

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Camberwell].

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1883-84.

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ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL,
SURREY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
VESTRY

Proceedings under the Metropolis Local Management

Act, 18 & 19 Vic., Cap. 120.

LONDON:
PRENTICE AND MONSON, STEAM PRINTERS,
47, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.

1884.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

1883-84

LIVERPOOL

General Purposes Committee's

REPORT



Vestry of St. Giles, Camberwell.

1883-84.

THE GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

lay before the Vestry the particulars of the various matters which have been under their consideration during the past year.

NEW STREETS.

The following is a list of "New Streets" which have been paved at the cost of owners, under the provisions of the 18th & 19th and 25th & 26th Vic.

	Length in yards.
Adys Road	367
Agnes Street, or Acorn Place (completion)..	23
Amott Road (part of)	197
Barry Road (completion)	768
Belgrave Terrace	137
Carried forward	<hr/> 1,492

	Length in Yards.
Brought forward	1,492
Chiswell Street.. ..	153
Cross Road, from Shenley Road to Crofton Road	54
Elcot Avenue	174
Etherow Street.. ..	144
Fenham Road (completion)	200
Frankton Road (completion)	37
Furley Street	193
Gairlock Road.. ..	132
Goodrich Road (part of)	400
Gowlett Road	243
Heber Road	351
Hinckley Road	95
Howden Street	165
Jennings Road	248
Keston Road	172
Landcroft Road	576
Langton Road (part of)	129
Linnell Road (completion)	146
Nutbrook Street	297
Old James Street, Nunhead	153
Oswyth Road	139
Pemels Place (new portion)	150
Penford Street	151
Rosemary Road (completion)	134
Tresco Road	253
Waghorn Street	204
Westhall Road	910
Total	<u>7,495</u>

In addition to the foregoing, the following "New Streets" have been paved by the respective owners, and adopted by the Vestry as public roads.

			Yards.
Barkworth Road (part of)	..	..	108
Carlton Grove (part of), West side, from			
Pemells Place to Nursery	..	..	180
Avondale Square	..	..	670
			<hr/>
Total length	..		958
			<hr/>

Making a total of about 5 miles.

The following "New Streets" not being paved to the satisfaction of the Vestry have been ordered to be paved in like manner; the necessary surveys, estimates, apportionments, &c., are being proceeded with, and at the date of this report the contracts for some of the undermentioned streets have been let and the works are in hand.

Archdale Road
 Canterbury Road (completion)
 Cerise Road
 Colwell Road
 Clarkson Place
 Darrell Street (part)

Dunstons Road (part)
 Elms Road
 Forester Road
 Goodrich Road (part)
 Hanover Park
 Howbury Road
 Latona Road
 Lower Park Road (part) (footpaths only)
 Lulworth Road
 Melbourne Grove
 Nunhead Passage (part)
 Pellatt Road
 Reddin Road
 Rodwell Road
 Rye Hill Park
 Shawbury Road
 Solomons Passage
 Spurling Road
 St. Thomas' Road
 Surrey Villas or Lane
 Thompson Road
 Underhill Road (part)
 Unwin Road
 Whateley Road
 Wildash Road

The total number and extent of "New Streets" paved since the period of the Vestry undertaking this special character of work, is as follows:—

Year.	No. of Streets.	Length in Miles.	Cost.
Reported to 1883	353	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	£227,800
„ 1884	33	5	£24,700
Total to date ..	386	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	£252,500

The collection of the cost of the above work is most difficult, the charge of the same is undertaken by a Sub-Committee appointed by your Committee which meets each alternate week, and as often as occasion requires sits all day to see the various owners and discuss and arrange the payments by instalments, or otherwise.

The number of Summonses issued during the past year, and adjudicated upon at the Police Courts, have been 176. In addition to which through various causes the Committee has directed proceedings to be taken against 18 defaulting owners in the superior courts, under the advice of the Solicitors to the Vestry.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following “Local Improvements” have been carried out by the Vestry during the past year :—

CHISWELL STREET—This Road has been widened through Messrs. Carter, Paterson & Co. surrendering the ground previously projecting beyond the adjacent property.

SOUTHAMPTON STREET, DOWLAS STREET, and COLEMAN ROAD—upon reconstruction of the buildings upon Mr. Cronin's estate, various portions of these roads have (by arrangements between the Owner and the Vestry) been widened to the considerable benefit of the neighbourhood.

SOUTHAMPTON STREET and NEW CHURCH ROAD, (corner)—Footpaths widened and Tar-paved.

YORK PAVING WORKS.—General.

The general and incidental repairs to the flagged footways of the parish, including paving disturbed by Hoardings, &c. for building purposes have been executed by masons and labourers employed by the Vestry. The material used in this work being obtained under the Masons General Contract from the contractors, Messrs. Turner and Sons of Chelsea, and the quantity so used has been as follows :—

York Paving	-	-	12,679 ft. super.
Kerb	-	-	684 ft. lineal.

TAR PAVED FOOTPATHS.

The general repairs to tar paved footpaths are also carried out by men employed by the Vestry. These repairs also include the trenches opened by the various companies, the cost of which is charged to them.

The works during the past year have been as follows :—

General Repairs (including Trenches)	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Executed under contract	- - 603 $\frac{1}{3}$ yds. sup.

ROAD WATERING.

The watering of the public roads of the parish has been done by the staff and plant of the Vestry, as in previous years. The supply of water being obtained partly from the various water companies and partly from the wells sunk in various roads in the lower districts.

The following is an account of the cost of the supply :—

Source of Water Supply for Road Watering.	Length of Road watered.	Price per Mile.			Cost.		
	Miles.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company ..	27	40	0	0	1,080	0	0
Lambeth Water Company }	12	35	0	0	319	4	9
		55	0	0	142	3	1
Kent Water Company ..	4½	40	0	0	180	0	0
29 Wells sunk in the lower districts of the Parish by the Vestry, and also from the Grand Surrey Canal	35½				42	0	0
	79				£1,763	7	10

	Southwark & Vauxhall Co's supply	Kent Co's supply.	Lambeth Water Co's supply.
	No.	No.	No.
Hydrants and Waterposts, the property of Vestry	37	4	..
The same—being the property of the Lambeth Water Company. Rental paid for same £1 10s. per annum each .. ..	..	..	22

Total number of Hydrants and Waterposts, 63.

It has been decided by the Vestry that in the future the water for Road Watering purposes should be obtained by meter, arrangements have been made with the several Water companies as follows :—

THE SOUTHWARK & VAUXHALL WATER CO., to supply their water for $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000 gallons.

THE LAMBETH WATER CO. at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1000 gallons in the lower district, 1/- per 1000 gallons in the medium district, and $1\frac{1}{3}$ per 1000 gallons in the high service district near the Crystal Palace.

THE KENT WATER CO., to be paid for the water for $4\frac{2}{3}$ miles of roads on their district supply the fixed sum of £135.

SLOPPING, WATERING, &c.

This work has been carried out as heretofore by the Vestry plant, &c., which has averaged as follows :—

Horses	..	..	..	71
Water Vans	..	..	..	55
Water Carts	..	..	..	9
Material Carts	..	..	..	32
Slop Carts	..	..	..	40
Slop Vans	..	..	..	4
Horse Road Brooms	..	..	..	4
Horse Road Roller	..	..	..	1

The cost of the fodder, &c. for the horses in this department has amounted to £3,268 1s. 7d.

The following is an analysis of the fodder consumed per week per horse, which very closely approximates with previous years.

