

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

Contributors

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Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green,

IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

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ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT

OF

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE

For the Year ending 25th March, 1885,

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-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VESTRY,

WITH A LIST OF ITS SEVERAL

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

LONDON:

FORSAITH BROTHERS, PRINTERS, 329, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD.

—
1885.

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
from May, 1885.

EAST WARD.

1	Baugh, Mr. George.....	146, Green street.
1	Darlison, Mr. Joseph John.....	189 and 191, Green street.
2	Eatwell, Mr. Charles	121, Old Ford road.
3	Etridge, Mr. Joseph	492, Bethnal Green road.
1	Ewing, Mr. Thomas James.....	13, St. James's road.
3	Hilditch, Mr. James George	208, Grove road.
2	Hooper, Mr. William	107, Old Ford road.
2	Hughes, Mr. James.....	37, Chisenhale road.
2	Loveday, Mr. George	210, Cambridge road.
1	Pitt, Mr. James	170, Grove road.
2	Rippin, Mr. Thomas Henry	203, Grove road.
3	Ward, Mr. Edwin	13, Victoria Park square.
3	Wilson, Mr. William Bowdler	62, Gore road.
3	Wright, Mr. Thomas	Bridge Wharf, Old Ford road.
1	Yetton, Mr. William	248, Globe road.

Kemp, Mr. Cornelius, 85, Green street.—*Auditor.*

WEST WARD.

2	Dixon, Mr. Thomas.....	142, 144, & 146, Bethnal Green road.
1	Dyer, Mr. William	184, Bethnal Green road.
1	Ewin, Mr. Alfred.....	25, Columbia road.
3	Francis, Mr. Thomas Watson.....	2, Hackney road.
3	Gale, Mr. Richard	11, Austin street.
2	Gould, Mr. Henry Collins	7A, Gibraltar walk.
1	Jacobs, Mr. Joseph	27, Fournier street.
2	Key, Mr. Thomas	165, Bethnal Green road.
3	Nicholson, Mr. George Henry	106, Bethnal Green road.
2	Payne, Mr. George Frederick	180, Bethnal Green road.
2	Perrin, Mr. William	162, Hackney road.
1	Richardson, Mr. John Charles Bayliffe..	117, Brick lane.
3	Schmidt, Dr. Alfred Edwin	150, Bethnal Green road.
1	Smither, Mr. Daniel	142, Hackney road.
3	Wright, Mr. William George	188 and 190, Bethnal Green road.

Crisp, Mr. James, 88, Hackney road.—*Auditor.*

Years to serve
from May, 1885.

NORTH WARD.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3 | Barnard, Mr. Alfred Philip | 76, Columbia road. |
| 2 | Beale, Mr. Robert | Oval, Hackney road. |
| 1 | Bishop, Mr. James | 97, Approach road. |
| 1 | Cook, Mr. Thomas | 435, Hackney road. |
| 2 | Edwards, Mr. James Henry | St. Peter's square. |
| 3 | Finch, Mr. John | 8, Mansford street, Hackney road. |
| 2 | Hardy, Mr. George Game | 58 and 59, Pritchard's road. |
| 2 | Latham, Mr. Charles William | 442, Hackney road. |
| 1 | Luckhurst, Mr. Thomas | 8, Providence place, Columbia road. |
| 3 | Milbourn, Mr. James | 176, Columbia road. |
| 1 | Norris, Mr. Joseph | 220, Cambridge road. |
| 3 | Wood, Mr. Thomas | 430, Hackney road. |

Caperoe, Mr. Francis, 53, Temple street.—*Auditor.*

SOUTH WARD.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 3 | Abbott, Mr. James | 6, Old Bethnal Green road. |
| 3 | Barrett, Mr. Alfred | 459, Bethnal Green road. |
| 1 | Blain, Mr. John | 311 and 313, Bethnal Green road. |
| 1 | Coke, The Rev. Edward Francis | The Vicarage, St. James-the-Great,
Bethnal Green road. |
| 3 | Cook, Mr. Edmund Miall | 2, Old Bethnal Green road. |
| 1 | Eagle, Mr. Henry Frederick Charles ... | 217, Bethnal Green road. |
| 2 | Forrest, Mr. Christopher | 17, Victoria Park square. |
| 3 | Hay, Mr. George | 29, Abbey street. |
| 2 | Jones, Mr. James Valentine | Oval, Cambridge heath. |
| 2 | Link, Mr. John David | 30, Weaver street. |
| 2 | Long, Mr. Charles | 461, Bethnal Green road. |
| 3 | Meadway, Mr. George | 354, Bethnal Green road. |
| 1 | Pereira, Mr. Henry | 1, Essex street, Cambridge road. |
| 2 | Pickard, Mr. Robert | 210, Grove road. |
| 1 | Thurgood, Mr. Edward | 450, Bethnal Green road. |

McGarrick, Mr. Charles, 386 & 388, Bethnal Green road.—*Auditor.*

Member for the Parish of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Alfred Ewin, Esq., Norlington House, Leytonstone.

Medical Officer of Health.

George Paddock Bate, Esq., M.D., 412, Bethnal Green road.

Public Analyst.

Alfred Walter Stokes, Esq., Laboratory, Vestry Hall, Paddington.

Surveyor.

Mr. Frederick William Barratt, The Vestry Hall.

Surveyor's Clerk.

Mr. Robert Ernest Morgan, The Vestry Hall.

Collectors of Poor, General, and other Rates.

Mr. William Isaac Shenton, 79, Gore road, Victoria Park (*East Ward*).

Mr. Henry Liebrecht, 97, Approach road, Victoria Park (*North Division, West Ward*).

Mr. William Nathaniel Eagles, 51, Approach road, Victoria Park (*South Division, West Ward*).

Mr. Eustace Shepherd Smith, 62, Bonner road (*North Ward*).

Mr. Henry John Bliss, 164, Bethnal Green road (*South Ward*).

Beadle.

Mr. John William Burrows, Ivy Cottage, Mowlem street, Bishop's road,
Cambridge Heath.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Mr. John William Burrows,

Mr. William Walter Burrows, and

Mr. Joshua Lapworth,

} The Vestry Hall.

Hall Keeper.

Mr. William Page.

ROBERT VOSS, *Vestry Clerk.*

OFFICES—*The Vestry Hall, Church row,
Bethnal Green road.*

Memorandum.

WE, the undersigned Auditors for the Parish of St. 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, 1884, to the 25th day of March, 1885, 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 the same are true and correct.

Given under our hands this 19th day of May, 1885.

CORNELIUS KEMP, }
JAMES C. CRISP, } *Auditors.*

GENERAL NOTE

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

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, 1884, to the 25th day of March, 1885.

GENERAL RATE.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Lady-day, 1884	3257	13	7		Interest on Mortgages by late Paving Commissioners ..	354	3	7	
Amount paid into Bank subsequently to Lady-day, 1884, of Rate made at Christmas, 1883	2486	1	9		Collectors' Poundage	736	9	2	
Amount of Rate at 7d. in the £, made at Lady-day, 1884, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Mid- summer	9561	5	1		Highways—Maintenance of	4194	13	7	
Amount of Rate at 7d. in the £, made at Midsummer, 1884, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Michael- mas	9586	9	10		Scavenging	6288	5	4	
Amount of Rate at 6d. in the £, made at Michaelmas, 1884, and Arrears of former Rate collected at Christ- mas	8277	7	10		Lighting	3877	6	2	
Amount of Rate at 7d. in the £, made at Christmas, 1884, and Arrears of former Rate collected and paid into the Bank on the 25th March, 1885	6903	10	4		Incidentals—Repairs and Sundry Works, Water, Coal, Tree Guards, Advertisements, &c.	301	17	10	
Carriageway Entrances	45	8	2		Watering—Repairs to Hydrants, &c., and for Water ..	523	9	5	
Re-instating Roads	500	0	2		Wharf—One Year's Rent, less Tax	29	7	6	
Dwelling Licences	115	0	0		Sanitary—Disinfectants, Bedding, Removing Dead Bodies, Inspectors' Disbursements, Returns, Analyses, &c. ..	1457	19	0	
					Mortuary Keeper's Salary and Sundries	28	5	0	
					Digby Street Yard—Rates, Taxes, Repairs, &c.	58	13	10	
					School Board for London	12,260	11	10	
					Thames Communications—Proportion of Expenses of Local Committee	10	15	10	
					Composition Rate—Costs paid under order of Queen's Bench Division and Court of Appeal	233	12	0	
					Brick Lane Railway Viaduct Improvement	600	0	3	
					Metropolitan Board of Works—Bridge Expenses	1178	1	6	
					Carts and Horses, Harness, and Fodder	154	19	11	
					St. Peter's Recreation Ground—First Half-year's Con- tribution	10	0	0	
					Principal of Mortgage for £500 granted by the late Paving Commissioners	500	0	0	
					ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE— Nineteenth Annual Instalment of £10,000 advanced on Mortgage, 6th December, 1865	500	0	0	
					Interest on Balance of Mortgage for one year, less tax ..	48	15	0	

Fines	27	4	0
Chalêt Company—Rent of Site of Chalêt to 9th July, 1884	10	0	0
New Streets—From Owners	440	0	0
Highways — Whitechapel Board of Works towards repairs of Pereira Street	46	10	4
Balance	787	0	8

£42,343 15 0

Interest on Balance of Mortgage for 1 year, at 6 per cent. less tax	85	7	4
LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION—			
Seventeenth Annual Instalment of Loan of £16,000 advanced on Mortgage, 5th December, 1867	800	0	0
Interest on Balance of Mortgage for 1 year at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., less tax	140	8	0
Fifteenth Annual Instalment of £7,000 advanced on Mortgage 8th April, 1869	350	0	0
Interest on balance of Mortgage for 1 year at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., less tax	84	16	6
Fifteenth Annual Instalment of Loan of £10,000 advanced on Mortgage 3rd March, 1870	500	0	0
Interest on Balance of Mortgage for 1 year, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., less tax	131	5	4
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—			
Seventh Annual Instalment of £20,000 advanced on Mortgage, 7th March, 1878	1000	0	0
Interest on balance of Mortgage for 1 year, less tax	506	5	0
Fifth Annual Instalment of £15,000 advanced on Mortgage, 4th March, 1880	750	0	0
Interest on balance of Mortgage for 1 year, less tax ..	442	19	5
Third Instalment of £14,000 advanced on Mortgage, 10th November, 1881	700	0	0
Interest on balance of Mortgage for 1 year, less tax ..	465	18	9
Third Instalment of £4,500 advanced on Mortgage, 2nd March, 1882	90	0	0
Interest on balance of Mortgage for 1 year, less tax ..	151	4	0
First Instalment of £15,000 advanced on Mortgage, 1st October, 1883	750	0	0
Interest on balance of Mortgage for 1 year, less tax ..	505	6	3
Half of Payments for Printing, Books, Stipends, Stationery, Expenses of Quarterly Survey, Rates on Vestry Hall, and Sundry Charges common to General and Sewers Rates	1042	17	8

£42,343 15 0

SEWERS RATE.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Amount paid into the Bank subsequently to Lady-day 1884, of rate made at Midsummer, 1883	3	14	5
Amount of Rate at 2d. in the £, made at Midsummer, 1884, and arrears of former Rate	2713	2	10
Licences.....	249	14	10
Balance	461	5	6
	<u>£3427</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance on 25th March, 1884, being Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.....	335	0	8
Collectors' Poundage	51	9	7
Cleansing, Repairs, Carting, and Flushing Sewers	1123	13	8
Incidentals—Boots, Timber, Oil, &c.....	121	0	6
Urinals—Water Supply, Painting, &c.	89	4	0
Construction of Sewers	664	11	7
Half of Payments for Printing, Books, Stipends, Stationery, Expenses of Quarterly Surveys, Rates on Vestry Hall, and Sundry Charges common to General and Sewers Rates	1042	17	7
	<u>£3427</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>

METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED RATE.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Lady-day, 1884	709	14	7
Amount paid into Bank subsequently to Lady-day, 1884, of Rate made at Christmas, 1883	421	19	8
Amount of Rate at 3d. in the £, made at Lady-day, 1884, and Arrears of former Rate collected and paid into the Bank at Midsummer, 1884	4187	12	10
Amount of Rate at 3d. in the £, made at Michaelmas, 1884, and Arrears of former Rate collected and paid into the Bank at Christmas, 1884.....	4000	8	1
Amount of Rate at 2d. in the £, made at Christmas, 1884, Collected and paid into the Bank at Lady-day, 1885	1982	19	9
	<u>£11,302</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Collectors' Poundage	179	10	6
Metropolitan Board of Works, pursuant to their Precept 8904	8904	8	0
Balance	2218	16	5
	<u>£11,302</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>

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LIABILITIES.

Amount unpaid of Mortgages, granted by the late Paving Commission, and chargeable on the General Rate, £8700.

- £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.
- £1500—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £10,000, borrowed of the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance in July, 1867, towards defraying cost of Paving Footways of "Old Streets," and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at £5 per cent. per annum.
- £2400—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 instalments of principal and interest within thirty days after they respectively become due.
- £1750—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £7000, 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.
- £2500—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £10,000, borrowed of the London Life Association in March, 1870, for defraying the cost of Paving 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.
- £13000—Balance of Mortgage for £20,000, borrowed from the Metropolitan Board of Works in March, 1878, for defraying the cost of Paving the Carriageway of various streets, and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at £3 15s. per cent. per annum.
- £11,250—Balance of Mortgage for £15,000, borrowed of the Metropolitan Board of Works in March, 1880, £13,000 for defraying the cost of Carriageway Paving, and cost of Footway Paving between the Parks, and £2000 for constructing Mortuary, and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at £3 15s. per cent. per annum.
- £11,900—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £14,000, borrowed of the Metropolitan Board of Works in November, 1881, for defraying the cost of Paving the Carriageways of various streets, and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at £3 15s. per cent. per annum.
- £4230—Balance of Mortgage of Rates for £4500, borrowed of the Metropolitan Board of Works in March, 1882, for purchase of property in Digby street, and to be paid by fifty equal annual instalments, with interest at £3 10s. per cent. per annum.
- £14,250—Mortgage of Rates for £15,000, borrowed of the Metropolitan Board of Works in October, 1883, for defraying the cost of Paving the Carriageways of various streets, and to be repaid by twenty equal annual instalments, with interest at £3 10s. per cent. per annum.

MONEYS DUE TO, AND DEBTS OWING BY, THE VESTRY ON THE

25TH MARCH, 1885.

MONEYS DUE TO.				MONEYS OWING BY.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Central Bank of London, as per foregoing Summary....	970	10	3	Stipends	450	0	0
Amount of Rates made at Christmas, paid after Quarter-day by Five Collectors into Central Bank of London..	3621	7	9	Poundage to Five Collectors.....	245	12	4
Arrears of General Rate at Lady-day, 1885	1447	10	7	R. Wright's Executors—Rent of Wharf	15	0	0
Ditto Sewers Rate ditto	1	16	3	Mr. Lee—for Bedding	24	3	3
Ditto Metropolitan Consolidated Rate.....	372	15	10	Mr. Brooks—Smith's Work	10	0	3
				Messrs. Doulton & Co.—Lime, Pipes, &c.	44	19	5
				Mr. Crane—for Carting.....	13	15	4
				Mr. J. W. Lyon—for Disinfecter	363	0	0
				Messrs. Clarke & Hunt—for Ironmongery	5	12	0
				Messrs. Goodwin—Leather Hose	3	18	10
				Sanitas Company—for Disinfectants	20	0	0

North Metropolitan Tramway Company — for Broken Granite.....	22	1	0
Mr. Armstrong—Balance for Selater street Sewer	9	4	9
Mr. B. Hill—for Posts	6	13	10
Vestry Clerk—for Payments made	18	15	2
Surveyor— ditto	9	11	9
Mr. Kingston—for Lanterns	26	2	0
East London Water Company—for Urinals, &c.	66	14	0
Gas Light and Coke Company—for Gas	781	17	3
Income Tax	28	1	1
Messrs. Forsaith—for Printing.....	36	2	8
J. W. Burrows—Removing Dead Bodies and care of Mortuary	14	10	0
Mr. J. W. Cook—for Stationery	13	10	0
School Board for London	3371	2	6
Commercial Gas Company—for Gas.....	83	16	9
Mr. Wire—for Repairs	26	12	0
A. W. Stokes, Esq.—for Analyses	43	1	0
Sundry Small Bills.....	7	11	5

RATES MADE BY THE VESTRY.

