the 27th of September the ground was visited and inspected by the Sanitary Committee, and though there were evidences as to considerable neglect in the manner in which the cemetery was kept, yet the legal requirements had been carried out; a great many graves were tried with the searcher, but in every instance the coffins were four feet below the level of the ground.

The offensive smell complained of seemed to proceed from the premises of the Great Eastern Railway Company, which adjoins the cemetery, where a large yard is used for storing and loading waggons with manure.

We were informed by the person having charge, that the cemetery was nearly full, and would shortly be closed to common burials. This was accordingly done on the 31st of December, 1876, interments in private graves only being now permitted.

By direction of the Sanitary Committee, a letter was written to the Burial Board complaining of the untidy condition in which the cemetery was kept.

MORTUARY.

The room in the old Watch-house, at the corner of Church Row, is still our only mortuary accommodation, there being certain legal difficulties in the way of its conversion into a proper mortuary; it is, however, hoped that these difficulties will be shortly removed, and the work proceeded with.

Mr. J. W. Burrows informs me that during the past year 41 bodies have been received, the greatest number at one time being four.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

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

	By J. W. Burrows.	By W. W. Burrows.	By J. Lapworth.	Totals.
Houses and premises inspected.....	985	2450	2014	5449
Notices served	654	1975	1860	4489
Summonses issued	21	74	39	134
<i>Work executed in compliance with Notices served:—</i>				
Houses and premises cleansed and purified....	253	674	543	1470
Cases in which defective drainage has been remedied	321	896	826	2043
Closets cleansed and purified	419	721	697	1837
Urinals cleansed and flushed				
Closet accommodation provided				
Removals of accumulations of dust, manure, and other offensive matter	4793	8875	1746	15,414
Animals removed in consequence of being a nuisance, or kept in a condition injurious to public health	15	7	13	35
Fever cases attended to.....	117	122	33	272
Small pox cases attended to	70	81	80	231
Cases where infected bedding has been destroyed and replaced	28	47	57	132
Bodies removed to Mortuary			41	41
Infected premises fumigated by Mr. W. W. Burrows.....			159	159

It gives me great pleasure to report, in a most favourable manner, upon the way in which the duties of the Inspectors have been performed.

To Mr. W. W. Burrows my thanks are specially due for the manner in which the disinfection and fumigation of premises, where infectious cases occurred, has been managed under his supervision.

Mr. Lapworth reports that two cases of Ostend rabbits, weighing about 1 cwt. each, were found in an unsound condition on the premises of tradesmen in the Bethnal Green-road, and Cambridge-road; they were condemned and destroyed.

Mr. J. W. Burrows reports that 4 cases of rabbits and 50 pads of fish were condemned and destroyed by him.

Various pads of fish, baskets of fruit and vegetables, have also been destroyed; but as they were not offered for sale, certificates as to the condition in which the articles were found were usually given, and no further action taken in the matter.

The scavenging and dusting has been, as usual, a constant bone of contention, and so imperfectly was it done at the commencement of the present year in numbers one and three districts, that by order of the Sanitary Committee, additional carts were put on to clear these portions of the parish. From the 4th of January to the 25th inclusive, eight to twelve carts were at work daily, in addition to those provided by Mr. Mansfield, the contractor.

The Sanitary Committee has held forty-four meetings at the Vestry-hall, and has in addition visited all the fish-curing premises in the parish, all the cow houses, and a great number of other premises which were reported to be in a state injurious to health.

In conclusion, allow me to return my sincere thanks to those gentlemen forming the committee for their valuable assistance in effecting numerous sanitary improvements, and for their cordial support and co-operation upon all occasions.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Yours most obediently,

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE, M.D.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The following is the Medical Report for the year 1876 :—

In-Patients.

Patients under treatment on the 1st January, 1876	107	
Admitted since	809	
		<hr/>
		916
Remaining under treatment on 31st December, 1876	97	
		<hr/>
Total under treatment during the year	819	
		<hr/>
Of these there have been—More or less relieved	736	
Died	83	
		<hr/>
Patients admitted from the opening of the Wards, in 1855, to the 31st December, 1876	11,796	
		<hr/>
Average number resident throughout the year	87	

Out-Patients.