Clover Mixture and Hay	..	3½ trusses.
Straw (including bedding)	nearly 1½	„
Oats	under 2½	bushels.
Beans	about ⅛	„
Bran	about 9	lbs.

The Total expenditure for Slopping, Watering, &c., amounts to £14,385 8s. 10d., this includes, besides the ordinary expenses, the heavy cost of Barging away the Slop, which item of cost is now assuming very considerable dimensions, for the past year it has amounted to the sum of £1,386 8s. 10d. and but for the exceptionally dry weather of the past year it would have been far heavier in amount. Had not this additional charge arisen the cost of the working of this Department would have shewn a decrease.

The statement of Cost of this work for the year may therefore be taken as follows ;—

	£	s.	d.
Gross total expenditure under all heads	14,385	8	10
Deduct cost of cartage of materials, road rolling, and other expenses, <i>other</i> than slopping and watering ...	2,501	16	3
Nett cost of watering & slopping	<u>£11,883</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>

Being about £141 per mile.

The quantity of Slop collected was :—

	Loads.
Road Slop	25,955
Gulley Slop	2,706
Total ...	<u>28,661</u>
In 1882-3 the quantity was	<u>30,181</u>

DISPOSAL OF SLOP & ROAD REFUSE.

The arrangement referred to in last year's Report has been successfully and satisfactorily carried out under the contracts, first with Mr. Bruon of Nine Elms, until June last, and since then with Mr. T. Nichols of Charlton, Kent. The total

quantity removed was 10,020 horse loads (or 167 barge loads), of which 1,994 horse loads were deposited in the receiving tanks (under emergency), and which afterwards were removed therefrom into barges.

PARLIAMENTARY DEPOSITIONS.

FOR SESSION 1884.

The report of the Surveyor upon these various schemes is appended.

PECKHAM AND EAST DULWICH TRAMWAYS.

*Quick & Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House,
E.C., Solicitors.*

*C. J. Hanley, & Co., 27, Great George Street,
Westminster, S.W., Parliamentary Agents.*

TRAMWAY No. 1.

LYNDHURST ROAD, commencing at the Junction with the Peckham Road, thence passing in a southerly direction along that Road, also *Chadwick Road*, and *Victoria Road*, and terminating at a point in the centre of Victoria Road at its Junction with Choumert Road.

This will be a single line, except for passing points - - - - - opposite Lyndhurst Square ;
do. Lyndhurst Grove ;
do. Chadwick Road.

At its termination at the Junction of Victoria Road and Choumert Road, this proposed line will join the authorised line of Tramways at Bellenden Road and Choumert Road (passed last Session).

A reference to the Schedule will show that Victoria Road is under the statutory width :—

SCHEDULE OF ROADS.

	Footway.		Roadway.		Footway.		TOTAL.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Lyndhurst Road, at junction of Peckham Road	9	3	26	10	7	10	43	11
Do. at Hanover Street	6	5	28	9	8	0	43	2
Do. at Railway Bridge	6	4	31	8	6	0	44	0
Do. at junction of Chadwick Road..	6	6	32	4	5	8	44	6
Chadwick Road, at junction of Victoria Road	6	2	31	6	6	7	44	3
Victoria Road, at junction of Chadwick Road	5	8	23	10	5	6	35	0
Do. at junction of Choumert Road..	5	5	22	4	5	7	33	4

TRAMWAY No. 2.

LORDSHIP LANE, commencing by a Junction with the authorised Tramway of the Company at its termination in Lordship Lane, opposite the south-

west corner of the *Plough Inn*, thence passing in a southerly direction along that Lane, and terminating opposite the Flag-Staff at the Grove Tavern.

This will be a single line, except for passing points opposite—Barry Road,

Dulwich Court Lane, and

“Grove” Tavern.

Schedule Shewing Widths of Roads.

	East side Footpath.	Roadway.	West side Footpath.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Lordship Lane, opposite the “Plough,”			Foot-path and Waste
P.H.	6 0	29 0	
Opposite Upland Road	6 0	23 6	do
Do. Dulwich Court Lane	7 0	19 5	do.
Do. Melford Road	7 6	34 6	Foot-path 9 9
Do. Grove Tavern	7 0	42 0	9 0

TRAMWAY No. 3.

LORDSHIP LANE, commencing at the termination of proposed Tramway No. 2 (viz., opposite “Grove” Tavern), thence passing along Lordship Lane in a south-easterly direction, and along London Road to, and crossing, the Boundary of the Parishes of St. Giles, Camberwell, and Lewisham,

at Eliot Bank, and continuing in Lewisham Parish towards Forest Hill Station, and thence along Stanstead Lane and Catford Bridge to Rushey Green in the Lewisham Road.

This will be a single line, except at a passing point opposite the entrance of Roadway to Lordship Lane Railway Station.

Schedule shewing widths of Roads.

	Footpath.	Roadway.	Footpath.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Lordship Lane, at "Grove" Tavern ..	7 0	42 0	9 0
At Railway Bridge	11 10	27 0	10 8
At Sydenham Rise	6 2	28 2	6 2
At Eliot Bank, (Parish Boundary)	6 11	26 4	9 0

TRAMWAY No. 5.

PECKHAM RYE (West Side), commences opposite the south-east corner of the "King's Arms" P.H., and there forming a Junction with the authorised Tramway of this Company, thence passing in a south-easterly direction along *Peckham Rye* and *Forest Hill Road*, *Westhall Road* and *Wood Vale*, and terminating in Lordship Lane at the Junction with proposed Tramway No. 3. near the Lordship Lane Railway Bridge.

This will be a single line, except at passing points

Peckham Rye	{	Opposite Barry Road,
and		"Herne" Tavern,
Forest Hill Road	{	"Forest Hill" Tavern
Westhall Road		Camberwell Cemetery,
and	{	"Claremont,"
Wood Vale		Junction of Wood Vale and Lordship Lane

Schedule Shewing Widths of Roads.

	East side Footpath	Roadway.	West side Footpath.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
PECKHAM RYE.			
Opposite "King's Arms" P. H. ...	Common	29 0	7 10
" The Gardens	do.	26 6	8 6
" Friern Road	do.	27 4	9 4
" "Herne" Tavern	do.	21 7	6 0
FOREST HILL ROAD.			
Opposite Dunstan Road	7 3	26 3	7 0
" Forest Hill Tavern	8 6	22 1	8 0
" Therapia Road	10 3	33 3	5 10
" Corner of Westhall Road	10 0	48 3	7 5
WESTHALL ROAD.			
	South side		North side
Opposite end, near Forest Hill Road	6 4	28 10	7 0
" "Moore Park" Hotel ..	7 3	31 0	6 6
" Melford Road, adjoining Wood Vale	6 8	31 0	6 6
WOOD VALE.			
Opposite Melford Road	6 10	31 6	6 8
" Lamp, No. 11	6 6	26 9	6 6
" Junction with Lordship Lane	6 0	27 3	6 7

TRAMWAY No. 6.

DULWICH COMMON, commencing by a Junction with proposed Tramway No. 2, opposite the "Laurels" in Lordship Lane, and thence proceeding in a north-westerly direction along Lordship Lane and Dulwich Common, and terminating at the Western Corner of Dulwich Common at its Junction with College Road, at the Pond.

This will be a single line throughout, except at passing points opposite to—

"Grove House,"
Cypress House, and at the
Junction of Dulwich Common
and College Road.

TRAMWAY No. 7.

LORDSHIP LANE AND DULWICH COMMON is a short circular junction line, in front of the "Grove" Tavern, to connect Tramways Nos. 2 and 6.