LADY-DAY, 1884—

Poor Rate	at 0s. 8d. in the £	
General Rate.....	at 0s. 7d. „	
Metropolitan Consolidated Rate	at 0s. 3d. „	
		<hr/> 1s. 6d.

MIDSUMMER, 1884—

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

MICHAELMAS, 1884—

Poor Rate	at 0s. 10d. in the £	
General Rate.....	at 0s. 6d. „	
Metropolitan Consolidated Rate	at 0s. 3d. „	
		<hr/> 1s. 7d.

CHRISTMAS, 1884—

Poor Rate	at 0s. 10d. in the £	
General Rate.....	at 0s. 7d. „	
Metropolitan Consolidated Rate	at 0s. 2d. „	
		<hr/> 1s. 7d.

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

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE VESTRY

During the year ending 25th March, 1885.

DATE.	WITH	FOR
April 3rd	Messrs. Jukes, Coulson, & Co.	Galvanized Iron Pails, at 27s. 5d. per dozen.
„ 24th	Mr. Brooks	Sale of old Iron at 3s. per cwt.
May 15th	Mr. H. Crane.....	Scavenging, Dusting, and Watering the three Districts from 11th August, 1884, to 10th August, 1885, both inclusive at £4,300.
July 3rd.....	Mr. Keeves.....	Brooms.
„ 3rd.....	Mr. Henry Crane	Carting.
„ 3rd.....	Messrs. Doulton & Co.	Lime, Pipes, &c.
„ 3rd.....	Mr. C. Thomerson	Plumbing.
September 4th	Messrs. James & Co.	15 tons of Coal at 19/3 per ton.
November 6th	Mr. J. J. Griffiths	1,500 feet of Moor Stone at 9d. per foot.
„ 20th	North Metropolitan Tram- way Company.....	{ For Broken Granite at 9d. per yard.
„ 20th	Mr. Wm. Armstrong.....	{ For construction of Sewer in Sclater Street at £270.
„ 20th	Mr. J. J. Griffiths	{ Old York Paving at 4½d. per foot, and old Kerb at 7d. per foot.
March 5th	Mr. J. Washington Lyon	Patent Disinfecter, £363.
„ 5th	Messrs. Jukes, Coulson, & Co.	Ironwork.
„ 5th	Mr. J. J. Griffiths	Paving Carriageways of part of Bethnal Green road, Cross Street, Fournier Street, and Jacobs Street.

REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGES GRANTED BY THE LATE PAVING COMMISSIONERS.

		£	s.	d.
	Amount payable at Michaelmas, 1884	647	0	0
October, 1884.	Mr. H. Pereira, Principal of Mortgage	500	0	0
		147	0	0
	To 4 per cent. on £8,700 balance of principal due on Mortgages	348	0	0
	Amount payable at Michaelmas, 1885.....	£495	0	0

Notice has been given to pay off at Michaelmas, 1885, a Mortgage for £500.

REPORT

OF

*The proceedings of the Vestry of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, from
the 25th March, 1884, to the 25th March, 1885.*

SCAVENGING.

Tenders for the execution of the work of Scavenging and of Watering the roads, from the 10th August, 1884, to the 10th August, 1885, were advertised for, and opened at a meeting held on the 15th May.

The tender of Mr. Crane for the whole Parish, at £4300, was accepted, being a sum less by £600 than the aggregate of the tenders for the three districts accepted last year.

The Sanitary Committee having recommended that 1000 galvanized iron pails should be purchased, to be distributed among houses for the purposes of receiving the dust and house refuse, with the view of the scavenging contractor calling twice a week at each house to empty the pail, the Vestry invited tenders for the supply of the pails. The tender of Messrs. Jukes & Coulson, at 27s. 5d. per dozen, was accepted. In November, the Sanitary Committee reported that the use of the pails was attended with very satisfactory results, and the Vestry sanctioned the purchase of a second 1000 pails.

The Sanitary Committee again reported they were so satisfied with the use of the pails that they deemed it advisable they should be empowered to purchase more. The Vestry on the 15th January sanctioned the purchase of another (being the third) 1000 pails, and on the 5th March last sanctioned the purchase of 2000 more pails, making a total to that time of 5000 pails. It is hoped by the use of the pails gradually to get rid of dust bins, which even when kept with ordinary care and frequently emptied are objectionable, but become a serious nuisance, and probably often a cause of disease, when allowed to be dilapidated or broken, and the refuse removed at long intervals. The use of the pails saves, too, the troublesome and

mess-making job of emptying the dust bin and putting its contents into an unclean basket, to be carried through the house to the scavenger's cart. It is difficult to introduce and get to work smoothly at once a new practice, even though it saves trouble, dirt, and nuisance. In addition to the common prejudice against what is new, the want of perfect regularity in carrying out the new arrangements creates some difficulties; but no difficulties have arisen which a little experience, care, and habit will not prevent, and the Sanitary Committee feel confident that the introduction of pails as a substitute for dust bins will be looked upon as an important contribution to comfort, cleanliness, and health, especially in (where most needed) the densely-populated parts of the Parish.

It having been suggested that the scavenging of the principal thoroughfares on Sunday mornings might be more economically done, it was referred to the Works and Sanitary Committees to consider jointly the then mode of performing the work, and whether any and what improved arrangements might be adopted. The Vestry, in accordance with a recommendation of the Committees, determined that in future the work of the Sunday Scavenging shall be included in the General Contract for Scavenging and Watering.

DISINFECTOR.

The unsatisfactory and expensive course of burning beds and bedding which have been used by persons suffering from infectious diseases, and supplying instead new beds and bedding, has long been under consideration, with a view to its being discontinued or modified. Disinfection appeared to be the only practicable course. In 1883 the Medical Officer presented an elaborate report on disinfectors, and the advisability of the Vestry having one. The subject continued to engage the attention of the Sanitary Committee, who, at the meeting of the 20th November, presented the following Report:—

“Your Committee having given this question their careful consideration beg to Report as follows:—

“On the 18th July your Committee, accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health and the Surveyor, visited the yard of the Whitechapel Board of Works, and inspected the Disinfector in use there. The apparatus is a ‘Frazier,’ which, in its original condition, did not work satisfactorily, and has been altered and improved by Mr. Struthers, who attended the Committee and explained the alterations he had made.

“A flock pillow was placed in the chamber with a self-registering thermometer inside the pillow. The temperature inside the apparatus at the

expiration of one hour was 250 degrees, and inside the pillow 120 degrees. The pillow-case was scorched, and the frame on which it was lying burned.

"Your Committee consider, and are advised by Dr. Bate, that articles placed in this machine are not properly disinfected.

"On 23rd July your Committee visited the Fever Hospital at Islington. The Disinfector in use there is that known as Dr. Ransom's, and the heat is produced by gas.

"The apparatus was not in work, and it was explained to the Committee that it was the custom to place the infected clothing, &c., in the chamber, and to leave it all night, about twelve hours being considered necessary for its thorough disinfection. This fact alone inclines your Committee to the opinion that the apparatus would not be suitable for this district.

"On 30th July your Committee visited Messrs. Washington Lyon's premises at Old Kent Road. The same experiment was tried with the Washington Lyon apparatus as at Whitechapel, the thermometers in the machine and in the pillow both registering 260 degrees, and the pillow being perfectly dry at the end of the experiment.

"On 3rd September your Committee visited Messrs. Benham's premises at Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square. The machine manufactured by Messrs. Benham is similar in principle to that of Washington Lyon's, but your Committee learn on enquiry that Messrs. Benham have not got any of their machines in use. The small capacity of their machine would render it necessary that two machines should be purchased, as Messrs. Benham did not advise larger ones.

"The same experiment was tried as at the other places, and at the expiration of one hour the temperature inside the chamber and in the pillow was 215 degrees; but the pillow on removal was found to be very wet.

"From these experiments, and from other information, your Committee are of opinion that the most suitable and efficient machine for this district would be the Washington Lyon, and they have Resolved to Recommend the Vestry to purchase one of these machines with steam boiler, &c., complete, and to place the same under such one of the existing sheds at Digby Street yard as, after conferring with the Works Committee, may be found most convenient.

"The estimated cost is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
"One Washington Lyon Disinfector, eight feet long, with door at each end ...	250	0	0
Four-horse power Boiler, complete ...	63	0	0
Two Trucks, similar in pattern to those used by the Whitechapel Board ...	30	0	0
Concrete Foundation, brickwork, &c. ..	25	0	0
"Total	<u>£368</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

"Your Committee have had laid before them a return, shewing the amounts which have been paid by the Vestry for new bedding and disinfection of some feather beds and pillows during the past six years, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1878	221	9	6
1879	117	4	0
1880	302	11	11
1881	551	3	6
1882	255	3	8
1883	237	3	11
"Total	<u>£1684</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>

Equal to an average of £281 per annum. To this must be added the cost of burning, which will make the total average expenditure under this head, say £350 per annum.

"The cost of working the Washington Lyon Disinfector is estimated as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
Man to attend Disinfector	78	0	0	per annum.
Fuel	50	0	0	"
Man to bring infected articles from houses	65	0	0	"
Man to return with the goods when disinfected	65	0	0	"
For Repairs and Depreciation of Plant, say 10 per cent. of first cost	37	0	0	"
Total	£295	0	0	

"This estimate is a full one, and provides for the whole of the time of the men being devoted to Disinfection; but as this work is irregular, except in times of epidemics, a considerable portion of the men's time might be utilized for other work, which would materially reduce the annual cost of disinfection.

"Having taken these facts and figures into consideration, your Committee are of opinion that the Sanitary work will be much more efficiently and rather more cheaply performed if a Disinfector be purchased as recommended.

"All of which your Committee respectfully beg to submit.

J. JACOBS (Chairman).
JOSEPH NORRIS,
ALFRED P. BARNARD,
H. F. C. EAGLE,
THOS. KEY,
JOSEPH CARTER,
WILLIAM EDROFF."

The Vestry then decided to purchase a "Washington Lyon's" Disinfector, and it was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the members of the Works and Sanitary Committees, to purchase the disinfector, to arrange for its erection in the Digby Street Yard, and generally to carry out the recommendation and suggestions made by the Sanitary Committee.

THE COMPOSITION RATE.

In the letter from Messrs. Shephard, of the 6th March, mentioned in the last Report, they said :—

"Immediately after the Judgment in the Appeal Court, Mr. Bompas mentioned in conversation that he was very strongly inclined to think that the Judgment was wrong, and would be reversed in the Lords. We had as you will remember no instructions to go further than the Court of Appeal; but we felt that after so strong an expression of opinion we were bound to lay a case before Mr. Bompas and Mr. Morley. This we have done, and send a Copy of the Case and Opinion they have given therewith. They think, as you will see, that success would attend an Appeal. We should be glad, therefore, if you would also let us have the instructions of the Vestry on this matter."

The opinion given by Mr. Bompas and Mr. Morley is as follows:—

“OPINION.

“We have carefully considered the Judgment of the Court of Appeal in this Case, and we see no reason to withdraw from the Opinion which we have already expressed, that the Rate, so far as it applies to Ecclesiastical purposes, is illegal under the Church Rate Abolition Act, and that the *mandamus* should not have been made. It appears to us that the effect of the Judgment of the Court of Appeal is to strain the words of the Church Rate Abolition Act in order to include the present Case, since they have in effect to interpret the expression in the 5th Section—‘appropriated by law to’ as equivalent to ‘permitted by law to be applied to,’ while the reasonable construction of that Act, and the intention of the legislature, would have been satisfied by a Judgment in favour of the Appellants. In addition to this, we think that the validity of the grounds of the decision, based upon the construction of the 16th George II., c. 28, as given by Lord Justice Cotton, is extremely doubtful—and in any case, even if the House of Lords do not adopt the view we have expressed, we think that they would be likely to limit the Rate other than for Non-Ecclesiastical purposes to the few small items mentioned in the Statute, and which are treated by Lord Justice Cotton as the consideration for the Rate.

“Under these circumstances, and considering the large sum at stake to the Parish, amounting to many hundreds a year, and which appears liable to almost indefinite increase without any control by the Vestry, we are of opinion that the Appellants ought to obtain the Opinion upon the Case of the highest Court of Appeal.

“(Signed) HENRY MASON BOMPAS.

“ARNOLD MORLEY.

“Temple, February 23rd, 1884.”

On the 3rd of April, 1884, Messrs. Shephard wrote to the Vestry Clerk as follows:—

“We understand that the Question of Appealing to the House of Lords will be considered at the Vestry to meet this evening. It would probably be well for you to be able to give some definite idea as to what the total cost of an Appeal would be, so we write to let you have the benefit of some enquiries we have made at the House and elsewhere.

“It seems that including Counsel’s fees, House fees, Solicitor’s costs, and expenses of printing, the total, on a fairly liberal estimate, would not exceed £150 each side, making not more than £300 to be provided. But the cost of printing, for instance, cannot be definitely settled; it seems however that much would not be necessary. In arriving at these figures it was assumed that the same Counsel would be employed as in the Courts below.”

At the meeting on the 17th July, the Vestry decided to appeal to the House of Lords, and have done so.

Pending the appeal, Mr. Churchwarden Baugh asked the Vestry, at its meeting on the 26th September, to make a Composition Rate, to provide for the Rector’s stipend, and other charges provided for by the Composition Rate Act. It was moved and seconded that a rate of one penny in the pound be granted. The motion was lost, twelve

voting for and twelve against it. Mr. Avenell sent to the Vestry the accounts of receipts and payments in respect of the Composition Rate by himself and his late colleague, Mr. William Richardson, from their admission in 1882 up to the admission of Mr. Baugh and Mr. Forrest in 1884. Mr. J. V. Jones and Mr. D. Smither, who were elected in 1884, not having been admitted, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Avenell continued in office till the death, in March, 1884, of Mr. Richardson, from which, until the admission of Mr. Baugh and Mr. Forrest, Mr. Avenell was the sole Churchwarden. The accounts sent in by Mr. Avenell were referred to a Special Committee of twelve for examination.

The accounts as audited (with a protest by Mr. Hilditch and Mr. W. Bowdler Wilson, "That no charge should have been paid out of the above accounts but the 'Rector's stipend,'") were printed and circulated among the members of the Vestry. At the Vestry held on the 18th December, it was resolved, "That the accounts be received and entered on the minutes, including the protest by Mr. Hilditch and Mr. Wilson." It was also resolved, "That as the report of the Special Committee shews that Mr. Churchwarden Baugh has since he entered into office received the sum of £518 11s. 1d, the Vestry declines to make a Composition Rate, being of opinion that that sum is applicable only to the payment of the Rector's stipend."