Under treatment on the 1st January, 1876	1,094	
Admitted since	14,365	
		<hr/>
		15,459
Remaining under treatment on 31st December, 1876	1,183	
		<hr/>
Total treated during the year	14,276	
		<hr/>
Patients admitted from the opening of the Institution, in 1848, to the 31st December, 1876	266,572	
		<hr/>
Average attendance of Out-Patients each week	1,178	

QUEEN ADELAIDE'S DISPENSARY.—The following is the Medical Report of the Charity for the year ending December 31st, 1876 :—

New Patients admitted who have had advice and medicine gratis at the Dispensary, or at their own homes	3,579
Visited at their own homes	1,215
Discharged <i>cured</i>	1,340
Ditto <i>relieved</i>	1,387
Have died	34
Under medical treatment in the last week of December, 1876	309
Total number of Patients' attendances in 1876	23,760
Average daily attendance	76

These figures show in most respects a considerable increase on those presented for 1875, and are also an advance on the preceding year. There is a palpable increase in the patients visited at their own homes, and it is satisfactory to notice that the only decrease is in the number of deaths. The total number of Patients' tickets issued to Governors from the 4th March, 1850, to the 31st of December, 1876, has amounted to 73,546, of which 64,009 have during the existence of the Charity been presented at the Dispensary.

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, 1877.
District No. 1.	Mr. Massingham ..	113	111	143	183
„ No. 2.	Dr. Welch.....	202	187	172	220
„ No. 3.	Dr. Richards.....	124	83	83	125
„ No. 4.	Mr. Defrieze.....	79	93	106	100
„ No. 5.	Dr. Burgess.....	53	51	74	103
„ No. 6.	Mr. Owen.....	129	134	148	173
Total		700	659	726	904

NEW CASES ADMITTED INTO ST. MATTHEW'S INFIRMARY,

From March 25th, 1876, to March 25th, 1877:—

		New Cases.	Deaths.
Quarter ending	Midsummer, 1876	367	82
„	Michaelmas, „	357	68
„	Christmas, „	389	64
„	Lady-day, 1877	456	84
Total		1,569	298

TABLE I.

Return of total Births and Deaths, and Deaths from some Zymotic and other causes, for the year ending March 31st, 1877.

Quarter ending.	Total Births during the Quarter.	Total Deaths during the Quarter.	THE DEATHS REGISTERED INCLUDE.													
			DEATHS OF		DEATHS FROM										Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
			Infants under 1 year of age.	Persons aged 60 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Choiera.	Fevers.	Diarrhoea.	Violence.			
June, 1876	1308	635	160	123	..	7	16	1	36	..	8	8	30	65	114	
September, 1876.....	1251	666	279	111	..	9	18	1	9	3	12	92	32	67	89	
December, 1876	1319	713	202	132	9	20	33	1	3	..	19	10	29	75	114	
March 31, 1877	1300	699	174	169	22	20	13	..	13	..	3	2	23	57	122	
Totals	5268	2713	815	535	31	56	80	3	61	3	42	112	114	264	439	

TABLE II.

Return of total Births and Deaths, and Deaths from some Zymotic and other causes, for the Year ending March 31st, 1877.

[illegible]

31st Dec., 1876	476	355	83	81	1	8	19	..	3	..	10	3	13	36	114
31st Mar., 1877	504	335	66	103	9	8	12	..	3	1	2	1	8	21	122
Totals	1965	1315	298	331	10	22	51	2	26	2	20	30	53	125	439
<i>Church :</i>															
30th June, 1876	310	108	35	17	..	3	1	..	9	..	2	1	2	10	..
30th Sept., 1876	251	108	63	10	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	24	5	11	..
31st Dec., 1876	303	143	39	24	6	9	3	..	..	..	3	..	4	16	..
31st Mar., 1877	315	129	41	23	5	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	12	..
Totals	1179	488	178	74	11	17	5	..	13	..	5	25	17	49	..
<i>Town :</i>															
30th June, 1876	188	87	32	16	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	3	7	11	..
30th Sept., 1876	195	93	42	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	21	3	12	..
31st Dec., 1876	205	86	39	13	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	3	9	..
31st Mar., 1877	219	95	30	20	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	15	..
Totals	807	361	134	58	5	1	5	..	5	..	7	26	19	47	..
<i>SUMMARY :</i>															
Hackney road..	1317	549	205	72	5	16	19	1	17	2	10	31	25	43	..
Green	1965	1315	298	331	10	22	51	2	26	1	20	20	53	125	439
Church	1179	488	178	74	11	17	5	..	13	..	5	25	17	49	..
Town	807	361	134	58	5	1	5	..	5	..	7	26	19	47	..
Totals	5268	2713	815	535	31	56	80	3	61	3	42	112	114	264	439