This is a single line.

Schedule shewing width of Roads.

	South side Footpath	Roadway.	North side Footpath.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Dulwich Common, opposite Stables of Grove Tavern	8 4	30 0	8 0
Opposite Potash Farm Dairy	Waste.	24 0	6 6
„ Allison Grove	do.	23 7	8 0
„ Direction Post at Mill Pond..	do.	32 0	Waste & footpath.

LONDON TRAMWAYS.

SESSION 1884.

Crouch & Hogg, Engineers,

9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster.

Julius O. Jacobs, 85, Blackfriars Road,

Solicitor for the Bill.

Martin & Leslie, 27, Abingdon Street, Westminster,

Parliamentary Agents.

CAMBERWELL NEW ROAD.

This is a similar proposition to that of last year, viz., to alter the present single line of Tramways into a double line.

As stated on that application, I am of opinion that a double line would be of much practical convenience to the public as it would present an uninterrupted course along the entire line. The portion which is in this Parish lies between Station

Road and Wyndham Road. At present there are several loops which interfere with and delay public traffic.

The width of the Camberwell New Road is given in the table below :—

CAMBERWELL NEW ROAD.	Footpath.		Roadway.		Footpath.		TOTAL.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
By Wyndham Road	8	9	33	0	9	4	51	1
„ Clarendon Street	9	1	33	1	8	4	50	6
„ Flodden Road	8	10	32	9	7	10	49	5
„ County Grove	9	0	32	10	7	9	49	7
„ Leipsic Road	8	9	33	3	7	2	48	2
„ Orchard Row	9	9	33	9	7	6	51	0
„ Station Road	9	0	33	6	9	0	51	6

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

“SHORTLANDS AND NUNHEAD.

Session 1884.

*John White, Victoria Station,
Pimlico, Solicitor.*

RAILWAY, No. 3.

Commences by a Junction with the Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway, at or near the Bridge carrying that Railway over the Kirkwood Road, crossing the Brayard Road (near Gordon Road) again crossing the Kirkwood Road

about midway between Lugard Road and the existing Bridge carrying the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway over Kirkwood Road, thence continuing in a curved line through property at the rear of the north-east side of Lugard Road; crosses Bidwell Street, terminating by a Junction with the South London line of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, at a point near to the southern end of the easternmost platform of that Railway at Queen's Road Station.

RAILWAY No. 4.

Commences by a Junction with line No. 3, at a point near to and north of the northern side of Brayard Road, continuing in a curved line through property on the eastern side of Gordon Road, crossing over the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway (South London line) near to and crossing Kirkwood Road near its Junction with Hook's Road and Athearn Road; through property on the south side of the latter Road, crossing Burchell Road near its dead end adjoining the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway as aforesaid; also crossing Bidwell Street, and terminating at or near the point described as the termination of Railway No. 3.

CROYDON, NORWOOD, DULWICH, AND LONDON RAILWAY.

Session 1884.

Thos. Floyd, C.E.,

3, *Victoria Mansions, Westminster.*

Fredk. Clift, 111, Cheapside, E.C.

Edmund Dean,

49, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.,*

Joint Solicitor.

RAILWAY No. 1.

Commencing by a Junction with the main line of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, at or near the south-eastern end of the up-line platform of their Dulwich Station, crossing Acacia Grove at the end *next Croxted Road*, also crossing Park Road at or near Smith's Nursery.

This Scheme is almost identical with a similar proposition of last year, called "The Croydon and London extension Railway."

Acacia Grove it is proposed to bridge over by an arch 25 feet span, 15 feet in height.

Croxted Road by an arch 40 feet span, 15 feet high.

As neither of the above bridges suffice for the requirements of the locality, they must be opposed. The Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority to enforce the necessary conditions to protect the public rights.

The present width of roads to be crossed as above is as follows:—

	South side Footpath.	Roadway.	North side Footpath.	TOTAL WIDTH.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Acacia Grove	6 10	26 4	6 10	40 0
Croxted Road, at junction of the above	East side. 6 11	35 7	West side. 7 6	50 0
Park Road, opposite Smith's Nursery	South side Waste.	33 0	North side 10 6	—

CROYDON DIRECT RAILWAY.

Session 1884.

Higginson & Vigers,

3, Westminster Chambers, Solicitors.

The course of this proposed Railway is similar to that referred to for the Croydon, Norwood, Dulwich, and London Railway, and the suggested crossings of the public roads are also identical, and must therefore be dealt with and opposed for the reasons there referred to.

LONDON, REIGATE, AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

Session 1884.

*Newman, Stretton, & Hilliard,
75, Cornhill, E.C., Solicitors.*

*William Bell, 27, Great George Street,
Westminster, Parliamentary Agent.*

As far as this Parish is concerned this proposed Railway follows the same course as referred to in the two preceding Schemes.

The same objectionable Crossings are also here suggested, and must be similarly dealt with and opposed.

In the consideration of these several Bills for Tramways and Railways it will be the duty of the Metropolitan Board of Works to enforce the necessary Clauses for the maintenance of all public rights, lines of Frontage, width of Roads, heights and erection of Bridges, &c., &c.

In respect to some of these Bills it may also be necessary to consult the *Frontagers* who may consider that the construction of the proposed works

will interfere with the comfort and convenience of such property when of a purely residential character.

J. C. REYNOLDS,

Surveyor.

10th December, 1883.

It may be noted with reference to the foregoing scheme, that since the date of the report, through various causes the Peckham & East Dulwich Tramways, and London Tramways have been withdrawn, and the Croydon, Norwood, Dulwich & London Railway, the London, Chatham and Dover Railway (Nunhead and Shortlands), and the Croydon Direct Railway, and London, Reigate & Brighton Railway have all been rejected in Parliament.

LONDON SOUTHERN TRAMWAYS.

The small portion of this Company's system, situate within this parish at Denmark Hill, from Camberwell Green to Cold Harbour Lane, has been constructed according to plans sanctioned by the Board of Trade and the Vestry, and was opened for traffic in December, 1883. This affords Tramway communication between Camberwell, Brixton & Clapham, and ultimately with Norwood.

CHAMPION PARK.

LONDON BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

Upon completion of the works of restoration of the road, &c., of the landslip at the Railway cutting in this Park, by Denmark Hill Station, the road channel next the railway has been pitch-paved, partly with old stone in stock at the Vestry depot, and the work has been executed by the men employed by the Vestry; also new crossings have been laid.

STEAM ROAD ROLLER.

The Vestry having decided to try the experiment of steam rolling the new material placed on the Roads, a Steam Road Roller has been occasionally hired from Mr. Wood, of Crockenhill, Kent. This roller has been in work for 71 days, at a cost of £162 for the hire of the same, in addition to which the Vestry find all fuel, water, &c.

ROADSIDE SEATS.

In the rural parts of the parish the existing seats on the sides of the footways have been repaired and many new ones set up in favourable positions for the use of the public.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

The following is a schedule of the Streets Re-named and Re-numbered in accordance with the orders received from the Metropolitan Board of Works, the notices have been served, and the necessary alterations supervised by the Officers of the Vestry :—

Ada road (including late Plummer's lane) ..	Part re-named	Re-numbered.
Banstead street (late Surrey villas or lane) ..	Re-named.	Re-numbered.
Bushey Hill road .. ..	..	Re-numbered.
Caspian street (late Atkinson mews)	Re-named.	
Coleman road (late Coleman street and Grove place)		Re-numbered.
	Re-named.	Re-numbered.
Denmark hill (part) ..	..	Re-numbered.
Elmington terrace ..	..	Numbered.
Elsie road .. ..	..	Re-numbered.
Grainger street (late Bexley street)	Re-named.	
Haymerle Road (including late Belgrave terrace)	Part re-named	Re-numbered.
Herne hill (part) .. ..	..	Re-numbered.
Landcroft road .. ..	..	Re-numbered.
London road (late part of Lordship lane) ..	Re-named.	
Marsden road (late part of Oglander road) ..	Re-named.	Re-numbered.