The *mandamus* awarded by the Queen's Bench being binding on the Churchwardens, notwithstanding the Appeal, they, on the refusal of the Vestry, made a Rate which is now in course of collection.

PEEL GROVE CEMETERY.

The proceedings (mentioned in the last Report) taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works against Mr. Chambers, the lessee of the Cemetery, for infringing the Bye-Laws of that Board, as to building, failed. Mr. Hannay, before whom the case in the first instance came at Worship Street, decided the Bye-Laws did not apply, and the Queen's Bench Division on Appeal confirmed Mr. Hannay's Judgment. In the absence of fresh legislation the Vestry would have been powerless to prevent building on the Cemetery over the great mass of dead bodies. If the bodies were not interfered with to the knowledge of the authorities no steps could have been

taken by indictment or otherwise. But "The Disused Burial Grounds Acts, 1884," now prohibits building on disused Burial Grounds, and there is no probability of the place causing the Parish any further trouble.

THAMES COMMUNICATION.

Neither the Bill of the Metropolitan Board of Works for constructing a tunnel at Nightingale Lane, nor the Bill of private promoters to authorise the construction of a "duplex" bridge near the Tower, which had been referred to a Hybrid Committee, passed, and thereupon the Vestry passed a resolution expressing its hope that the Metropolitan Board of Works would take the necessary steps to obtain Parliamentary power to construct a tunnel or bridge for vehicular and pedestrian traffic from Shadwell to Rotherhithe. A copy of the resolution was sent to the Metropolitan Board of Works and to the various Vestries and District Boards. The Vestry also expressed the opinion that steam ferries would be an utterly unsatisfactory and insufficient mode of providing means of communication across the Thames East of London Bridge. In reply to the communication from the Vestry to the Metropolitan Board of Works the following letter was received:—

"SPRING GARDENS,

"22nd November, 1884.

"SIR,—Referring to the communications from the Vestry of Bethnal Green on the subject of means of transit across the Thames in the eastern parts of London, I am directed to state that with regard to the opinion expressed in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that a subway should be constructed by the Board at or near Shadwell, the Board has consulted its Engineer, and is advised by him that to carry out the suggestion it would be necessary to adopt one of the following courses: (1) to construct a subway immediately under the bed of the river, for which purpose it would be necessary to form a coffer-dam, and thereby interfere to a serious extent with the entrances to the London and Surrey and Commercial Docks; or (2) to construct the tunnel at a much greater depth, involving the use of mechanical means for lowering and lifting the traffic on both sides of the river.

"Having regard to the stringent conditions as to the navigable waterway which were sought to be imposed upon the Board last session in connection with the Bill for a subway at Nightingale Lane, by Wharfingers and others interested in the navigation of the river, as well as the Wharfingers adjacent to the site of the Works, and to the objections raised by the Conservators of the Thames to the interruption of the river traffic by coffer-dams, the Board is of opinion that the opposition to the formation of a shallow subway at Shadwell by coffer-dams would be of a formidable character.

"The Board is also of opinion that the construction of a tunnel at a much greater depth below the bed of the river, and dependent entirely upon the use of mechanical means for lifting and lowering the traffic on both sides of the river, is a work of so novel a character that it should not be hastily undertaken.

"Under these circumstances the Board has felt that it would be premature to proceed with an application to Parliament for a permanent crossing at Shadwell this Session, but has determined at once to apply for power to establish two free ferries for the accommodation of the traffic at points lower down the river between Poplar and Greenwich, and the other between North and South Woolwich.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. E. WAKEFIELD,

"Clerk of the Board."

The Vestry agreed to petition Parliament in support of the motion, notice of which had been given by Mr. Ritchie—"That it was the duty of the Board to apply to Parliament, without delay, for power to construct a subway at Shadwell"—and the Vestry also agreed to co-operate in promoting a combined deputation to the Home Secretary in support of the resolution to be moved by Mr. Ritchie on the occasion of the second reading of the Metropolitan Board's Money Bill.

The Vestry, in common with other Vestries and District Boards, presented a memorial to the Home Secretary in the form proposed by "The Thames Crossings Committee," which, after setting forth various facts, stated there appeared no probability of the Metropolitan Board of Works dealing with the question within a reasonable time, and asking the Government to urge upon the Board the necessity of proceeding with the Shadwell tunnel scheme; or, in the event of the Board refusing to do so, to appoint a Committee to investigate and decide in what way the necessary communications between the north and south side of the river below London Bridge shall be carried out. Many members of the Vestry formed part of the deputation which waited on the Home Secretary to support the prayer of the memorial.

FOURNIER'S CHARITY.

The thirteen candidates who were elected and received the gift of £10 each were:

Mr. Samuel Brown, 8, George street, Turin street.
 Mr. George Dunston, 289, Globe road.
 Mr. John William Edwards, 7, George street, Cambridge road.
 Mr. George Hilliard, 23, Bonner street.
 Mrs. Mary Johnson, 64, St. Peter's street.
 Mrs. Jane Mears, 172, Green street.
 Mrs. Emma Motley, 113, Columbia road.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Pickin, 86, Teesdale street.
 Mr. John Quilter, 59, Seabright street.
 Mr. Thomas Seabrook, 3, Abbey street.
 Mr. Samuel Shephard, 33, Baroness road.
 Mrs. Mary Ann Tindall, 22, Pollard row.
 Mr. John Wray, 347, Bethnal Green road.

LEVERINGTON CHARITY.

From the reports of the members of the Vestry appointed to visit and enquire as to the recipients of last year it appeared Charles Nial was dead, that Charlotte Pettigrew and Elizabeth Furness were in the Workhouse, and that Susan Jones had gone away.*

The other 36 recipients of last year were elected recipients for this year, and to fill up the number of 40 recipients there were elected by ballot the following persons :

Charlotte Cleveley, 121, Old Ford road.
Edward Fox, 20, Wimbolt street.
Jane Moore, 124, Gosset street.
John Webb, 35, Pleasant place.

CHURCHYARDS.

The Vestry have agreed to contribute £20 a year towards the expense of keeping the churchyard of St. Peter open as a public garden and recreation ground so long as it is maintained to the satisfaction of the Vestry.

A proposal was made that the Vestry should undertake for two or three years the cost of maintaining, as a public recreation ground, the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, on condition of it being laid out as a recreation ground by the Kyrle Society. The proposal was not accepted, the Vestry being of opinion that the cost of watching and keeping in order would be out of proportion to the benefit conferred.

FIRE ENGINE STATION.

An application has been made to the Metropolitan Board of Works to establish in or near Green Street a Fire Engine Station, and in the meantime to erect Street Fire Alarm Posts in the neighbourhood. The Board in reply stated that, while hoping to be able to establish a more convenient station than now exists, it was not prepared to place an additional station in the eastern part of the parish, and that the Board recognised the necessity for some means of insuring the prompt attendance of the Fire Brigade in case of fire in the eastern part of the parish, and in view of that necessity had resolved that a Fire Alarm Circuit should be established there, and instructions for that purpose would at once be given to the Post Office.

*After the election it appeared that Susan Jones had not gone away, and was not found from a mistake as to her address. She was given the 20s. by the Churchwardens and Overseers.

TRAMWAYS.

The North Metropolitan Tramways Company again introduced a Bill into Parliament to enable them to (amongst other things) lay down Tramways along Bethnal Green Road, from Cambridge Road to the Company's lines in Shoreditch. The Vestry refused to give the consent required by the standing orders of the House of Commons, and the Company abandoned so much of their Bill as related to the proposed lines along Bethnal Green Road.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

A deputation, from the salesmen of the Market, waited on the Vestry to ask its opinion on the subject of a Railway communication being made into the Market. The Vestry passed a resolution that such communication was most desirable for the development of the Market, and would be highly beneficial to the East of London. A Bill to confer powers to make a line to the Market from the North London Railway was brought in. The line will cross Hackney Road by an iron girder bridge. The Vestry desired that the road should be crossed in a tunnel. Negotiations took place with the Promoters, and two conferences, between the Works Committee and a Committee of the Shoreditch Vestry, were held at the Shoreditch Town Hall. At the second conference, the engineer and solicitor of the Promoters were present. The engineer explained the difficulties that would attend the construction and use of a tunnel, and also that if a tunnel were practicable, it could not be made and the necessary property acquired under the Bill, which would have to be withdrawn, and another Bill brought in next year. The conference came to the conclusion, in which the respective Vestries concurred, that it was not desirable to press the point as to having a tunnel. The bridge is to be an iron girder one, of a single span, the clear width of the road, of a clear height of not less than 18 feet, of a reasonably ornamental design, to be approved by the Vestry and the Metropolitan Board of Works, to be made watertight, and so as to deaden sound as far as possible, and no part of the bridge is to be used for advertising purposes without the permission of the Vestries of Shoreditch and this Parish, and the bridge is not to be used as a lay-by for engines, trucks, &c.

Powers are conferred on the Market Owners to greatly extend the area of the Market, which will be necessary, if the hopes of the Owners as to the effect of the intended Railway communication into the Market are realized. By the Bill it was proposed that the short part of Columbia Road, between the south-east side of the triangular piece of enclosed vacant ground, and the property opposite proposed to be taken, should be stopped up. It has been agreed that the triangular piece of ground shall be given to the Vestry, and that the road shall be altered and formed as shown upon a plan agreed on by the Promoters and the Vestry.

The usual rating and other usual clauses have been inserted in the Bill; but the Promoters objected to insert a clause providing that the assessment on the property to be taken should, when the works are completed, not be less than the present assessment. The clause was suggested because of the possibility of the extended Market being a failure, whereby its rateable value might be so diminished as to entail serious loss to the Parish.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY GENERAL POWERS BILL.

As far as this Parish is concerned, the Bill sought to revive expired, and extend the times for exercising existing, powers. The Company proposed merely to lengthen the arches carrying the existing lines across Brady Street, Tapp Street, and Coventry Street; but agreed ultimately that the bridges carrying the proposed widenings over those streets shall be straight iron girder bridges, of the clear span and height specified below:—

Streets.	Spans.	Headway over roadway.
Brady street	38 ft. 6 in.	13 ft. 0 in.
Tapp street	36 ft. 0 in.	12 ft. 0 in.
Coventry street	36 ft. 0 in.	10 ft. 6 in.

The widening of the girder bridge now crossing Cambridge Road will also be by a straight iron girder bridge, with a span of 59 feet, and a headway of 14 ft. 7 in.

The Railway Company are to pay to the Vestry the expense of lowering the carriageway and footpaths of Tapp Street, so as to give a clear headway under the bridge when constructed of 13 ft. 9 in., and of making the necessary alterations to the approaches, and of paving and making good the part of the street the level of which will be altered.

The Company are in like manner to pay the cost of lowering the carriageway and footpaths of Coventry Street, so as to give a clear headway of 11 ft. 6 in., and of making the necessary alterations to the approaches, and of paving and making good the part of the street altered.

The bridge for carrying the additional lines of rails over Buckhurst Street is to have a clear headway of 12 ft. 6 in., and a span of at least 30 ft. measured on the square, and the Company is to set back the abutment of the existing arch to the general frontage of the houses on the east side of the street, and alter the existing arch so as to give a clear headway throughout the entire width of the street of 12 ft. 6 in.

LIGHTING, SEWERS, ROADS, AND RE-NAMING AND RE-NUMBERING.

The additions to, and alterations of public lamps, the reduction of price by the Gas Light and Coke Company, and the reduction of the hours of burning, are stated in the Surveyor's Report; as are also the particulars as to maintenance and cleansing of the sewers, as to construction of new sewers, as to maintenance of roads and paving repairs, and as to re-naming and re-numbering streets.

PARMITER'S CHARITY.

Mr. Thomas Watson Francis, of No. 2, Hackney Road, and Mr. James Valentine Jones, of The Oval, Hackney Road, two of the members of the Vestry, have been elected two of the Governors of the Charity pursuant to section 5 of the new scheme, which provides that two of the twelve Governors shall be elected by the Vestry. The term of office of the Governors so elected is five years.

NEW VALUATION LIST.

It was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs.

Abbott	Edroff	Hilditch	Norris
Barnard	Ewin	Jones	Pickard
Baugh	Forrest	Lamb	Smither
Bishop	Francis	Luckhurst	Staines
			Thurgood

to prepare the new Quinquennial Valuation List in conformity with the provisions of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

In the beginning of the year Mr. G. W. Thompson, the clerk in the Surveyor's department, resigned, having been elected Surveyor to the district of St. Olave, St. Thomas, and St. John, Southwark. In May, Mr. Frederick William Barratt was elected Surveyor, at the salary of £350 a year, with a view of it being raised to £450 a year by an annual increase of not less than £25. At a subsequent meeting in the same month Mr. Robert Ernest Morgan was elected clerk in the Surveyor's department in the place of Mr. Thompson.

REGULATIONS UNDER SEC. 35 OF SANITARY ACT, 1866.

Another draft of regulations under section 35 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, was prepared by the Sanitary Committee, and printed and circulated. The Vestry declined to adopt the regulations, and the Clerk was directed to inform the Local Government Board that regulations had been prepared and considered, but that the Vestry was unanimously of opinion that it was unnecessary to make the regulations, as the special efforts made since the threatened outbreak of Cholera, and the knowledge acquired, had led the Vestry to the conclusion that the existing powers are sufficient.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The Quarterly Reports of the Public Analyst for the year ended Lady-day, 1885, are as follows:—

For the Quarter ending June 24th, 1884.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

VESTRY HALL, HARROW ROAD, W.,

August 20th, 1884.

TO THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN.

CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—During the quarter ending June 24th, your Inspectors have submitted to me for analysis 55 samples of food. This total was made up of 34 samples of Butter, 14 of Condensed Milk, 3 of Coffee, 2 of Milk, 1 of Condensed Milk and Cocoa, and 1 of Condensed Milk and Coffee.

Of the 34 samples of Butter, no less than 22 were adulterated; in fact only one of these 22 samples contained even a trace of real butter, the others being composed of beef fat, mixed with a little curd, salt, water, and colouring matter. They were not injurious to health in any way, being good and wholesome articles of food; but they were sold for butter, and usually at the price of inferior butter. In this way, competing with the real article, they served to keep up the price of butter, and themselves brought an extravagant profit to the vendors. I am informed that Butterine could be sold at from 8d. to 10d. per

pound, and then give a very good profit to the seller. Naturally the public will not give a high price for Butterine; hence, to get the higher price, the article is foisted upon the public as real butter. If sold under its proper name, at a reasonable price, it would be a great boon to the poor.

In almost all the cases of this adulteration, the vendors were summoned and fines imposed.

Of the 14 samples of Condensed Milk, 7 were found to be partly skimmed. On the conviction of the seller of one of these samples, the Magistrate (Mr. Hannay) referred to certain legal difficulties. Hence, on subsequent prosecutions for this offence, various points were argued by Counsel before the Magistrate, the case on behalf of the Vestry being conducted by Mr. Voss.

Unfortunately, the Magistrate ruled that condensed milk being sold in sealed tins, the vendor, if not the actual preparer of the article, could not know of or tamper with the contents; that the vendor was therefore not liable.

Of the 3 samples of Coffee, one contained 60 and the other 75 per cent. of chicory. The vendors of both of these samples were convicted and fined.

All the samples of fresh Milk were genuine, and of good quality. The samples of prepared Coffee and Condensed Milk, and that of Cocoa and Condensed Milk, were free from adulteration. Such articles being ready for immediate use, and of excellent quality, deserve to be more widely known and more extensively used.

No less than 56 per cent. of the articles brought to me this quarter have proved to be adulterated.