Maxted road	..	..	..	Re-numbered.
Oglander road	..	..	..	Re-numbered.
Scarsdale road	..	..	..	Re-numbered.
Shenley road	..	..	..	Re-numbered.
Shields street (late Thomas street)..	..	..	Re-named.	Re-numbered.
Talfourd place	..	..	..	Re-numbered.
Tyrrell road	..	..	..	Re-numbered.
Vestry road	..	..	..	Re-numbered.

LIGHTING.

Several Improved Lamps have been erected in various places in the Parish, and the subject of improved lighting of the Parish is receiving the careful attention of the Committee. The South Metropolitan Gas Company have intimated to the Vestry that the charge per lamp is from Christmas last reduced to £3 12s. 6d., subject to the usual discount of five per cent. This reduction will enable the Vestry to allow the extreme distance between the lamps to be decreased without increase in expenditure. The Crystal Palace Gas Company have also reduced their charge to £4 1s. 4d. per lamp, also with a discount of five per cent.

The following Table shews the No. of Lamps now lighted at the cost of the Vestry:—

Company providing the supply.	No. of Lamps lighted at Lady-day 1883	New Lamps erected to Lady-day 1884	Total No. of Lamps at Lady-day 1884
South Metropolitan Gas Company	2,595	65	2,660
Crystal Palace District Gas Company	144	8	152
	2,739	73	2,812

The Companies contract to light, clean, and keep in repair all the Lamps as above mentioned.

FORMATION OF NEW STREETS.

In accordance with the provisions of the Metropolis Management Acts, and the Bye-laws of the Metropolitan Board, Plans and Sections for the formation of nine New Streets were referred by the Metropolitan Board for the opinion of this Vestry. The same were reported upon by the Surveyor, and the Vestry decided to recommend the Board to approve four applications, comprising eight streets and to decline to approve the other. The Board in each case adopted the Vestry's recommendation.

The following is a list of such approved New Streets.

Allison Grove (in continuation)	} Dulwich Common.
Hewetson road	
Burbage road, Half Moon lane	Dulwich.
Credon Road (in continuation)	} South Bermondsey.
Varcoe Road	
Woodwarde Road	} Lordship lane, (Dulwich College estate).
Townley Road	
Calton Road	

LINE OF FRONTAGE, PROJECTIONS, &c.

The Metropolitan Board of Works also submitted for the opinion of the Vestry 46 applications for Lines of Frontage, Projections, &c. Each case being examined and reported upon by the Surveyor; the Vestry recommended approval of 35, and refusal of 10 cases. The Metropolitan Board of Works subsequently notified its consent to 31, and refusal of 14 cases: one application being withdrawn.

COAL VAULTS, AREA LIGHTS, &c.

Several applications for construction of Vaults, Area Lights, Coal Shoots and other easements upon or under the public footways, especially in the lines of new main thoroughfares, have been made by the builders of the respective new premises. These

have each been considered by the Committee, and such conditions have been imposed as were deemed necessary to protect the rights of the public.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS & CATTLE TROUGHS.

The several Drinking Fountains and Cattle Troughs in the parish as under are maintained by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association, the Vestry contributing £5 per annum towards the cost of the Water Supply.

	Drinking Fountains.	Cattle Troughs.
Camberwell Green.....	2	1
Peckham High Street	1	0
Rye Lane	1	0
Peckham Rye.....	2	1
Sydenham Rise	1	1
	—	—
Total	7	3
	==	==

(Signed) ANDREW MIDDLEMASS,

Chairman, 1883-4.

JOHN GRUMMANT,

Vice-Chairman.

J. C. REYNOLDS,

Surveyor.

May, 1884.

LIST OF ROADS.

The following is a List of the Roads within this Parish, shewing those which are under the control of the Vestry, as also the Private Roads which at present are not under public supervision :—

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
<i>Abbotsbury street, Lordship lane</i> ..	..	..
Ablett street, Rotherhithe Newroad	..	130
Absolom place, South Street ..	..	43
Acorn street, Southampton street.	200	..
Acorn place, Meeting-house lane.	255	..
Acacia grove, Dulwich.	213	..
Aboukir street, Pepler road. ..	53	..
Ada road, Brunswick square. ..	..	122
Adelaide place, Martin's road, (footway only)	100	..
Addington square, Camberwell rd.	466	..
Adys road, Peckham	367	..
Albany mews, Albany road ..	..	63
Albany road, Old Kent road ..	1550	..
Albany row, Neate street	142	..
Albany street, Albany road ..	63	..
Albert road, Peckham	1194	..
Albert street, St. George's road ..	..	106
Albert and Victoria terraces, New Church road	116	..
Alder street, Sumner road.. ..	69	..
Carried forward ..	4,788	464

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	4,788	464
Alexander street, Old Kent road..	126	..
Allendale road, Denmark hill ..	182	..
Alleyn road, Park road, Dulwich..	..	980
Alleyn park, Dulwich Common ..	1590	..
Allen's Court, Crown street ..	..	20
Allison grove, Dulwich common ..	..	146
Alpha street, Choumert road ..	126	..
Amott road, Fenwick road ..	197	30
Amelia street, Southampton street ..	43	..
Ann's place, George st. Camberwell ..	..	116
Ansdell road, St. Mary's road ..	303	..
Anstey road, Nigel road	206	..
Archdale road, North Cross road ..	..	200
Arlington grove, Neate street ..	..	50
Arnold road, Peckham rye ..	..	122
Arthur street, Old Kent road ..	226	..
Arthur mews, Hanover street ..	..	56
Ashbourne grove, Lordship lane ..	..	270
Astbury road, Queen's road ..	428	..
Astley street, Old Kent road ..	158	..
Asylum road, Old Kent road ..	866	..
Athearn road, Wood's road ..	153	..
Atwell road, Rye lane	176	..
Atwell street, Rye lane	133	..
Aulay street, Ossory road	127	..
Carried forward ..	9,848	2,454

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	9,848	2,454
Avenue, The, Gipsy Hill .. ..	..	716
Avenue, The, High st., Peckham ..	..	76
Avenue road, Camberwell road (part of)	410	..
Avenue cottages, Avenue road ..	..	40
Avondale road, Bellenden road ..	372	..
Avondale square, Old Kent road..	670	..
Azenby square, Lyndhurst road ..	410	..
Back Lane, Asylum road .. ..	..	253
Back passage, Peckham road to Sumner road (footway only)..	120	..
Back road, Brunswick square ..	..	78
Bagshot street, Albany road (part of	53	..
Back alley, Peckham rye .. ..	..	150
Balchier road, Dunstan's road ..	..	586
Banbury place, George street, Camberwell .. .. .	..	47
Banstead street, Nunhead green ..	..	285
Barforth road, Nunhead lane ..	212	..
Barkworth rd, Rotherhithe New rd.	483	143
Barry road, Peckham rye	1,366	..
Barnes Buildings, Wyndham road ..	..	17
Barset road, Evelina road	234	..
Basing road, High street, Peckham	256	..
Carried forward ..	14,434	4,845

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	14,434	4,845
Batchelor's Hall, Blue Anchor lane	..	33
Bath place, Canal bank, Camberwel	136	..
Bath street, Sumner road	106	..
Batten's yard, High street.. ..	..	17
Batten's place, High street .. ..	..	120
Bawdale road, Lordship lane .. ..	..	43
Beckett street, Wyndham road	217	..
Bedford street, Maxted road	120	..
Belgrave terrace, (now Haymerle road) .. .. .	..	..
Belham street, Kimpton road	123	..
Bellenden road, Choumert road	537	..
Bell's Garden rd., Peckham Park rd.	228	..
Belvoir street, Lordship lane .. ..	..	230
Benhill road, Brunswick square	213	..
<i>Besika road, Forest Hill road</i> .. ..	..	..
Bexley place, Lower Park road .. ..	..	123
Bianca road, Derwent road .. ..	..	240
Bidwell street, Burchell road	138	..
Bird-in-Bushroad, Commercial road	745	..
Bishop's road, Lothian road	76	..
Blackbridge street, New Church road	..	67
Blackwater street, Lordship lane .. ..	..	430
Bland Avenue, King Arthur street	..	46
Blenheim grove, Rye lane.. ..	333	..
Carried forward ..	17,406	6,188

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	17,406	6,188
Blakes road, Peckham grove ..	443	..
Blucher road, Camberwell road ..	175	..
Blue Anchor lane, High street ..	100	..
Bonamy street, Rotherhithe New rd	133	..
Bournemouth road, Rye lane ..	201	..
Boundary lane, Camberwell road (part of)	141	..
Bowering road, Albany road ..	..	50
Boyton's place, New Church road	87	..
Boyton's row, New Church road (footway only).. ..	..	67
Boxall row, Dulwich village ..	..	130
Bowles road, Old Kent road ..	110	..
Brabourn grove, Hollydale road ..	113	..
Bradshaw street, Ruby street ..	63	..
Bramcote road, Rotherhite New rd.	..	80
Branch Buildings, Commercial road	..	140
Brayard road, Copeland road ..	614	..
Brimmington road, Asylum road..	103	..
Brisbane street, Waterloo street ..	246	..
Brockley footpath, Nunhead ..	833	..
Brodie street, Old Kent road ..	90	..
Bromar road, Grove hill road ..	211	..
Bronte place, Waite street.. ..	..	65
Brunswick road, Brunswick square	123	..
Brunswick square, Peckham road	525	..
Carried forward ..	21,717	6,700

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in yards.		
Brought forward ..	21,717	6,700
Brymer road, Albany road ..	..	190
Buchan road, Kimberley road ..	..	267
Burchell road, Queen's road ..	203	..
Burton road, Knatchbull road ..	..	142
Bushey hill road, Peckham road ..	484	..
Bull yard, High street, Peckham..	..	60
Calmington road, Albany road ..	..	160
Camberwell grove	1073	..
Camberwell green	392	180
Camberwell new road (part of) ..	520	..
Camberwell road (part of) ..	910	..
Camden avenue, Peckham road ..	120	..
Camden grove, Peckham road ..	280	..
Camden grove north, St. George's road	630	..
Camden square, Southampton street	..	76
Camden street, Camden grove ..	166	..
Cambrook street, Hatcham ..	..	102
Canning place, Grove Lane ..	..	100
Canterbury road, Old Kent road..	368	333
Canal grove, Old Kent road ..	..	126
Canal place, Coburg road.. ..	215	..
Canal place, Lisford street ..	45	..
Canal row, Melon place .. ..	..	70
Carried forward ..	27,123	8,506

Name.	Public Roads	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	27,123	8,506
Canal street, Albany road.. ..	..	83
Canonbie road, Honor Oak ..	..	1,592
Carden road, Nunhead lane ..	215	..
Carew street, Harold street ..	58	..
Caroline place, Wyndham road ..	..	67
Caroline street, Old Kent road ..	200	..
Carlton grove, Queen's road ..	313	..
Carpenter's place, High street ..	..	33
Caspian street, New Church road ..	..	130
Castle street, Camberwell road ..	..	76
Castle street, Neate street.. ..	41	..
Cator street, Commercial road ..	838	..
Cerise road, Hanover park ..	..	140
Champion grove, Grove lane ..	..	290
Champion hill, Grove lane (part of)	..	658
Champion park, Denmark hill ..	333	..
Chadwick road, Victoria road ..	616	..
Castlemain road, Gloucester road ..	200	..
Chatham rd., Avenue rd. (part of)	60	..
Charlotte street, Old Kent road ..	133	..
Chesterfield grove, Lordship lane ..	..	233
Chesterfield grove, East Dulwich grove .. .. .	..	220
Chiswell street, Waterloo street ..	153	..
Choumert road, Rye lane	768	..
Carried forward ..	31,051	11,028

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	31,051	11,028
Choumert grove, Blenheim grove	306	..
Chumleigh street, Albany road ..	250	..
Church passage (by St. Giles' Church) (footway only) ..	186	..
Church street, Camberwell green..	360	..
Cicely road, Hanover park ..	..	150
Clarendon avenue, Clarendon street	..	130
Clarendon place, Clarendon street	80	..
Clarendon street, Camberwell New road	218	..
Clarkson place, Meeting-house lane	..	130
Claude road, Heaton road ..	304	..
Clayton road, High street.. ..	387	..
Cleveland street, Wyndham road..	90	..
Clifton road, Asylum road (part of)	300	..
Clifton crescent, Asylum road ..	280	..
Clifton square, Albert road ..	..	82
Cobden street, St. George's road	..	70
Coburg road, Old Kent road ..	600	..
Colby road, Gipsy hill (part of) ..	..	60
Coleman road, Southampton street	396	..
College road, Dulwich	1,380	1,240
Colls road, Astbury road	218	..
Collyer place, High street ..	42	..
Colwell road, Lordship lane ..	..	153
Carried forward ..	36,458	13,043

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	36,458	13,043
Commercial road, Old Kent road ..	1533	..
Constance road, Grove vale ..	..	153
Cooper's road, Old Kent road ..	236	..
Copeland road, Peckham rye ..	483	..
Copleston road, Choumert road ..	387	..
Cork street, Waterloo street ..	160	..
Cornwell road, Commercial road ..	133	..
Cossall street, Burchell road ..	79	..
Costa street, Choumert road ..	140	..
Cottage green, Southampton street	100	..
County grove, Camberwell New road	..	260
Court lane, Dulwich village ..	..	1166
Cox's walk, Lordship lane (footpath only) .. .. .	..	866
Cowan street, Albany road ..	146	..
Cranswick road, Rotherhithe New road .. .. .	..	55
Crawthew grove, Crystal Palace road	..	245
Crebor street, Upland road ..	..	133
Credon road, Rotherhithe new road	173	..
Crescent, Southampton street ..	116	..
Crescent Wood road, Sydenham hill	520	..
Crewys road, Kirkwood road ..	202	..
Crofton road, Peckham road ..	579	..
Crown street, Wyndham road ..	210	..
Carried forward ..	41,755	15,918