The sum of £23 1s. 0d. has been paid into the Vestry's account for fines, each case also carried its own costs.

Delays in the decision of several cases of prosecution have prevented my laying this Report before you at an earlier date.

I have the honour to remain

Your obedient Servant,

ALF. W. STOKES,

Public Analyst.

For the Quarter ending September 29th, 1884.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

VESTRY HALL, HARROW ROAD, W.,

October 22nd, 1884.

TO THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN.

CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—During the past quarter, ending September 29th, 1884, there have been submitted to me by your Inspectors only 4 samples of food for analysis.

Two of these were samples of Milk and two of Coffee.

One sample of Milk contained 12 per cent. of added water. The vendor of this was prosecuted and fined £1, with costs also. This per centage of added water is happily much less than has been found in previous cases, only it is not very satisfactory to find one out of each two samples to be adulterated.

A fair price was paid for the Coffee, and yet one sample was found to contain half its weight of chicory. In this case the vendor was summoned, and a fine of £2, with costs, imposed.

Trusting that soon the successful action of the Vestry will make such adulterated articles more difficult to find,

I remain

Your obedient Servant,

ALF. W. STOKES,

Public Analyst.

For the Quarter ending 25th December, with a resumé of the work done during the whole year.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
VESTRY HALL, HARROW ROAD, W.,
January 13th, 1885.

TO THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN.

CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—During the past quarter your Inspectors have submitted to me for analysis a total of 7 samples of food.

These were all samples of Milk : no less than 6 of them had been diluted with from 30 to 14 per cent. of water. The vendors of 5 of these samples were prosecuted, and fines amounting to a total of £8 were imposed, as well as costs. So far as the percentage of adulterated samples is concerned, this is the worst quarter I have known, since it shows over 85 per cent. of adulterated samples.

A short review of the analytical work of the year may prove of interest. During the whole year 1884, a total of 82 samples of food were examined ; of these no less than 50, or almost 61 per cent. were adulterated.

The 82 samples consisted of 34 Butters, 27 Milks, 14 Condensed Milks, 5 Coffees, 1 sample of Condensed Milk with Cocoa, and 1 of Condensed Milk with Coffee.

Of the 34 samples of Butter, 22 were adulterated. Only 1 of the adulterated samples contained any butter at all : the rest were mixtures of beef-fat, with a little salt and curd. They were perfectly wholesome, and if sold for a fair price as "Butterine" would be a great boon to the poor. However, they were sold as "Butter," and a high price was charged.

Amongst the 27 samples of Milk no less than 18 had been watered, or both watered and skimmed. One sample contained as much as 40 per cent. of added water. Considering that milk of good quality contains usually about 88 per cent. of natural water, it is very evident how serious a thing this too-prevalent custom of watering milk must be. In the able report just issued by your Medical Officer it is stated that "no less than 27.7 per cent. of the deaths from all causes were those of infants aged less than 12 months." Far the largest portion of these died from Atrophy and Debility ; while "more than half the deaths (51.3 per cent.) were those of children less than 5 years old." Knowing how important pure food is to those of such tender age, it is not at all unreasonable to suspect that this wholesale watering of so necessary an article of food may have some influence upon this heavy death rate.

Of the 14 Condensed Milks, 7 samples did not contain the proper proportion of cream.

Three out of the 5 samples of Coffee contained Chicory : in one case as much as 75 per cent. was present.

The samples of mixed Milk and Coffee and Condensed Milk and Cocoa were genuine and wholesome articles of food.

The vendors of the adulterated samples were prosecuted, and fines, with costs, imposed in all cases but those of the condensed milks. In these the Magistrate held that the substance being in a sealed can the vendor could not be held liable.

The sum of £52 5s. was paid into the Vestry's account for fines.

The whole parish owes much to the Sanitary Committee for the efforts they have made to secure some measure of purity in the articles retailed in the parish. Their Inspectors have been very exact in carrying out their part of the Adulteration Act. Appending a tabulated list of the articles analyzed last quarter,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ALF. W. STOKES,

Public Analyst.

For the Quarter ending March 25th, 1885.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

VESTRY HALL, HARROW ROAD, W.,

April 25th, 1885.

TO THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN.

CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—During the quarter ending March 25th, 1885, there has been submitted to me for analysis, by your Inspectors, a total of 39 samples of food. These have consisted entirely of dairy produce—Butter and Milk. Of the 21 samples of milk that were examined no less than 12 were adulterated. This adulteration ranged from the addition of 9 per cent. of water to the abstraction of the whole of the cream from a sample to which 40 per cent. of water had been added. The vendors of these samples were summoned, and all the prosecutions were successfully carried through, substantial fines being in each case imposed by the Magistrates.

The samples of Butter numbered 18; of these 11 were adulterated. Only one of the adulterated samples contained any butter whatever; all the others consisting entirely of beef fat, with a little salt, water, curds, and colouring matter.

Only one of the vendors of these adulterated samples of Butter escaped conviction. He swore that the Inspector did not ask for butter, but for some of his "fourteenpenny." Though this was contradicted by the Inspector the Magistrate ruled that there was not sufficient evidence to convict in this case. Seeing that the material sold can be purchased wholesale for something under sixpence per pound, the vendor was getting a good profit on the article by selling it as butter.

It is somewhat unsatisfactory to find that about 60 per cent. of the articles forwarded this quarter are adulterated, pointing as it does to a low morality amongst certain traders, and indicating much misery that must be produced amongst those who have to consume such adulterated and impoverished articles. Hitherto the extra gains have easily covered the few shillings fine that used to be imposed; but now there are signs that the Magistrates intend to deal less leniently with such offences. In this last quarter the fines have become heavier; for the 23 cases of adulteration no less a sum than £98 has been paid into the Vestry's account as fines, costs also in all cases being paid.

Should such fines continue we may hope ere long that the adulterators may hasten to the conclusion that "honesty is the best policy."

Such results cannot but be encouraging to the Sanitary Committee, who have done so much in endeavouring to ensure to the poorer parishioners their just right to a supply of pure and wholesome food.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to the Sanitary Inspectors for the able and vigorous way in which they have carried out the desires of the Sanitary Committee, and have brought the numerous prosecutions to a satisfactory conclusion.

Herewith I forward a tabulated list of the articles analysed.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

ALF. W. STOKES,

Public Analyst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In June, Mr. EWIN was UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED the Member for this Parish of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The subject of having a NEW and adequate TOWN HALL for the Parish and Borough has been brought before the Vestry. It was referred to the Works Committee to make enquiries as to a suitable site, the probable cost of building and maintenance, and the income which may be derived.

A petition was presented against the Railway Companies' Rates and Charges Bill, which had been introduced into Parliament by some of the principal Railway Companies.

THE REMOVAL OF FISH OFFAL in uncovered and imperfectly constructed vehicles caused a great nuisance, which, it is hoped, is now substantially removed by private enterprise. It is collected by persons, who use the offal, in large iron tank vans, hermetically sealed. The owner of the vans supplies the fish dealers and curers with receptacles for the offal, provided with covers, and arranges to collect daily. The plan for so removing the offal was submitted to the Vestry by one gentleman. The plan was approved, and the Vestry expressed its desire it should be carried into execution as speedily as possible.

The Vestry have lost by death this year Mr. John Cook, who had been a valuable and highly-esteemed member since May, 1859, and Mr. Edroff, who was first elected in May, 1879.

ROBERT VOSS,

VESTRY CLERK.

St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

OF WORKS EXECUTED

From Lady-day, 1884, to Lady-day, 1885.

LONDON :

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

—
1885.

St. Dunstons, Finsbury, London.

1881.

By the Rev. Canon J. J. G. [?],
Rector of St. Dunstons, Finsbury, London.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

OF THE WORKS OF THE

FROM January 1881 to December 1881.

LONDON:
[?]

Vestry Hall,

CHURCH ROW,

BETHNAL GREEN, E.,

August, 1885.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Vestry of St. Matthew,
Bethnal Green.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you a report on the various works executed by my department during the year ending Lady-day, 1885; and in the first place would remark that I have taken the liberty of departing somewhat from the practice of giving a bare recital of the work done, feeling that a more descriptive report would give greater information and be more acceptable to the members of the Vestry.

LIGHTING.

Additional Lamps have been fixed and put in Lighting as follows :—

Arundle Street.....	1	Medhurst Road	2
Arbery Road	3	Norah Street	2
Columbia Road	1	Peter Street.....	1
Church Row	1	Pollard Street	1
Grove Street	2	Summerford Street ...	1
Gale's Gardens	1	Strahan Road	2
Hague Street	1	Southboro' Place	1
Medway Road	1	Warley Street	1

ALSO

A 3-light Sugg's Lamp at Columbia Road, opposite Hassard Street.

Lighting. A 2-light Sugg's Lamp at the crossing of Approach Road and Bonner Road.

A 2-light ditto at the junction of Cheshire Street and Winchester Street.

A 2-light ditto in substitution for the 3 Single Lamps on the obelisk at the junction of Old Ford Road and Bonner Road.

On December 4th, the Vestry resolved that 5 ft. Burners should be substituted for the 3 ft. and 4 ft. Burners then in use, and on January 1st the alteration was made—46 3 ft. and 40 4 ft. Burners being removed, and 5 ft. Burners fixed in their place.

The reduction of the hours of lighting from 4,300 to 3,940 per annum came into operation on January 1st.

The Gas-Light and Coke Co. also on this date reduced the price of Gas for street lighting from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

The total number of Lamps is as follows :—

Gas-Light and Coke Co.	858	5 feet Lamps.
„	„	4 3-light Sugg's Lamps.
„	„	3 2-light ditto.
Commercial Gas Co:	76	5 feet Lamps.
„	„	2 3-light Sugg's Lamps.

In consequence of the very small area supplied by the Commercial Gas Co., it has been found impracticable at present to satisfactorily adapt the new scale to their district; but the effect of the alterations which have been made will be seen by the following comparison :—

The cost of lighting is £3,312 per annum; at March, 1884, the same number of lamps would have cost £3,673 per annum.

The cost of lighting the following Lamps (not included in the above totals) is paid by the Great Eastern Railway Company :—

Arundle Street.....	3	Old Bethnal Green Rd.	1
Brady Street	2	Tapp Street	1
Brick Lane	2	Three Colt Lane	1
Birkbeck Street	1	West Street.....	1
Coventry Street	1	Wheeler Street	2
Collingwood Street ...	1	(Lighted Day and Night) —	
Morpeth Street....	1	Total...	20
Nottingham Street ...	3		—

SEWERS.

The work of Flushing the Pipe Sewers and Cleaning the Brick Sewers was regularly carried out during the summer months, and during the hot, dry weather two water carts were employed in disinfecting the gullies. 758 gallons Carbolic Acid and 50 gallons of Jeye's Purifier, costing £71 17s. 6d., were used. The cost of water for flushing the sewers was £58 7s. 0d.

The old 12-inch Pipe Sewers being insufficient in depth, and very defective, the Vestry resolved that they should be broken up, and an 18-inch Pipe Sewer substituted at a lower level. The work was carried out by Mr. Armstrong ; the cost, including the making good of all Branch Drains, being £309 4s. 9d.

An 18-inch Pipe Sewer in Morpeth Street and a 12-inch Pipe Sewer in Knottisford Street were laid by Mr. Porter, at a cost of £170 10s. 10d., and from these works 357 loads of Sand and Ballast were removed to the Vestry Dépôt, Digby Street.

Pollard
Row and
Old
Bethnal
Green
Road.

So long since as March 6, 1884, the Vestry ordered the construction of an 18-inch Pipe Sewer in Pollard Row, at an estimated cost of £414; but for various reasons the work stood over till July 29th, when your Surveyor reported that he was of opinion that it would be very desirable to take advantage of this opportunity to connect the Main Sewer belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works, in Old Bethnal Green Road with that in Bethnal Green Road, so as to relieve the neighbourhood of the Old Bethnal Green Road from the floodings it has been subject to whenever the Main Sewer has been overcharged.

After consideration of this suggestion by the Works Committee, the Chairman (Mr. Ewin), accompanied by the Surveyor, had an interview with the Engineer of the Metropolitan Board. Eventually the Metropolitan Board agreed to vary the plans for the Dalston Relief Sewer so as to accommodate the requirements of this Parish, and to construct at their own cost a deep Sewer of large capacity in Pollard Row, which will also effect the relief from the floodings above referred to. The Work is now in progress, Messrs. Nowell & Robson being the Contractors.

The Expenditure (£414) authorised by the Vestry has therefore not been incurred.

Godfrey
Place and
Austin
Street.

In consequence of the stoppage of the Drains of the houses in Godfrey Place and in Austin Street, openings were made on the Sewer in Austin Street, and it was found to be an old Brick Barrel Sewer, about 3 feet in diameter, without fall, and quite full of sewage deposit. It was therefore determined to break it up. A 12-inch Pipe at a

lower level falling into the Hackney Road Sewer has been substituted. The work being carried out by Mr. Porter, at a cost of £57 19s. 1d.

In the summer of last year the Drains of nearly all the houses in Seabright Street were stopped up. On opening the Sewer, it was found to be an old Brick Barrel Sewer, 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet in diameter, and quite full of sewage deposit. The work of clearing out was commenced, and after 130 loads of deposit had been carted away, had to be abandoned in consequence of illness of the occupants of the houses, alleged to be caused by the smells. Only about one-half of the deposit has been removed, so that this Sewer is in reality only an immense cesspool, holding more than 200 cubic yards of deposit.

Seabright
Street,
Hackney
Road.

It has now been determined to break it up, and to substitute a 15-inch Pipe at a lower-level, and with proper fall, to drain direct into the Main Sewer in Hackney Road.

On August 20th, one of the hottest days of last summer, a fishmonger's man was seen to put two pails of fish offal into a gully in Cambridge Road, and on remonstrating with his employer, it seemed he was acting under his instructions. They were both summoned to Worship Street Police Court, the master was fined £5 and costs, and the man £2 and costs. These amounts were paid to the credit of the Vestry.

Nuisance.

Connections have been made with the Sewers for the purpose of draining 96 houses and buildings, the work being carried out by the Vestry workmen, at the cost of the applicants.

House
Drainage

The cost of the water supply to the Public Urinals for the year was £114 8s. 6d.

The total amounts paid to the Vestry for constructing new Drain Outlets and examining and unstopping Choked Drains during the year being £249 14s. 10d.

ROADS AND PAVING, &c.

Old Ford Road. There being a Balance of the Special Carriageway Paving Fund of last year, it was resolved by the Vestry, on June 19th, to pave the Carriageway of Old Ford Road from Sewardstone Road to Grove Road. The work has been carried out at a cost of £2,403 3s. 3d.

The footpaths over the Cricketers' Bridge were paved with Asphalte by the Val de Travers Company at a cost of £58 0s. 10d., the Company, after some negotiation, undertaking to maintain the footpaths in sound condition for five years at their own cost.

Repairs to Footways. The Vestry workmen have from time to time been engaged in patching the paved footways in various parts of the Parish, and for this purpose, the following Materials have been purchased at a cost of £537 8s. 5d., viz:—

7,026	feet	super	new	York	Paving.
7,529	„	„	second	hand	„
253	„	„	Victoria	Stone.	
1,567	„	„	Moor	Stone.	
2,334	„	„	second	hand	Kerb.

This Work is not at all of a satisfactory character, the old footpaths are so worn. It is suggested that it would

be very desirable to select a length of path requiring repair in one of the main roads and to repave it with York or Victoria Paving, and to use the old stone for patching the old footpaths in less important thoroughfares.