Name.	Public Road.	Private Roads.
Length in yards.		
Brought forward ..	41,755	15,918
Cross road, from Shenley road to Crofton road	54	..
Cross street, Addington square ..	.	80
Croxted road, West Dulwich ..	619	1073
Crystal Palace road, Goose green	1421	..
Culmore road, Asylum road ..	323	..
Cumberland place, Addington sq.	195	..
Cunard street, Albany road ..	145	..
Cuthill road, Denmark hill ..	144	..
Cut-throat lane (footpath only) ..	833	..
Cyrena road, Whately road ..	..	213
Dagmar road, Peckham road ..	268	..
Daneville road, Denmark hill ..	258	..
Danby street, Bellenden road ..	342	..
Danes road, Denmark street ..	58	..
Daniel street, Summer road ..	62	..
Daniels road, Nunhead grove ..	..	277
Darrell street, Upland road ..	..	312
Dartnall road, Albany road ..	..	190
Davey street, Summer road ..	76	..
Dayton grove, York grove ..	..	195
De Crespigny park, Denmark hill	366	..
Delaforde road, Barkworth road ..	292	110
Denmark hill (part of	1023	..
Carried forward ..	48,044	18,368

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	48,044	18,368
Denmark road, Knatchbull road (part of)	342	..
Denmark street, Denmark road (part of)	218	..
Denman road, Talfourd road ..	293	..
Derwent grove, Grove vale ..	..	240
Dewar street, Fenwick road ..	..	50
Devonshire grove, Old Kent road	133	..
Devonshire street, Devonshire grove	69	..
D'Eynsford road, Camberwell green	267	..
Diamond street, Southampton street	150	..
Dog Kennel hill (or lane) Grove vale	320	..
Dorset terrace, Downes street ..	..	50
Dorton street, St. George's road	70	..
Domville grove, Albany road ..	158	..
Dominic road, Glengall road ..	..	..
Dowlas street, Wells street ..	183	..
Downes street, Lower Park road ..	220	..
Dragon road, St. George's road ..	270	..
Dray court or Draycott place, Edmund street .. .. .	..	68
Dulwich Common, Lordship lane	1640	..
Dulwich Wood Park, Farquhar road	833	..
Dulwich village	765	..
Dundas Road, St. Mary's road ..	166	..
Dunstan's road, Forest Hill road ..	..	694
Carried forward ..	54,201	19,470

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	54,201	19,470
Ellery street, Albert road	109	..
Earl road, Old Kent road	300	..
East Dulwich grove, Lordship lane	..	1720
East Dulwich road, Peckham rye..	1003	..
East Surrey grove, Commercial rd.	416	..
Ebenezer cottages, Camden grove north		45
Ebenezer place, Wyndham road ..	..	67
Edgecombe road, Camberwell grove	77	..
Edith road, St. Mary's road ..	231	..
Edmund street, New Church road	285	..
Edward street, Sumner road ..	86	..
Edward street, St. George's road..	..	63
Edwin's row, Green Hundred road	..	80
Egan street, Rotherhithe New road	83	..
Elam street, Harold street (part of)	39	..
Elland Road, Peckham Rye ..	..	60
Elcot avenue, Lower park road ..	174	..
Elm grove, Rye lane	366	..
Elmington road, Brunswick square	160	..
Elms road, Dulwich village ..	..	166
Elsie road, Grove vale .. ..	..	250
Emily road, Cooper's road ..	70	..
Etherow street, Barry road ..	144	..
Evelina road, Lausanne road ..	498	..
Carried forward ..	58,238	21,921

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	58,238	21,921
Farndon row, John street ..	60	..
Farquhar road, Upper Norwood ..	749	..
Fearnley road, Camberwell grove ..	60	..
Fellbrigg road, Lordship lane ..	..	300
Fendick road, Rosemary road ..	46	..
Fenham road, Bell Garden road ..	275	..
Ferris road, Oakhurst grove ..	..	200
Fenwick grove, see Gledhill road ..	..	..
Fenwick road, East Dulwich road ..	346	..
Firbank road, Stanbury road ..	99	..
Five Fields, footpath to Dulwich ..	..	666
Flodden road, Camberwell New road ..	330	..
Foreign street, Harold street (part of)	27	..
Forest Hill road, Peckham rye ..	2150	..
Forester road, Linden grove ..	90	..
Fountain road, College road ..	..	425
Fowler street, Lettsom street ..	89	..
Frankton road, Hill street ..	170	..
Friern road, Peckham rye ..	1330	..
Frogley road, Lordship lane ..	98	..
Furley street, Goldsmith road ..	193	..
Gairloch road, Vestry road ..	132	..
Galatea road, Philip road ..	43	..
Carried forward ..	64,527	23,512

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	64,527	23,512
Gallery road, Dulwich	866	..
Gange street, Wyndham road ..	..	55
Gardens, The, Peckham rye ..	..	562
Garsdale road, Frankton road ..	122	..
Garden street, Mawbey road ..	..	120
Garden row, Dulwich .. ..	..	57
Geldart road, Meetinghouse lane ..	..	100
George street, Camberwell green	385	..
Gervase street, Asylum road ..	166	..
Gibbon road, Nunhead	466	67
Glebe, The, Grove lane .. ..	..	150
Gledhill road, Fenwick road ..	70	..
Glengall road, Old Kent road ..	812	..
Glengall terrace, Trafalgar road ..	90	..
Glengarry road, East Dulwich grove	..	170
Gloucester road, Wells street ..	570	84
Godman road, Copeland road ..	202	..
Goldie street, Coburg road ..	180	..
Goldsmith road, Hill street ..	405	..
Goodrich road, Lordship lane ..	400	700
Goodyear place, Addington square	..	42
Goose green (road in front of St. John's Villas)	261	..
Gordon road, Nunhead Green ..	831	..
Gowlett road, East Dulwich road ..	243	..
Carried forward ..	70,598	25,619

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	70,598	25,619
Graces road, Wilson road	240	..
Grainger street, Lower Park road	113	..
Grange street, Old Kent road ..	133	..
Grayland's road, Rosemary road ..	246	..
Great Orchard row, Camberwell road	85	..
Green's row, Camberwell road ..	50	73
Green lane, Champion hill ..	..	1265
Green Hundred road, Peckham		
Park road	313	..
Grenard road, Rosemary road ..	370	..
Grimwade crescent, Evelina road	115	..
Grove, The, College road.. ..	..	227
Grove crescent, Camberwell grove	..	120
Grove cottages, Coburg road ..	..	33
Grove hill road, Camberwell grove	413	..
Grove place, now Coleman road ..	..	..
Grove lane, Church street.. ..	1300	..
Grove lane mews (rear of Grove)..	..	310
Grove park, Camberwell grove ..	..	290
Grove vale, Goose green	496	..
Grummant road, Peckham road ..	..	143
Guildford place, Camberwell road	..	120
Gurney terrace, Avenue road ..	..	55
Half Moon lane, Dulwich.. ..	1320	..
Carried forward ..	75,787	28,185

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	75,787	28,185
Hall road, Peckham rye ..	..	400
Hanlon's place, Albany road ..	..	50
Hanover park, Rye lane ..	..	300
Hanover street, Rye lane ..	333	..
<i>Hansler road, Lordship lane</i> ..	..	..
Hardcastle street, High street ..	..	166
Harder's road, Queen's road ..	440	..
Harling street, Wells street ..	230	..
Harris street, Havil street..	130	..
Harris place, Harris street ..	93	..
Harold street, Knatchbull road ..	343	..
Harvey road, Kimpton road ..	127	..
Haslam place, Jocelyn street ..	133	..
Hatcham road, Old Kent road ..	315	..
Hathway street, Lausanne road ..	..	53
Havil street, Peckham road ..	523	..
Haymerle road, Peckham ..	137	80
Hazelmere road, Rosemary road ..	83	..
Headley street, Gordon road ..	43	..
Hearseys place, Waterloo street ..	..	50
Heaton road, Peckham rye ..	256	..
Heber road Lordship lane ..	351	..
Henslowe road, Upland road ..	331	..
Hereford retreat, Bird-in-bush road ..	..	69
Herman road, Old Kent road ..	103	..
Herne grove, Dunstan road ..	..	100
Carried forward ..	79,758	29,353

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	79,758	29,353
Herne terrace, Dunstan road ..	..	86
High street, Peckham	730	..
Hill street, High street, Peckham	797	..
Hinckley road, Goose green ..	95	..
Hindman's road, Underhill road ..	461	..
Holly road, Lordship lane ..	98	..
Hollington street, Crown street ..	193	..
Hollydale road, Queen's road ..	962	..
Homestall road, Peckham rye ..	..	730
Holmby street, Albany road ..	..	65
Honor Oak road, Forest Hill road	..	110
Honor Oak rise, Forest Hill road	..	186
Hook's road, Harder's road ..	267	..
Hornby road, Blakes road ..	254	..
Howbury road, Evelina road ..	..	210
Howden street, Maxted road ..	165	..
Hyndman grove, Old Kent road ..	..	53
Hyndman place, Old Kent road, (footway only) .. ..	..	46
Hyndman street, Old Kent road ..	76	..
Huguenot road, Heaton road ..	..	96
Humphrey street, Old Kent road ..	66	..
<i>Howlett grove, Melbourne grove</i> ..	..	..
Ilderton road, Rotherhithe New road	..	300
Carried forward ..	83,822	31,235

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in yards.		
Brought forward ..	83,822	31,235
Ildersly grove, Croxted road ..	..	175
Ingoldisthorpe grove, Glengall road ..	90	..
Inglis street, Knatchbull road ..	..	76
Ivanhoe road, Grove Hill road ..	298	..
<i>Ivydale road, Nunhead</i> .. ..	..	300
James cottages, Nunhead lane ..	..	60
James street (New), Nunhead lane ..	..	103
James street, Southampton street ..	190	..
James grove, Commercial road ..	190	..
Jardin street, Albany road ..	261	..
Jasper road, Farquhar road ..	148	110
Jennings road, Landcroft road ..	248	..
Jocelyn street, Commercial road ..	201	..
John street, Edmund street ..	142	..
Joiners Arms yard, Denmark hill ..	..	40
Joys cottages, George street ..	..	43
Kelmore grove, Oakhurst grove ..	189	..
Kempshead Road, Albany road ..	..	306
Keston road, East Dulwich road ..	172	..
Kerfield crescent, Grove lane ..	108	..
Kimberley road, Nunhead ..	556	..
Kimpton road, Church street ..	223	..
Carried forward ..	86,838	32,448

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	86,838	32,448
King Arthur street, Clifton road ..	260	..
King's road, Queen's road ..	439	..
Kingswood road, Upper Norwood ..	..	600
Kirkwood road, Nunhead green ..	1,099	..
Kitchener's alley, Hill street (foot-way only) .. .. .	..	60
Kitto road (part), Nunhead ..	..	30
Kitson road, Addington square ..	160	..
Knatchbull road, Camberwell New road .. .. .	..	766
Kincard road, Meetinghouse lane ..	..	130
Lacon road, Crystal palace road ..	142	..
Landcroft road, Lordship lane ..	576	..
Langdale road, Hill street	260	..
Langton road (S.W.), Lothian road ..	130	..
Langton road (S.E.), Forest Hill ..	129	..
Landells road, Lordship lane ..	318	284
Lansdowne place, Naylor road ..	..	43
Lanvanor road, Brayard road ..	191	..
Latona road, Peckham .. ..	..	200
Laurel terrace, Avenue road ..	..	55
Lausanne road, Queen's road ..	400	..
Ledbury street, Commercial road ..	116	..
Leipsic road, Camberwell New road ..	360	..
Carried forward ..	93,428	34,616

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	93,428	34,616
Leo street, Old Kent road.. ..	..	210
Lettsom street, Camberwell grove	195	..
Leyton square, Peckham Park road	..	430
Lidgate road, Rosemary road ..	31	..
Linden grove, Nunhead lane ..	1000	..
Lindo street, Gibbon road ..	83	..
Linnell road, Vestry road ..	258	..
Lisford Street, Sumner road ..	216	..
Little Marlborough place, Old Kent road .. .. .	..	60
Little Orchard row, Camberwell road	76	..
Lloyd's yard, Dulwich village ..	..	100
Lothian road, Camberwell New road	380	..
Lovegrove street, Old Kent road..	252	..
Love walk, Denmark hill (part foot-way only)	366	..
Lordship lane, East Dulwich ..	2700	..
Loder street, Clifton road ..	250	..
London road, Forest Hill.. ..	350	..
Longcroft road, Albany road ..	..	220
Lower park road, Peckham ..	700	..
Lugard road, Hollydale road ..	470	..
Lulworth road, Brayard road ..	..	132
Lyndhurst grove, Lyndhurst road	357	180
Carried forward ..	101,112	35,948

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	101,112	35,948
Lyndhurst road, Peckham road ..	750	..
Lyndhurst square, Lyndhurst road ..	143	..
Lytcott grove, East Dulwich grove ..	..	100
Machell road, Kimberley road ..	..	153
Malt street, Old Kent road ..	140	..
Malfort road, Grove hill road ..	108	..
Manaton road, Albert road ..	176	..
Manor grove, Hatcham	170	..
Mansion house square, Camberwell road .. .. .	..	76
Mansion street, Camberwell road ..	..	127
Marlborough cottages, Stafford street .. .. .	..	45
Marmont road, High street, Peckham	373	..
Marlborough road, Old Kent road ..	293	..
Marmora road, Forest Hill road ..	..	1150
Marsden road, Oglander road ..	168	..
Martin's road, Peckham	123	..
Mary Ann place, South street ..	..	60
Marylebone road, Peckham rye ..	..	200
Matham road, Lordship lane ..	..	166
Maude road, Dagmar road ..	182	..
Mawbey road, Old Kent road ..	263	..
Carried forward ..	103,999	38,005

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	103,999	38,005
Maxted road, Goose Green ..	274	..
May place, Nunhead passage ..	..	66
Maydwell street, Albany road ..	..	73
Mayor's buildings, Wyndham road ..	..	35
Mayhew's buildings, Wyndham road ..	..	35
Mayhew's cottages, George street ..	..	53
McDermott road, Maxted road ..	194	141
McKerrell road, Hanover park ..	171	..
McNiel road, Linnell road ..	131	..
Meeting House lane, High street..	630	..
Melbourne grove, East Dulwich		
grove .. .. .	..	800
Melford road, Lordship lane ..	237	153
Melon place, High street, Peckham	..	83
Middle street, Sumner road ..	133	..
Mill street, Old Kent Road ..	66	..
Millais street, Albany road ..	..	68
Milledge street, Verney road ..	131	..
Minet crescent, Flodden road ..	..	130
Moncrieff street, Rye lane.. ..	200	..
Montpelier road, Queen's road ..	365	..
Mortlock gardens, Harders road..	101	..
Mosedale street, Belham street ..	178	..
Mona road, Lausanne road (part of)	33	..
Moody's cottages, Blake's road ..	..	25
Carried forward ..	106,843	39,667