The amounts charged to Gas and Water Companies for Trenches, repairs to Trenches opened during the year are:—

			£	s.	d.
Gas Light and Coke Co.	....	....	209	14	5
Commercial Gas Co.	...	...	58	2	8
East London Water Co.	...	...	217	9	6
Total			£485	6	7

The following Roads have been Channelled with dressed Pitchings from stock, made up with Macadam, and Steam-rolled, the work being carried out by the Vestry workmen, viz. :—

Thomas Street	St. Jude Street
Patriot Square	Moss Street
Tapp Street	Norton Street
Busby Street	Peter Street

The following Roads have also been made up with Macadam, and Steam-rolled :—

Oakley Street	Gosset Street (part)
Artillery Street	Chambord Street (part)
Mount Street	

And small Repairs have been carried out on nearly all the other Macadam Roads in the Parish.

For the purpose of these Works the following quantities of Broken Granite have been used:—

Supplied by Contractor	...	127	cubic yards.
„ Guardians	....	318	„
„ Tramways Co....		180	„
Broken by Contract at Digby			
Street Yard	.... ...	392	„
Broken by men from the			
Workhouse at Digby Sreet			
Yard	... ..	405	„
		<hr/>	
		1,422	

Of the quantity broken at Digby Street Yard,
107 cubic yards was old Cubes from Tramways Co.
30 „ „ „ Contractor.

The remainder (660 yds.) being old pebbles and pitchings, too much worn to be re-dressed. 107 yards cube of old York Paving was also broken up in the yard and used in concrete.

Channel-ling. Many of the Channels in the Macadam roads are paved with pebbles, and as a rule these Pebble Channels are in a very dilapidated condition. The policy has been to pave the channels with re-dressed pitchings, and to break up the Pebbles and use them as Macadam, rolling them in with the steam road roller.

Corfield Street and Ainsley Street. These Streets being in very bad condition, the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company was communicated with. The estimated cost of relaying the Channels, thoroughly

repairing with Broken Granite, and Steam-rolling was £440. The Company having paid this amount the Work has been carried out, and the maintenance of the streets for the future will therefore devolve on the Vestry.

In January two horses and carts and harness were purchased, and a part of the stables at Digby Street put into repair. The cost was:—

			£	s.	d.
Horses	...	...	115	10	0
Carts	...	...	40	0	0
Harness, &c.	...	...	18	1	7
			<hr/>		
			£173	11	7
			<hr/> <hr/>		

They commenced work on January 17th, and have given great satisfaction.

At the end of the watering season negotiations were entered into with the East London Water Company with respect to the charges for water for street watering, and in the result the Company agreed to allow a discount of five per cent. off the charge for water supplied from middle level posts and ten per cent. off that for water from low level posts, the remainder being charged at the original price of 9d. per 1000 gallons; also to allow the discount from Lady-day, 1884. The quantity of water used was 11,376,000 gallons, and the cost, including meter rent, £442 15s. 6d., the discounts under the above arrangements amounting to the sum of £19 10s. 6d.

RE-NAMING STREETS AND RE-NUMBERING HOUSES.

The following Streets have been re-named, all subsidiary names abolished, and the Houses re-numbered.

Bonner Lane ....	...	...	Now Bonner Street
Duke Street (Friars Mount) ...	„	„	Ducal Street
Duke Street ....	...	...	„ Pereira Street
Ely Place ....	....	....	„ Landsell Place
Essex Street ...	....	...	„ Buckhurst Street
Martha Street ...	..	...	„ Wadeson Street
New Street ...	...	...	„ Newling Street
Norfolk Street...	..	...	„ Fellbrigg Street
Princes Street...	...	...	„ Chambord Street
Trafalgar Place ...	...	„	Neath Place
Turk Street and Herat Street	„	„	Brick Lane
West Street (Brady Street) ...	„	„	Dixie Street
West Street (Bishop's Road)....	„	„	Mowlem Street
West Street (Green Street) ...	„	„	Usk Street

The subsidiary Names in the following Streets have been abolished, and the Houses re-numbered.

Alma Road	Harold Street
Ames Street	Hollybush Gardens
Barnsley Street	Mount Street
Brick Lane	Norton Street
Columbia Road	Pritchard's Road
Cranbrook Street	Punderson Gardens
Cudworth Street	Sidney Street

In all 1,559 Houses have been re-numbered. Notices are served upon the occupiers of each house and a register is kept at the Office showing the old and new numbers. 143 new street name plates have been fixed at a cost of £33 4s. 0d.

APPLICATIONS FOR PROJECTIONS, &c.

The following applications were made to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and remitted to this Vestry for their opinion, viz. :—

Name of Street.	Subject of Application.	Recommendation of Vestry.	Decision of Metropolitan Board of Works.
110, Grove Road	To erect one storey bar addition on forecourt of 110, Grove Road.	No objection be offered.	Granted on condition that previously to the commencement of building the space separating proposed shop from the public way be given up to form part of such public way.
205, Green Street	To erect House	The plan being incorrectly drawn the application be objected to; but subsequently the plan having been amended, it was recommended that no objection be offered.	Granted.
Cooper's Gardens	To erect 3 Houses	No objection be offered.	Granted on condition that previously to the commencement of building operations the ground coloured blue on plan be given up and added to the public way.
90, Hackney Road	To erect one storey Shop on the forecourt.	That no objection be offered.	Granted.

DISINFECTOR.

A Steam Disinfecting Apparatus (Mr. Washington Lyon's Patent) is being fixed at Digby Street Yard and a suitable building erected to enclose it. From the printed report of the Sanitary Committee on Disinfection, it appears that by means of this apparatus the Sanitary work will be much more efficiently and rather more cheaply carried out than heretofore.

In conclusion, I would remind the Vestry that, although this report nominally deals with the year commencing Lady Day, 1884, the various works referred to are practically those executed since June, 1884, at which time I entered upon the duties of the office.

I have the honor to be, GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDK. WM. BARRATT,

Surveyor to the Vestry.

REPORT
ON THE
Sanitary Condition
AND
Vital Statistics
OF THE PARISH OF
ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN,
DURING THE YEAR 1884,
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 ;
Vice-President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health ; Fellow and Member
of Council of the Obstetrical Society of London ; and Medical Officer of Health
for the Parish of Bethnal Green.*

LONDON :
FORSAITH BROTHERS, STEAM PRINTERS, 329, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD.

1885.

Summary.

				1883.	1884.
Estimated Population of Bethnal Green				128,370	— 129,055
Made up as follows :—					
Young Children under 5 years of age			19,700		
Adults between 5 and 60			101,820		
Old People over 60			7,535		
Area—755 Acres. Number of Inhabited Houses			17,833	—	17,833
Average Number of Persons to each House—Bethnal Green (London Census, 7.8)			7.1	—	7.2
Average Number of Persons to each Acre—Bethnal Green, .. (London, 52.5)			170	—	171
Total Number of Deaths in the year			3,072	—	3,009
Total Number of Births in the year			5,310	—	5,475
Total Number of Marriages			2,602	—	2,581
Marriage Rate—Bethnal Green			20.27	—	20.0
Marriage Rate—London			17.8	—	17.6
Death Rate—Bethnal Green			23.9	—	22.87
Death Rate—London			20.4	—	20.34
Birth Rate—Bethnal Green			41.37	—	41.62
Birth Rate—London			33.9	—	33.7
Infantile Death Rate (on Births)—Bethnal Green			162	—	157
Infantile Death Rate (on Births)—London			146	—	155
Young Children's Death Rate on estimated number of Children under 5 years of age			80.43	—	77.3
Old People's Death Rate on estimated number of persons over 60 years of age			70.83	—	66.23
Zymotic Death Rate—Bethnal Green			3.71	—	4.4
Zymotic Death Rate—London			2.70	—	3.34
Inquest Cases			219	—	205

Synopsis

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1884.



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REPORT.



GENTLEMEN,

It is my duty in this Annual Report to place before you the Vital Statistics of the Parish for the registration year 1884, which terminated on the Third day of January last.

The year includes fifty-three weeks, but in order that the Statistics may compare upon equal terms with those of previous years, I have shewn the birth, death, and marriage rates for a year of average length; that is to say, I have reduced the actual numbers of the births, deaths, and marriages by one-fifty-third part, and have calculated the rates upon the new figures so obtained.

POPULATION AND DENSITY.

I estimate the population of Bethnal Green for the middle of the year 1884, at 129,055, and as this gives a birth rate almost identical with that of the year in which the last census was taken, it is probably fairly correct, as birth rates are known to be subject to very small variations.

The area of the district is 755 acres, of which about seventeen are covered with water.

The number of inhabited houses is 17,833; this corresponds to a population of 7.2 persons to each house, and 171 to each acre. These figures are almost identical with those of the previous year.

The following table which has been prepared from the rate books shews the distribution of the houses, workshops, and factories in the several wards of the parish.

This is only an approximate return of the dwellings actually in occupation, as the compound householder exercises a somewhat disturbing influence upon the numbers; since by the operation of the practice of compounding for rates many of the holders of small property pay upon a yearly average estimate of the value of their property, and are rated to the same amount whether their houses are full or empty.

TABLE A.

No. of Houses, Workshops, &c., in the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

DIVISIONS.	COLLECTORS.	Inhabited Houses.	Workshops separate from Houses.	Saw Mills and Timber Yards.	Schools.
East Ward.....	W. I. Shenton.	5143	32	13	13
West Ward (North Division).....	H. Liebrecht ..	2630	49	10	4
West Ward (South Division).....	W. N. Eagles .	1560	14	8	5
North Ward	E. S. Smith ..	3020	18	21	4
South Ward	H. J. Bliss....	5480	170	3	6
Total—1884		17833	283	55	32

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 2,884 against 3,060 last year,—a decrease of 176. This number is inclusive of 138 strangers, who, though ordinarily resident in other parts of London, came for treatment, and died in hospital in Bethnal Green; they are therefore excluded. On the other hand I have received information from the General Register Office of the deaths of 236 inhabitants of Bethnal Green who died in hospital outside the limits of the parish. In this number are included the deaths of parishioners in hospital ships, and in the camp at Darenth. These 236 deaths must therefore be added, making a net total of 3,009.

I continue to receive from Somerset House information of the deaths of parishioners in extra parochial Hospitals, and I include them in the returns I present each month to the Vestry; in addition to these deaths, however, a certain number of persons belonging to London die in Metropolitan and County Asylums situated in the extra Metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. In order to shew our mortality absolutely correctly, the cases belonging to this district should be included, and Mr. Waters, of the General Register Office, has kindly offered to supply me with the necessary particulars.

He informs me that there is no means of preparing these returns at the same time as those for London Institutions, so that it would be impossible to include them in my Monthly Reports; but they can be made up from the "certified copies" which reach the Registrar General's Office about a month after the conclusion of each quarter. This would of course be in good time to enable me to include them in my Annual Report if considered desirable; but at present my opinion is, that with the exception of small-pox deaths at Darenth, and on the ships, they should not be so included; and for two reasons, the first is that many of these persons have been for lengthened periods residing in the asylums where they die, and their deaths can therefore in no way be considered chargeable to the Sanitary condition of this parish. The second reason is that the Registrar General himself does not include them in calculating the returns for the Metropolis, and until he does so, I have decided that I am not called upon to take any notice of these deaths, as otherwise the mortality rates for this parish and for London would not compare upon equal terms. I have had some correspondence upon this subject with Mr. Waters, he informs me that the Registrar General has not yet published any figures for districts in which deaths under the above-mentioned conditions have been distributed. Mr. Waters believes that such tables will be published for the first time this year, and he hopes that the deaths in out-lying Lunatic Asylums will be included to make the return complete.

In the whole of the East group of registration districts only two (Bethnal Green and Whitechapel) include in their Annual Reports the deaths of parishioners who die in institutions outside their respective boundaries; so that it is unfair to compare our corrected mortality with the uncorrected returns of such parishes as St. George's-in-the-East, Mile End, Limehouse, &c.

This year our proportion of deaths as above was as previously mentioned, 263; a number which raises our mortality from 20.8 to 22.8, and shews a difference against us of two per thousand between the corrected and the uncorrected death rates.

BIRTHS.

The births during the year were 5,475, against 5,310 in the preceding year.

The excess of the births over the deaths was 2,466, this is 228 more than last year, as shewn by the subjoined table.

TABLE B.

	1883.	1884.
Estimated Population in the middle of the year..	128,370	129,055
Total Births	5,310	5,475
Total Deaths	3,072	3,009
Excess of Births over Deaths, shewing the natural increase of the population	2,238	2,466

ANNUAL DEATH RATE.

Upon the basis of our estimated population we shew a death rate for a year of ordinary length of 22.8, this is one per thousand below that of last year; and though this is much above the general Metropolitan rate, which was only 20.3, it is below that for the Eastern districts of London, which is 23 per thousand. The rate in the Western districts is 19.1; in the South, 19.8; in the North, 19.1; and in the Central, 23.0.

As before mentioned, the death rate for the whole of London was 20.34, this was the lowest death rate on record in the Metropolis, the next lowest having been that of the immediately preceding year, 1883, when the rate was 20.44. There has been no death rate approaching these since 1850, when it was 21.0.

In the following table are compared the mortality rates for London and for Bethnal Green by quarters.

TABLE C.

	London.	Bethnal Green
March Quarter	20.4	21.7
June „	19.9	23.2
September „	20.9	23.7
December „	20.2	24.4

BIRTHS AND DEATH RATE.

The number of births registered during the year (53 weeks) was 5,475 and corresponded to an annual rate of 41.6 for a year of ordinary length; this rate is slightly lower than that of last year, but considerably above that of London; which was 30.3. The Registrar General remarks that this was the lowest Metropolitan birth rate recorded since 1860, when it was 33.6, the lowness of the birth rate was more than compensated by the still greater reduction in the death rate; for the excess of registered births over registered deaths amounted to 54,435, a much greater excess than was ever known before. The natural growth of the population of London, that is to say its increase, independently of immigration and emigration was on an average more than a thousand a week, both in 1883 and 1884.

MARRIAGES.

In this parish there are 14 churches, 15 chapels and one Registry office licensed for marriages. Of these there were in the

First Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	513
Second „	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
Third „	..	..	..	..	..	..	628
Fourth „	..	..	..	..	..	..	764
							<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,581
							<hr/>

This total indicates a marriage rate of 20 to every thousand persons, or, as in each marriage there are two contracting parties, four per cent. of our population entered the bonds of matrimony during the past year.

Forty-four of these weddings were purely civil contracts, and required the presence of the Registrar; 25 of them took place in chapels, and 19 at the Registrar's office.

The rate for London was 17.6, and was the lowest yet recorded; the continued depression in trade probably accounts for this.

DEATHS OF INFANTS.

No less than 28.6 per cent. of the deaths from all causes were those of infants aged less than 12 months; for out of 5,474 children born, 862 died before reaching the age of one year, leaving only 4,613 who attained the age of one year. This gives a death rate, calculated upon the births, of 157.4, or of 6.6 per thousand population at all ages.

The diseases most fatal to infants were—*Inflammatory Chest Diseases*, 141; *Diarrhœa*, 101; *Premature Birth*, 95; *Atrophy and Debility*, 90;

Convulsions, 89; *Consumption of Bowels*, 59; *Diseases of Brain*, 42; *Suffocation*, 41; *Syphilis*, 19; and *Small Pox*, 17.

DEATHS OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

As usual about half the deaths (1,523, equal that is to 50.6 per cent.) were those of young children aged less than five years.

Assuming that the proportion of young children to adults has been maintained since the last census, the number of young children in 1884 would be 19,700; upon this estimated population of young children we shew a death rate of 77.3.

SPECIAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

SUMMARY OF TABLE III.

	No. of Deaths.		Percentage on Total Deaths.	Mortality Rate on Population.
	Order.	Classes		
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, or ZYMOTIC DISEASES	..	623	20.70	4.82
1.—Miasmatic Diseases	442	..	14.69	3.42
2.—Diarrhœal "	137	..	4.55	1.06
3.—Malarial " .....	..	..	..	..
4.—Zoogenous " .....	..	..	..	..
5.—Venereal "	24	..	0.79	0.18
6.—Septic "	19	..	0.63	0.14
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES .....	..	2	0.06	0.01
III.—DIETIC DISEASES .....	..	19	0.63	0.14
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES .....	..	547	18.18	4.24
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES .....	..	184	6.11	1.42
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.....	..	1339	44.50	10.37
1. Diseases of Nervous System	327	..	10.87	2.55
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense..	..	..	..	..
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	149	..	5.18	1.15
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	625	..	20.77	4.84
5. Diseases of Digestive System.....	128	..	4.25	0.99
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	5	..	0.16	0.03
7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Un- certain Use	1	..	0.03	0.007
8. Diseases of Urinary System	59	..	1.96	0.55
9. Diseases of Reproductive System....	11	..	0.35	0.08
(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation	11	..	0.35	0.08
(b) Diseases of Parturition	14	..	0.46	0.10
10. Diseases of Bones and Joints.....	10	..	0.33	0.07
11. Diseases of Integumentary System ..	8	..	0.26	0.06
VII.—VIOLENCE .....	..	86	2.85	0.66
1. Accident or Negligence	78	..	2.59	0.60
2. Homicide .....	..	..	..	..
3. Suicide	8	..	0.26	0.06
4. Execution .....	..	..	..	..
VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	..	209	6.94	1.62

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The total number of deaths referred to this class of diseases was 623, of which 445 were cases of young children under five years of age. Amongst these 211 occurred during the first year of life. Fifty-three were from *Whooping Cough* and 104 from *Diarrhæal diseases*.

THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths from the diseases grouped under the two orders *Miasmatic* and *Diarrhæal* were 578, against 477 last year, an increase of 101.

The decennial average of Zymotic deaths for the ten years, 1874 to 1883, was 541.

(See Table V.)

In table D are shewn the deaths from each of these diseases, compared with those of the previous year.

TABLE D.

	1883.	1884.
Small Pox.....	1	99
Measles.....	128	37
Scarlet Fever	174	100
Diphtheria	13	14
Whooping Cough	42	142
Typhus Fever	2	4
Enteric Fever	27	43
Simple Fever	3	2
Diarrhoea	81	132
Cholera	6	5
Totals	477	578

Of the total deaths from all cases, 19 per cent. were referred to the diseases included in the above mentioned table, against 15 per cent. in 1883.

The death rate from Zymotic diseases was 4.4, against 3.7 last year. The corresponding rates for London were 3.3 in 1884 and 2.7 in 1883.

In the following table is shewn the percentage of each as compared with the total number of Zymotic deaths.

TABLE F.

Small Pox.....	17.13 per cent., or 1 in 5.83 deaths.
Measles.....	6.40 „ „ 15.62 „
Scarlatina.....	17.30 „ „ 5.78 „
Diphtheria	2.42 „ „ 41.29 „
Whooping Cough	24.56 „ „ 4.07 „
Typhus Fever	0.69 „ „ 144.50 „
Enteric Fever	7.44 „ „ 13.44 „
Simple Fever	0.34 „ „ 289.00 „
Diarrhoea	23.70 „ „ 4.21 „

SMALL POX.

(*Decennial average, 36.6*).

The number of cases of Small Pox reported to us during the year was 679; of these 658 were removed to hospitals, where 73 died and 69 remained still under treatment at the end of the year.

The total deaths from Small Pox, including Hospital cases, were 99, of these 23 had been vaccinated, 41 were unvaccinated, and the vaccination of 35 was doubtful; that is to say, either no statement as to the fact of vaccination was made by the medical attendant or the marks left by the operation were so slight as to be invisible. The sufferers were therefore practically unvaccinated; for vaccination which leaves no scar is not of much avail against the contagion of Small Pox.

Most of the cases reported to us were removed by the relieving officer, and in no instance was it necessary to take proceedings for compulsory removal.

Of the cases treated at home, either the surroundings and means of isolation were such that I felt sure no magistrate would make a compulsory order, or the fact of the existence of the disease was concealed from us until convalescence; but in almost every instance when cases

were concealed and treated at home, I found indubitable evidence that the disease had been communicated to other persons; in several instances inhabitants of the houses on both sides of that containing the infected person took Small Pox.

As at present conducted the method of removal to hospital is open to objection; for when an ambulance drives up to a house for the purpose of removing a patient a mob of idle persons speedily collects, and the patient is frequently carried across the pavement between a double row of spectators, who do not recognise that they are exposing themselves to the risk of contagion.

An outbreak of eighteen cases in Lisbon Street was clearly traced to this cause, and I have no doubt that enquiry would reveal many more instances.

The men who conduct the removal should be armed with portable fire engines charged with a strong solution of carbolic acid under pressure, with these they could soon disperse the spectators by playing upon them, ostensibly for purposes of disinfection.

SCARLET FEVER.

(Decennial average, 112.1).

The cases of Scarlet Fever reported to us were 264 in number. The disease proved fatal to one hundred persons; seventy-four less than last year; eighty-two were infants and young children.

Early in July, Scarlet Fever broke out in the family of the caretaker of the Olga Street Board School. A child sickened first, and was removed to hospital. Three days afterwards the head of the family—the caretaker himself—took the disease, and was also removed to the Fever Hospital. As soon as I received notice of these cases I visited and examined the building. I found the caretaker's house to be part of the school building, and so situated with respect to the entrance to the class rooms that it could not be separated, so that isolation was impossible. There were three other children remaining at home who had been exposed to infection; and it was quite likely that one of these might sicken at any time, and thus help to spread disease amongst the children attending school. Under these circumstances I felt it my duty to advise the immediate closure of the schools. I called upon the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and obtained from him a formal order to this effect, which I transmitted to the proper quarter; but in order that no time should be lost I saw Mr. Beven, one of the

members of the Board for this division, and obtained from him an authority for the master of the school to give the children a holiday pending the action of the Board.

The following day this letter was received from Mr. Croad, the clerk to the Board :—

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON,
VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, W.C.,
7th July, 1884.

OLGA STREET BOARD SCHOOL.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing a formal order of the Sanitary Authority for the closing of the above school.

I have to inform you that the Rota Sub-Committee of the School Management Committee, having regard to the regulation of the Education Department respecting the closing of a school by a Sanitary Authority, have directed Dr. Shirley Murphy to report on the condition of the neighbourhood of the school, and whether he considers it necessary that the school should be closed. Dr. Murphy has been requested to commence his inquiry at once.

In the meantime the school will remain closed, and orders have been given for the thorough disinfection of the caretaker's house.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. H. CROAD,

Clerk of the Board.

DR. G. P. BATE,

Vestry Hall,

Church Row, Bethnal Green, E.

Accordingly, Mr. Shirley Murphy visited and carefully examined the buildings. I pointed out to him some defects as to the ventilation and drainage arrangements, which he promised should be remedied; but the great point in my mind was the thorough disconnection of the caretaker's house from the school building. Mr. Murphy agreed with me that it was extremely undesirable that the two should be under the same roof, and I believe he sent in a strong recommendation to this effect to the Board. This recommendation has been since carried out, and a new house has been built to accommodate the caretaker. These people are usually men with families, amongst whom infectious disease may at any time break out.

I believe it is only in a few of the first-constructed schools where this condition of things obtains, and as opportunity serves they are being altered.

In this particular instance the caretaker's family was removed, the place was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and after an interval

the school was re-opened, and I heard of no fresh case of fever amongst the scholars.

FEVERS.

(*Decennial average*, 48.5).

The various forms of Fever were responsible for forty-nine deaths, almost the exact decennial average. Enteric Fever caused forty-three deaths; Typhus four; and Simple Fever three.

Three hundred and twenty-four cases of the various forms of Fever (including Scarlet Fever) were reported to us; 157 were removed to Hospital, 25 died, 150 recovered, and 23 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

(*Decennial average*, 8.8).

Fourteen deaths from this disease were returned by the registrars. There is, however, some difficulty in getting at the exact number, as membranous croup is by most medical authorities considered to be only a form of Diphtheria. Thirty deaths were classed under the head of Croup, and probably some of these should have been referred to Diphtheria.

WHOOPING COUGH.

(*Decennial average*, 125.4).

This disease was the most fatal of the Zymotic group, and caused 142 deaths: this number is considerably above the average.

MEASLES.

(*Decennial average*, 98.5).

Only 37 deaths were attributed to Measles: this is considerably less than half the average.

DIARRHŒA.

(*Decennial average*, 111.4).

Diarrhœal diseases caused 137 deaths, five of which were attributed to Cholera. No fewer than 127 of the deaths were amongst young children, 104 of whom were infants.

This large mortality (four-and-a-half per cent. of the total deaths from all causes) was accounted for by the exceptional heat of the summer, the mean temperature of which was three degrees above the average for the 113 preceding summer quarters.

DIETETIC DISEASES.

ALCOHOLISM.

Eight deaths were recorded under this head. In three the immediate cause of death was Delirium Tremens, and in five others alcoholism was certified as contributing to the fatal termination. In addition to these the following cases were the subject of enquiry by the Coroner:—A man, aged 46, was severely burnt whilst in a state of intoxication, and died; a man, aged 36, received severe injuries to his head from falling about whilst drunk; a man, aged 51, died from syncope and great prostration after a twelve days' drinking bout.

PRIVATION.

Seven infants died from want of breast milk, and the following cases were returned by the Coroner:—a male, aged 67, died from serous effusion brought on by want of proper necessities; a man, aged 77 years, died from want of proper food and nursing; a female, aged 31, died from Pneumonia and want of proper nourishment; and a girl, aged 15, died from starvation.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE.

Under this head 547 deaths were returned; of these Cancer caused 55. The chief organs affected were stomach 12—four females and eight males; Liver 7—all males; Uterus 8. Six others were returned simply as Cancer (all females) and five as Epithelioma.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

The total number of deaths from the diseases grouped under this head was 424, of which Phthisis caused 309, more than ten per cent. of the total deaths from all causes; in eight the immediate cause of death was Hæmorrhage from the Lungs.

The deaths from the tubercular group formed fourteen per cent. of the mortality from all causes, and corresponded to a rate of 3.28 per thousand population.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASE.

Ninety-five infants were prematurely born, and died from want of vitality. In addition to these a very large number of infants were still-born from the same cause, but as the law does not require these to be registered no numbers can be given. Thirteen infants were so deformed as to be unable to live. Four of these had deformed spines and eight others deformed hearts.

Seventy-three old people died from natural decay.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Under this head 327 deaths were returned, nearly eleven per cent. of the total deaths—a mortality rate of two-and-a-half per thousand population. Inflammatory diseases of the brain were responsible for 71 deaths, and 107 had chronic brain afflictions; 117 deaths were caused by convulsions—all amongst young children—84 of whom were infants.

The convulsive diseases of infants, which in addition to those just mentioned include Hydrocephalus and Dentition, caused 147 deaths, a mortality of 27.36 calculated on the births, or seventeen per cent. of the total infantile deaths from all causes. See Table IV.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

The deaths from this group of diseases, exclusive of Phthisis, were 595, nearly eighteen per cent. of the total mortality, and corresponded to a rate of 4.6 per thousand population. This is considerably lower than last year, when nearly one-fourth of the total deaths from all causes were returned under this head. Table H dissects this mortality into quarters, and shews the age, distribution, and also the mean temperature and rainfall, both of which conditions exert very considerable influence upon the mortality from the class of diseases under consideration.

TABLE H.

Quarter ending.	Children under 5 years.	Persons from five to fifty-five.	Persons above fifty-five.	Total.	Mean Temperature Fahrenheit.	Rainfall in inches.
March	103	25	56	184	44.1	4.57
June	87	38	33	158	62.7	4.53
September	27	22	32	81	52.5	4.31
December	94	48	60	202	44.1	4.64
Total, 1884	311	133	181	625	50.67 Mean Temperature for year 1884.	18.05
Total, 1883	423	135	197	755	49.43 Mean Temperature for year 1883.	21.98

CHILDBIRTH.

Twenty women died either in childbed or from some of the diseases resulting from it. Of these six died from Hæmorrhage. One was the subject of enquiry by the Coroner: the jury returned a verdict that there was great neglect on the part of the midwife in attendance. Four had Puerperal Convulsions and six Puerperal Fever. Exhaustion from prolonged labour caused three deaths; and one was the result of laceration of the vagina, followed by Peritonitis.

WASTING DISEASES OF INFANTS.

The wasting diseases of infants, a group which includes atrophy and debility, want of breast milk and premature birth, caused 196 deaths, a mortality of 22.7 per cent. of the total infantile deaths, giving a rate of 36.4 per thousand births.

INQUESTS.

The Coroner held 205 inquests, nearly seven per cent., or one in fourteen, of the total deaths. The proportion for the Metropolis was almost identical. The violent deaths numbered 86, nearly three per cent., or about one to thirty-four of the total mortality. Seventy-eight were from accident or negligence. There were eight suicides, four of whom (all men) terminated their existence by hanging; two also (males) were cases of cut-throat; and two women took poison. Forty-three infants were suffocated.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Sixteen deaths were uncertified; all were those of infants who died a few hours after birth; and the cause of death was in most instances returned by the attendant midwife as premature birth.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The number of persons who died in Hospital in Bethnal Green was 512; of these 361 happened in the Workhouse (226 males and 135 females), 80 in the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park (55 males and 25 females), 44 in Bethnall House Lunatic Asylum (29 males and 15 females), and 23 in the Mildmay Mission Hospital (13 males and 10 females).

BETHNAL GREEN INFIRMARY.

Quarter ending	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Births.
25th March, 1884	522	462	76	19
24th June, 1884	509	467	88	20
29th September, 1884	586	509	91	12
25th December, 1884	577	411	93	18
Total	2194	1849	348	69

Dr. Knox has kindly furnished me with the above particulars. The admissions were 164 in excess of the previous year, but the deaths were 29 fewer. The births were less by 16.

QUEEN ADELAIDE'S DISPENSARY.

The Medical Report of this Charity gives the following results:—

Patients under medical treatment at the commencement of 1884	1257
New patients admitted who have had advice and medicine gratis at the Dispensary or at their own homes	3827
Visited at their own homes	815
Have died	85
Still under medical treatment, January 1st, 1885	1330

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

Medical Report for the year 1884.

Number of Patients treated in Hospital for 1884	1020
Died	80
Relieved	940

In addition to the above, Dr. Parry Jones, the resident medical officer, informs me that 16,600 out-patients were under treatment during the year. Of the 940 cases noted above as relieved several were completely cured; very many were considerably improved, and sent back to work; others were relieved and strengthened; and a few were merely made more comfortable during their downward course.

MILDMAY MISSION HOSPITAL.

Cases treated from September 30, 1883, to September 30, 1884.

	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Dead.	Under Treatment.	Total.
Medical cases	135	37	9	18	22	221
Surgical cases	79	29	4	2	10	124
Total	214	66	13	20	32	345

Dr. Gould has kindly furnished the above particulars.

BETHNALL HOUSE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Return for 1884.

	Male.	Female.
Number of Patients, 1st January, 1884	144	237
Admitted during year	144	182
Discharged	121	175
Died	27	14
Number on 1st January, 1885	140	230
Average resident during year	126	210

PAUPER ILLNESS.

The following Return, extracted from the books of the District Medical Officers, shows the number of new cases attended by them.

	District.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.
Dr. Berdoe	No. 1	180	246	229	293
Dr. Welch	No. 2	272	275	247	291
Dr. Schmidt	No. 3	95	123	150	117
Mr. Defriez	No. 4	107	129	115	126
Dr. Burgess	No. 5	107	117	114	114
Mr. Owen	No. 6	254	285	268	218

ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN.

SUMMARY of MEDICAL OFFICER'S CASES (No. 2 Medical District) attended during the Year ending Dec. 31, 1884.
Dispensary, Guardians' Offices, Bishop's Road, Victoria Park.

YEAR 1884. Quarter ending	Cases.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	ATTENDANCE.			Prescriptions.	RESULT.				
						At Dispensary.	At Paupers' Homes.	Total.		Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.
MARCH 31st	272	82	109	81	272	386	1206	1592	998	101	105	5	61	272
JUNE 30th	275	84	109	82	275	340	933	1273	817	132	100	8	35	275
SEPTEMBER 30th	247	57	114	76	247	473	852	1325	904	121	72	9	45	247
DECEMBER 31st	291	84	127	80	291	242	1337	1579	1038	114	107	11	59	291
TOTALS	1085	307	459	319	1085	1441	4328	5769	3757	468	384	33	200	1085

Number of Cases of EPIDEMIC SICKNESS reported to Medical Officer of Health :—

Year 1884.		Cases.
Quarter ending	March 31st	30
" "	June 30th	31
" "	September 30th	6
" "	December 31st	32
Total		99

Signed, CHARLES WELCH, Medical Officer, No. 2 District.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS' BOARD.

Return of Small Pox and Fever patients chargeable to the Bethnal Green parish, treated at the Asylums Board Hospitals during the year 1884.

SMALL POX.

1884.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining in Hospitals
Quarter ending March 31st ...	46	7	24	28
„ „ June 30th	354	33	165	184
„ „ September 30th.	85	11	220	38
„ „ December 31st .	173	22	120	69

FEVER.

1884.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining in Hospitals.
Quarter ending March 31st	28	2	39	28
„ „ June 30th	30	3	27	28
„ „ September 30th	52	9	30	41
„ „ December 30th .	47	11	54	23

VACCINATION.

Below will be found the report of the Vaccination Officer for the year 1883. Mr. Ward informs me that these are the latest figures he is able to furnish. It is to be regretted that this table cannot be brought more up to date, as its interest is materially diminished by lapse of time.

In April I presented a report on Vaccination, and advised that the Vestry should arrange with the public Vaccinator to visit every house in which Small Pox occurred, with a view to vaccinate or re-vaccinate all the inmates. The Vestry, however, declined to accede to my proposition, on the ground that the whole of the expense would fall upon the rates, and referred the report to the Board of Guardians, as the district Poor-law Medical Officer has power, in his official capacity, to perform the operation, and charge for the same under these circumstances.

VACCINATION.—RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1883.
(REPORTED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, JANUARY 1884).

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS COMPRISED IN THE VACCINATION OFFICER'S DISTRICT.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Died before the period of Vaccination.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Inusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox before the period of Vaccination.	Removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Not known and removed to places which cannot be reached.	Default.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GREEN DISTRICT.....	1995	1702	184	5	1	1	17	76	9
HACKNEY ROAD DISTRICT.....	1274	1025	132	4	..	..	11	91	10
CHURCH DISTRICT.....	1258	1075	117	..	..	..	5	54	7
TOWN DISTRICT	817	686	93	1	..	..	4	32	1
TOTAL	5344	4488	526	10	1	1	37	253	27

WILLIAM H. WARD, VACCINATION OFFICER.

Of the 253 cases in column 8, 183 are removals and 70 not found.

DISINFECTION.

A Washington Lyon's Steam Disinfecting Apparatus was ordered by the Vestry. It has been delivered, erected, and housed. An efficient staff has been appointed, and the machine is at work. So far the results have been perfectly satisfactory.

It is my intention, in conjunction with the Surveyor, to present a descriptive report next year upon the working of the apparatus.

Subjoined is the bedding account for the past year, which I trust will be the last I shall have to lay before you.

BEDDING PURIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1884.

NEW TICKS SUPPLIED WHERE NECESSARY.

Quarter ending 30th March.

Beds	11	£	s.	d.
Bolsters	3			
Pillows	11			
New Ticks	3			
	<hr/>			
Number of Articles	28	6	0	6
	<hr/>			

Quarter ending 24th June.

Beds	46			
Bolsters	18			
Pillows	74			
New Ticks	16			
Mattresses	3			
	<hr/>			
Number of Articles	157	27	15	4
	<hr/>			

Quarter ending 30th September.

Beds	18			
Bolsters	7			
Pillows	25			
Mattresses	0			
New Ticks	8			
	<hr/>			
Number of Articles	58	12	3	9
	<hr/>			

Quarter ending 31st December.

Beds	29			
Bolsters	14			
Pillows	40			
New Ticks	8			
	<hr/>			
Number of Articles	91	15	14	7
	<hr/>			
		£61	14	2
		<hr/>		

BEDDING DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1884.

Quarter ending 25th March.

Beds	93	£	s.	d.
Bolsters	97			
Pillows	153			
Palliasses	73			
Mattresses ...	5			
Sofa Cushions	2			
	<hr/>			
Number of Articles	423	69	16	2
	<hr/>			

Quarter ending 24th June.

Beds	288			
Bolsters	302			
Pillows	537			
Palliasses	188			
Mattresses	9			
Sofa Cushions	7			
Flocks (70 lbs.) .....	..		
	<hr/>			
Number of Articles	1331	213	6	0
	<hr/>			

Quarter ending 29th September.

Beds	155			
Bolsters	177			
Pillows	276			
Palliasses	84			
Mattresses	5			
Cushions	6			
	<hr/>			
Number of Articles	703	107	13	8
	<hr/>			

Quarter ending 25th December.

Beds	175			
Bolsters	183			
Pillows	367			
Palliasses	112			
Mattresses	1			
Cushions	5			
Flock (56 lbs.) .....	..		
	<hr/>			
Number of Articles	843	130	17	3
	<hr/>			

£521 13 1

COWSHEDS.

The whole of the cowsheds in the district have been frequently visited. I am pleased to say that in most instances they have been kept in a fairly good condition.

The total number of premises licensed was thirty-nine. These contained 332 cows against 361 last year. Six of the cowsheds were empty: no new licence was applied for.

The usual notices were served, and most of my requirements had been carried out before the meeting of the Justices on October 20th.

With the two following exceptions all the licences were renewed without any opposition on our part:—

Evan Jenkins, 32, Edward street.

John Pritchard, 95, Collingwood street.

These licences were adjourned for some structural alterations to be carried out in the sheds, but as all the work had been satisfactorily completed before November 24th, the date of the next meeting, our opposition was withdrawn, and the licences were granted.

The following is a complete list.

LICENSED COW HOUSES.

Bogos, Susannah.....	28, Fellbrigg street.
Bunn, John	2, Lisbon street.
Champness, Felix	65, Roman road.
Champness, Felix and Horace.....	5, Gloucester street.
Clarry, J. W.	56, Coventry street.
Davis, Thomas.....	100, Selater street
Evans, John	42, Cheshire street.
Griffiths, Humphrey	6, Warley street.
Griffiths, Maria	23, Temple street.
Harrington, Thomas	12, Gibraltar walk.
Havard, Howell	47, Columbia road.
Havard, Howell	104, Gibraltar walk.
Hodges, W. M.	34b, Green street.
James, W. T.	21, The Oval.
James, Thomas	25, Pritchard's road.
Jenkins, Evan	32, Edward street.
Jenkins, W.....	5a, Mount street.
Jones, David	45, Glo'ster street.
Jones, Bros.....	3, Seabright street.
Jones, Evan.....	Penelope House, Hamilton road.
Jones, Thomas	5, Virginia road.
Jones, Daniel	216, Columbia road.
Lockyer, J. H.....	34, Minerva street.
Mason, Richard	3, Hassard street.
Morris, Joseph.....	8, James street, Hackney road.
Moss, Mary	3, Buckhurst street.

LICENSED COW HOUSES (continued)*

Powell, John	64, Squirries street.
Powell, John	Russia lane.
Pritchard, John	95, Collingwood street
Robinson, D. E.	44, Squirries street
Robinson, D. E.	2, William street.
Richards, Mary Ann	381, Cambridge road.
Rice, Edward	113, Coventry street.
Skinner, William	Wright's Wharf.
Skinner, Frederick	63, Bishop's road.
Ward, Joseph	31, Austin street.
Webb, Robert	38, Three Colt lane.
Williams, John	8, Boundary street.
Wisby, James	81, Brady street.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are nineteen of these : they have all been carefully inspected, and I am pleased to be able to report that they are in a satisfactory condition. With the exception of a few minor defects in the paving of three or four I had no fault to find. Under these circumstances no opposition was offered to the renewal of the licences.

A complete list is given below.

LICENSED SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Ansell, J. G.	112, Brick lane.
Attwell, O. T.	278, Hackney road.
Button, Edward	266, Hackney road.
Dupuy, William	218, Green street.
Goram, J. J.	515, Hackney road.
Gregory, J.	291, Cambridge road.
Harris, John William	479, Cambridge road.
Kingston, P.	360, Bethnal Green road.
Knight, Charles	149, Brick lane.
Mazengarb, G.	47, Green street.
Meadway, George	354, Bethnal Green road.
Mercer, William	53, Green street.
Perfect, J.	202, Hackney road.
Pawsey, F. William	21, Roman road.
Pollard, J.	224, Bethnal Green road.
Read, J.	294, Bethnal Green road.
Terry, F.	416, Bethnal Green road.
Watson, William	470, Bethnal Green road.
West, Frederick	397, Hackney road.

BAKEHOUSES.

I have carefully inspected every bakehouse in the parish. Notices were afterwards served by the Inspectors, who visited them again and again until the requirements of these notices were carried out. I am sorry to say I cannot report favourably upon the condition of these

premises; for out of 142 establishments examined more than half were found to be dirty and untidy. Only nine bakehouses in the whole parish were in a really good and satisfactory condition; forty-six others were in fairly good order, and shewed only a few minor defects; but no less than seventy-one were in a more or less uncleanly condition at the time of my last visit. The ceilings of many were absolutely black; the wood-work had certainly not been "washed with hot water and soap every six months," and the lime-whiting had in many instances been done without previously washing and scraping the walls.

In thirteen bakeries the condition was very bad indeed, so much so as to render the place totally unfitted for the manufacture of bread.

The defects in drainage (untrapped sinks, &c., in the bakehouses) were few in number. Most of these had been remedied since my last visit, and I only found five in this condition; but a large number of ordinary sanitary defects—imperfect drains, closets without water supply, and badly-paved yards—were noted.

Now, by the provisions of the Factory Act, any bakehouse which is not "kept in a cleanly state" renders the occupier liable to be summoned to the police court, and if the offence be proved, to the infliction of a fine not exceeding ten pounds. No notice is required to be served. The punishment is not for disobeying an order to cleanse, etc., but it is for allowing the bakehouse to get into a dirty condition.

Our method of procedure in the past has been to serve an ordinary nuisance notice upon the occupier when sanitary defects were found about the premises, or where the cleansing and ventilation of the bakehouse had been neglected, and so far as ordinary nuisances are concerned we must continue to do this; but we have great difficulty in getting our recommendations carried out, and a large amount of time has been devoted by the Inspectors to this purpose.

I do not like to act harshly, but when I find, year after year, the same bakehouse in a dirty condition, and only cleansed after notice, I feel very much tempted to take summary proceedings against that baker, and give him a lesson he will not forget.

By law, the Medical Officer of Health alone is responsible for the condition of these places. The Factory Act gives him certain powers, and it really is not fair that the time of the Inspectors should be taken up in calling again and again upon the bakers who will not keep their places in decent order.

FISH CURING.

The fish curers have been frequently visited by the Sanitary Committee, and there is some improvement in the condition of their premises; but many of these people are so wretchedly poor that they are quite unable to obey our requirements, so that we have to be satisfied with what we can get done. Of course we cannot expect landlords to carry out works required for trade purposes.

We have received numerous and repeated complaints from the inhabitants of the districts where these fish curers carry on their business, of nuisance arising through improper storage of fish offal, and also through the method of conveying this offal through the public streets. It seems that the men who collect this material dispose of it to Mr. J. F. Johnson, of Bow Common lane, who converts it into manure. The men employ ordinary vans, and use a number of open tubs, to convey the offal, which stinks abominably.

Mr. Johnson, in his endeavour to mitigate the nuisance, has had constructed a number of most-admirably arranged air-tight tank vans, one of which was inspected and approved by the Sanitary Committee. He has also provided properly-covered galvanized iron vessels for storing the offal while it remains upon the premises of the fish curers.

The Vestry have sanctioned and approved Mr. Johnson's proposal, to undertake the work necessary to abate, so far as possible, the nuisance, and to secure the prompt and efficient removal of fish offal and trade refuse of a similar nature in these air-tight tank vans.

Accordingly, every fish dealer in the parish has been supplied with, and desired to use, these air-tight iron receptacles, and Mr. Johnson's vans call every day to collect and remove the contents.

These vans have been at work some months: they are clean, and cause no nuisance; but, unfortunately, the men who have been in the habit of removing the offal for years past still carry on their business in the old way (which is a very bad one), and there is great difficulty in bringing them to book, as the nuisance is created in the public thoroughfares, and not upon the premises of the fish curers. Mr. Voss is of opinion that we can only proceed by indictment, which is a troublesome and expensive process.

REGULATIONS FOR HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

(38th Section, Sanitary Act, 1866).

When this Act was first passed, bye-laws were framed and sanctioned for this parish; but I cannot learn that they were ever put in force; since they were very crude, and evidently quite unworkable. They were allowed to lapse, and no further action was taken until, in the early part of January, the Local Government Board, by advertisement in the *Gazette*, declared Section 38 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, to be in force all over London. On the 30th of January a communication, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement, was received from the Board desiring the Vestry to take the matter into consideration. A Special Committee (Works and Sanitary) was called. Mr. Voss made a lucid statement of the legal position, and laid before the Committee the model regulations issued by the Local Government Board, together with those recommended by the Society of Medical Officers of Health. Copies of both these were ordered to be circulated amongst the members of the Vestry; but as neither of these codes of bye-laws was considered exactly suitable to this district, the Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health were ordered to prepare a draft set of regulations. These were printed, and proofs circulated: at the next meeting of the joint Committee they were considered. Each clause was carefully considered, discussed, and such alterations as the members thought necessary were made. The revised regulations were now printed, and each member of the Vestry was supplied with a copy. At the next meeting of the Board the adoption of the regulations was proposed by the chairman of the Sanitary Committee, but the Vestry almost unanimously refused to entertain them, as the members considered that the regulations were more or less oppressive, and that houses could be quite as well dealt with under existing laws.

From that opinion I beg most respectfully to differ; for it was never contemplated that the whole of the houses let in lodgings all over the parish should be dealt with under the section, but only such as are dirty, overcrowded, and badly-conducted.

The proposed regulations provide, that before a house can be registered, and thus brought under the operation of the section, the sanction of the Vestry must be obtained.

It is a very much simpler matter to take legal proceedings for a breach of regulations than it is to proceed under the ordinary Nuisance

Acts. Again, under the contemplated regulations the lodgers would be held responsible for the cleanliness of certain portions of the premises, and would be liable to prosecution if they failed in their duties. For example: it is very unfair to make a landlord responsible for the dirty condition of a closet pan, as if he provides suitable apparatus it is the duty of the user to see that it is kept in a cleanly state.

Many members of the Vestry were afraid of putting the clause against overcrowding in operation: it was considered that a great many people would be driven either out of the parish or into the workhouse, as many poor families would be utterly unable to afford the extra room. Now there is really not so much overcrowding as many people think. I measured every room in Old Nichol Street (all tenements), and if the statements of the inmates may be believed, very few rooms had a greater number of occupants than the bye-laws would have sanctioned. Of course, these statements may have been false; but the only way to verify them would be by making a night inspection, and counting the sleepers. At present we have no power to do this, but a clause in the contemplated bye-laws would have given the necessary authority.

UNHEALTHY HOUSES.

In November, 1883, I certified certain houses to be in a condition dangerous to health, so as to be unfit for human habitation, and such as should be dealt with under the provisions of the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Acts, 1868. The Vestry, however, declined to act upon this certificate, and preferred instead to deal with the houses scheduled under the Sanitary and Nuisance Removal Acts. Notices were accordingly served upon the owners, and a great deal of cleansing and repairing was done in obedience to these orders. Some of the worst houses were closed by order of the Magistrate, and others were turned into workshops.

Our action has been successful, so far as it went; but my contention is that it did not go far enough. Many of the houses are so structurally bad, and either so old, or built of such bad materials, that no process of cleansing or patching up can make them healthy habitations. Very many are damp, and this condition is in many instances practically irremediable. I am told that years ago many small builders were in the habit of using the refuse lime from soapworks

in place of freshly-burnt lime for the purpose of making mortar. It was known as "Billy Sweet," and contained a large percentage of glycerine, the value of which was then unknown. The material was almost given away, and was extensively used; but owing to the glycerine it contained it never thoroughly dried, and even now continues to attract moisture from the atmosphere.

Our ordinary notice to the owners of damp houses is to "remove the cause of dampness." If this proceeds from a leaky roof, or the absence of proper spouting, it is easily accomplished; but when the dampness rises from the earth, owing to bad building, the process is not so easy. Mere covering the walls with sheet lead, or match-lining with wood, only conceals the dampness, but does not mitigate its effects, which are well known to be detrimental to health.

I am of opinion that many of the houses in this condition would be better dealt with under Mr. Torrens's Act, especially as this Act has been favourably amended during the past session. I should strongly advise the Vestry to direct the Surveyor to report upon the condition of some of the worst of these houses, and then try a test case.

I have in preparation a report upon the condition of every house scheduled, together with particulars of our proceedings in each case; but as a good part of the action taken comes within the year 1885, I prefer to postpone details until I can present them in a complete form.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

One hundred and twenty-one bodies have been temporarily placed in the mortuary. Certain repairs and alterations referred to in a previous report are urgently required. I trust they will be very shortly in progress.

SANITARY PROCEEDINGS.

Table VI. gives particulars of the works your Inspectors are engaged in. The legal proceedings were of the ordinary character, and require no special comment.

The dust complaints continue numerous; but a good deal of attention has been devoted by the Sanitary Committee to an improved method of dusting, which was brought before them and most ably urged by Mr. Norris. The plan is to substitute a portable galvanized iron pail for the fixed dust bin in common use. The householder is directed to use this pail for the reception of dust and kitchen refuse,

and to place it outside the street door on certain fixed days, upon which the dustmen visit that particular street and empty the pails, after which the householders should replace them in their back yards.

On the 12th of March the Sanitary Committee recommended the Vestry to purchase a thousand iron pails as an experiment, to be used for collecting the dust in No. 1 district: this was done, and in October a second thousand were purchased, and put in use. The pails are emptied twice a week, and are found to be a very great improvement upon the old plan. The sooner the entire parish is brought under the pail system the better.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE PADDOCK BATE.

Bethnal Green Sanitary District.

TABLE I.

*Shewing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Births, Deaths, and Marriages
for the year 1884, and ten years preceding.*

GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	*Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected Number of Deaths.			** Deaths in Public Institu- tions.
					Total allAges	Under One Year.	Under Five Years.	
1884 (53 weeks) .	129,055	177,39	2581	5475	3009	862	1523	512
1883	128,370	17,739	2602	5310	3072	853	1576	516
1882	127,685	17,739	2602	5256	3094	886	1596	486
1881	127,006	17,739	2603	5237	3054	803	1504	515
1880	126,470	17,721	2463	5201	2883	850	1466	472
1879	125,790	17,475	2443	5246	3022	784	1438	526
1878	125,110	17,311	2438	5195	2951	787	1426	465
1877	124,430	17,325	2438	5169	2886	799	1428	440
1876	123,750	17,605	2443	5268	2713	815	1448	430
1875	123,070	17,945	††	5255	3020	875	1390	410
1874	122,390	17,389	††	5152	3142	860	1440	432
Average of ten years, 1874 to 1883.	125,407	17,599	2504	5229	2983	831	1471	469

NOTES.

1. Population at census, 1881—126,961.
2. Area in Acres, 755.
3. Average number of persons in each house at census, 7.2.

* For statistical purposes the Registrar-General estimates the population to the middle of the year on the basis of the rate of increase ruling between the two preceding census periods. The estimate of population may be checked by the known number of inhabited houses, and by the average number of inmates per house, as ascertained at the preceding census.

** The deaths of non-parishioners in Public Institutions within the Parish are deducted, but the deaths of parishioners occurring in General Hospitals are added to the total number of deaths in this column.

†† No information.

BETHNAL GREEN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE II.

Shewing the Annual Birth Rate, Rate of Mortality, Death Rate among Children, and Deaths in Public Institutions for the year 1884, and ten years preceding.

YEAR.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living.	Deaths of Children under 1 year : per centage of Total Deaths.	Per centage of Deaths of Children under 1 year to Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 5 years : per centage of Total Deaths.	Total number of Deaths in Public Institutions.
1884	41.62	22.87	28.6	15.7	50.6	512
1874	42.10	25.67	27.37	16.69	45.84	432
1875	42.71	24.55	28.97	16.65	48.18	410
1876	42.57	21.92	30.04	15.47	53.37	430
1877	41.53	23.19	27.68	15.46	49.48	440
1878	41.52	23.66	26.58	15.15	48.16	465
†1879	42.07	24.02	25.94	14.94	47.59	526
†1880	41.12	22.80	29.48	16.34	50.85	472
†1881	41.24	24.05	26.29	15.33	49.25	515
*1882	41.16	24.23	27.99	16.85	51.58	486
*1883	41.37	23.93	27.77	16.24	51.30	516
Average of 10 years, 1874 to } 1883	41.73	23.80	27.81	15.91	49.56	4692

* The figures upon which the calculations for these years are based are extracted from the annual reports of the late Dr. Sarvis, and are not corrected for Hospital or extra Parochial deaths.

† No returns were supplied to the Sanitary Department by the Local Registrars during these years.

Bethnal Green Sanitary District.

TABLE III.

SHEWING DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1884.

[illegible]

TABLE II (continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total under 5 years.	TOTAL.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards		
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES (<i>continued</i>).													
Diphtheria	1	9	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14
Simple Continued Fever .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Enteric, or Typhoid Fever .....	..	2	14	9	4	5	5	2	2	..	..	2	43
Other Miasmatic Diseases	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
2. <i>Diarrhœal Diseases.</i>													
Simple Cholera	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	5
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	101	26	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	127	132
3. <i>Malarial Diseases.</i>													
Remittent Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. <i>Zoogenous Diseases.</i>													
Cowpox and Vaccination .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases (<i>e.g.</i> , Hydrophobia, Glanders) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. <i>Venereal Diseases.</i>													
Syphilis	19	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	21	24
Gonorrhœa, Stricture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. <i>Septic Diseases.</i>													
Erysipelas	4	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	10
Pyæmia, Septicæmia .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.													
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasites .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—DIETIC DISEASES.													
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	11
Scurvy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
Delirium Tremens .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3

TABLE III. (Continued).

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Total under 5 years.	TOTAL.
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES (<i>continued</i>).													
2. <i>Organs of Special Sense.</i>													
3. <i>Circulatory System.</i>													
Pericarditis .....	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	5
Acute Endocarditis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Valvular Diseases of Heart .....	..	..	..	2	2	6	6	4	4	..	..	..	24
Other Diseases of Heart .....	..	3	6	5	6	18	27	18	23	6	..	3	112
Aneurism .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Embolism, Thrombosis	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. <i>Respiratory System.</i>													
Laryngitis	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
Croup	3	20	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	30
Emphysema, Asthma .....	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	4	..	..	..	13
Bronchitis	104	99	10	5	7	17	31	47	64	35	4	203	423
Pneumonia	37	40	5	5	12	9	9	10	10	3	..	77	140
Pleurisy .....	..	3	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .....	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
5. <i>Digestive System.</i>													
Dentition	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26
Sore Throat, Quinsy	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Disease of Stomach	5	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	8	16
Enteritis	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	13
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	3	10
Peritonitis	1	..	1	3	2	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	13
Ascites .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	7	2	..	..	..	15
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	4	1	..	1	2	2	3	5	7	1	..	5	26
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4

TABLE III. (Continued).

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total under 5 years.	TOTAL.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards		
VII.—VIOLENCE (<i>continued</i>).													
Cut, Stab.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Burn, Scald.....	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	8
Poison.....
Drowning.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Suffocation.....	41	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	42	43
Otherwise.....
2. <i>Homicide.</i>													
Manslaughter.....
Murder.....
3. <i>Suicide.</i>													
Gunshot Wounds.....
Cut, Stab.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Poison.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Drowning.....
Hanging.....	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Otherwise.....
VIII.—ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.													
Dropsy.....	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	9
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition.....	90	82	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	172	179
Mortification.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	7
Tumour.....
Abscess.....
Hæmorrhage.....	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained).....
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	3	8

Bethnal Green Sanitary District.

TABLE IV.

Shewing the Mortality from certain classes of Diseases, and proportions to Population, and to 1000 deaths, 1884.

DIVISION I. (Adults).	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Population (all ages).	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths (all ages)
1. Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases..	578	4.47	192.1
2. Pulmonary Diseases (<i>other than Phthisis</i>)	595	4.61	197.7
3. Tubercular Diseases	424	3.28	140.9
DIVISION II. (Infants).	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 Births.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths (of Infants).
4. Wasting Diseases	196	36.48	227.3
5. Convulsive Diseases	147	27.36	170.54

NOTES.

- 1.—Includes : Small Pox, 99 ; Measles, 37 ; Scarlet Fever, 100 ; Diphtheria, 14 ; Whooping Cough, 142 ; Fever, 49 ; and Diarrhoea, 137.
- 2.—Includes : Pleurisy, 8 ; Bronchitis, 423 ; Pneumonia, 140 ; Asthma, 13 ; Lung Disease, 4 ; Laryngitis, 7.
- 3.—Includes : Phthisis, 309 ; Scrofula, 27 ; Rickets, 1 ; and Tabes, 87.
- 4.—Includes : Marasmus, Atrophy, and Debility, 90 ; Want of Breast Milk, 11 ; Premature Birth, 95.
- 5.—Includes : Hydrocephalus, 20 ; Infantile Meningitis, 21 ; Convulsions, 84 ; Teething, 15 ; Laryngismus Stridulus, 3 ; and other diseases of Nervous System, 4.

BETHNAL GREEN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE V.

Shewing the number of Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, inclusive of Hospital Deaths, in the ten years, 1874 to 1883, and in the year 1884.

DISEASE.	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	Annual Average of 10 years, 1874—1883.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 10 yrs., 1874—1883.	1884	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1884.
Small Pox	7	1	31	88	55	7	51	118	7	1	36.6	12.27	99	32.90
Measles	192	25	56	142	59	106	34	185	58	128	98.5	33.02	37	12.29
Scarlet Fever	103	193	80	93	68	76	114	82	138	174	112.1	37.58	100	33.23
Diphtheria	5	5	3	8	14	12	8	9	11	13	8.8	2.95	14	4.65
Whooping Cough ..	101	151	61	89	192	147	140	102	229	42	125.4	42.04	142	47.19
Fever	58	68	42	48	51	56	37	59	34	32	48.5	16.26	49	16.28
Diarrhœa	159	124	112	104	86	70	169	107	96	87	111.4	37.34	137	45.53
Total in Bethnal Green	625	567	385	572	525	474	553	662	578	477	541.3	181.47	578	192.20

Bethnal Green Sanitary District.

TABLE VI.

INSPECTORS' REPORT OF THE SANITARY WORK, ETC.,

Completed in the Year ending December, 1884.

	DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.
	1	2	3	
No. of Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected	2189	877	821	3887
RESULTS OF INSPECTION—				
Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments of Houses and Premises	1997	780	791	3568
Houses and Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, and Whitewashed	1129	160	654	1943
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Diseases	211	283	281	775
HOUSE DRAINS—				
Repaired, Cleansed, &c.	921	327	321	1569
Trapped or Ventilated	872	201	380	1453
PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS—				
Repaired, Cleansed, &c.	1025	352	496	1873
Supplied with Water .....	..	91	..	91
New provided	8	..	..	8
DUST BINS—				
New provided	885	104	279	1268
Repaired, Covered, &c.	517	..	189	706
WATER SUPPLY				
Cisterns (New) Erected				
Cisterns Cleansed, Repaired, and Covered				
MISCELLANEOUS—				
No. of Dust Complaints received and attended to	3295	1132	1384	5811
Removal of Accumulation of Dung, Stagnant Water, Animal and other Refuse	85	24	76	185
Removal of Animals improperly kept	20	6	80	106
Bakehouses	56	44	37	137
Licensed Cowhouses	18	12	9	39
Licensed Slaughterhouses ..	6	11	4	21
Other Proceedings, <i>e.g.</i> , Legal Proceedings.....	..	68	..	38
Small Pox cases attended to	174	165	255	594
Fever " "	120	106	66	292
Diphtheria " "	2	3	4	9
Diarrhœa " " .....	..	1	..	1

BETHNAL GREEN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE VIII.

ANALYSIS OF THE MORTALITY IN LONDON DURING THE YEAR 1884.

QUARTER ENDING	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living at all ages.			Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births Registered.	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living.		Per centage to Total Deaths of Deaths registered.	
	All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Violence.		Aged 1 to 60 years.	Aged 60 years and upwards.	Upon Certificate of the Coroner (Inquests).	In large Public Institutions.
March, 1884	20.4	2.70	0.77	135	12.3	71.3	7.3	20.0
June, 1884	19.9	3.58	0.70	131	12.7	62.7	6.7	21.0
September, 1884	20.9	5.11	0.73	223	11.2	55.2	6.4	18.7
December, 1884	20.2	2.06	0.69	136	12.0	76.0	7.2	22.3

TABLE IX.

AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY, AND MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND LONDON.

DIVISIONS.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Miles.	Persons to a Square Mile, 18 .	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 Persons living in								
				Year 1884.	1883.—Quarters ending				1884.—Quarters ending			
					Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
ENGLAND .....	.....	.....	.....	19.6	22.3	20.1	16.8	19.1	19.5	18.9	19.7	20.1
LONDON	78,052	122	.....	20.3	22.1	20.5	18.8	20.3	20.4	19.9	20.9	20.2