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	106,843	39,667
Mount Adon park, Lordship lane ..	..	266
Muschamp road, Oglander road ..	216	..
Mundania road, Forest Hill road ..	..	327
Naylor road, Asylum road	480	..
Neate street, Well street	875	..
Nelson square, Commercial road ..	143	..
Nelson street, now Toulon street ..	..	..
Netherby road, Forest Hill road ..	..	270
Newbold road, Asylum road ..	40	..
New Church road, Camberwell road ..	730	..
Nile terrace, Trafalgar road ..	108	..
Nigel road, Peckham rye	148	..
Norfolk street, Choumert road ..	192	..
North Cross road, Lordship lane ..	301	..
Nunhead crescent, Peckham rye ..	147	..
Nunhead green	400	..
Nunhead grove	333	..
Nunhead lane, Peckham rye ..	493	..
Nunhead passage (part footway only) Peckham rye	86	381
Nutbrook street, Maxted road ..	297	..
Nutcroft road, Naylor road ..	268	..
Carried forward ..	112,100	40,911

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	112,100	40,911
Nutfield road, Lordship lane ..	169	..
Nutt street, Sumner road.. ..	99	..
Nungate, High street, Peckham ..	..	60
Oakhurst grove, East Dulwich		
grove	363	..
Oakley place, Old Kent road ..	124	..
Odell street, Albany road	200	..
Oglander road, Maxted road ..	314	..
Old James street, Nunhead lane ..	153	..
Old Kent road (from Mina road to		
Whitepost lane)	2266	..
Olmar street, Ossory road.. ..	116	..
Ondine road, Grove vale	365	..
Orchard, The, High street ..	..	33
Orchard row, Camberwell New road	141	..
Ormside street, Old Kent road ..	600	..
Ormond place, Old Kent road ..	..	66
Osborne buildings, George street	..	47
Ossory road, Old Kent road ..	111	..
Oswyth road, Peckham road ..	139	..
Overhill road, Lordship lane ..	..	793
<i>Oxonian street, Lordship lane</i> ..	..	..
Carried forward ..	117,560	41,910

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	117,560	41,910
Paddington road, Peckham rye ..	..	210
Paddock place, Edmund street ..	..	40
Pancras road, Peckham rye ..	..	120
Park road, West Dulwich (part of)	333	..
Park row, Lower park road ..	..	98
Park street, Peckham park road ..	60	..
Parkhouse street, Southampton street	300	..
Parkstone road, Rye lane	190	..
Paradise place, High street, Peckham .. .. .	..	140
Paradise yard, High street, Peckham	..	40
Paulet road, Harold street	438	..
Peckham park, Lower park road ..	..	176
Peckham park road, Old Kent road	866	..
Peckham grove, Southampton street	370	..
Peckham road	1090	..
Peckham rye, both sides to "King's Arms" P.H.	1065	..
Peckham rye, Cross roads at "Kings Arms" P.H.	133	..
Peckham rye, from Nunhead lane to Newlands	853	
Pellatt road, Lordship lane ..	..	366
Pemell's place, Queen's road ..	150	34
Penford street, Knatchbull road ..	151	..
Carried forward ..	123,579	43,134

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	128,064	45,861
Rotherhithe New road, Old Kent road	230	..
Ruby street, Old Kent road ..	300	..
Russell road, Copeland road ..	151	..
Rust square, Kitson road	99	..
Rye hill park, Peckham rye ..	..	570
Rye lane, Peckham	866	..
Rye road, Peckham rye .. ..	..	145
Royal Oak place, Forest hill road ..	..	73
Sandoover road, Albany road ..	..	208
Sansom street, Waterloo street ..	..	182
Sartor road, Peckham rye .. ..	..	100
Salisbury cottages, Lisford street (two portions)	35	..
St. James' road, Old Kent road ..	335	..
St. George's street, Commercial road	153	..
St. George's road, Wells street ..	867	..
St. Mary's road, Queen's road ..	560	..
St. Thomas's road, Old Kent road ..	..	80
Scarsdale grove, Scarsdale road ..	..	100
Scarsdale road, Albany road ..	198	..
Scipio street, Sumner road ..	79	..
Carried forward ..	131,907	47,319

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	131,907	47,319
Scylla road, Peckham rye	173	..
Scutari road, Forest hill road ..	..	361
Secretan road, Albany road ..	..	180
Sedgmoorplace, Southampton street	280	..
Selborne road, Denmark hill ..	150	..
Selden road, Lausanne road ..	213	..
Senate street, Lausanne road ..	..	63
Shard road, Meeting house lane ..	183	..
Shard square, Peckham park road	120	..
Shawbury road, Lordship lane ..	..	168
Shenton street, Old Kent road ..	120	..
Shenley road, Peckham road ..	432	..
Shields street, Sumner road ..	90	..
Sidmouth grove, Lower park road	..	45
Sidmouth place, Lyndhurst road ..	..	53
Silcote road, Albany road .. ..	..	60
Silvester road, Lordship lane ..	..	446
Simpson's alley, Half Moon lane to Herne Hill (footpath only) ..	..	380
Snakes lane, Dulwich Common (footpath only) .. ..	..	1000
Soames street, Bellenden road ..	117	..
Solly place, Copeland road ..	..	120
Solomon's passage, Peckham rye (footpath only) .. ..	..	330
Carried forward ..	133,725	50,525

Private Roads.	Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
		Length in Yards.	
	Brought forward ..	133,725	50,525
	Southampton street, Camberwell..	1280	..
	South grove, Rye lane .. ..	..	303
	South place, Lyndhurst road ..	60	..
	South street, Havil street	340	..
	Springall street, Asylum road ..	91	..
	Spurling road, Goose Green ..	..	130
	Stafford street, High street ..	200	..
	Stamboul road, Forest hill road ..	..	175
	Stanbury road, Hollydale road ..	268	..
	Stanton street, Commercial road ..	193	..
	Station road, Denmark road, (part of) .. .. .	..	220
	Staveley road, Asylum road ..	65	..
	Sternhall lane, Rye lane .. ..	..	210
	Stockwell street, Hatcham ..	210	..
	Stores road, Camberwell grove ..	117	..
	Stuart road, Peckham rye .. ..	..	282
	Studholme street, Asylum road ..	196	..
	Sturdy road, Gordon road ..	107	..
	Sumner road, Peckham	840	..
	Sultan street, Crown street ..	230	..
	Sultan terrace, Avenne road ..	70	..
	Surrey terrace, Peckham park road ..	..	123
	Surrey place, Albany road.. ..	44	..
	Surrey road, Peckham rye.. ..	..	180
	Carried forward ..	138,147	52,158

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	138,147	52,158
Surrey square, Nunhead green ..	..	40
Surrey villas or lane, now Banstead street .. .. .	..	..
Sylvan grove, Old Kent road ..	173	..
Sydenham hill (part of)	395	..
Sydenham rise, Lordship lane ..	295	..
Talfourd place, Talfourd road ..	144	..
Talfourd road, Peckham road ..	493	..
Tappesfield road, Nunhead green	303	..
Tarbert road, East Dulwich grove	..	170
Tell grove, East Dulwich grove ..	..	150
Templar street, Knatchbull road ..	..	165
<i>Terriswood road, Dulwich</i> .. ..	..	..
Therapia road, Forest hill road ..	..	243
Thomas street, Sumner road, now Shields street .. .. .	..	..
Thompson street, Landcroft road	..	150
Thorncombe rd. East Dulwich grove	..	170
Thornhill square, Westmacott street	..	42
Thurlow park road, Dulwich Common	373	..
Tiger yard, Camberwell green ..	..	117
Tilson road, Camden grove north	300	..
Toulon street, Wyndham road ..	206	..
Carried forward ..	140,829	53,405

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	140,829	53,405
Tindal street, Lothian road ..	190	..
Trafalgar road, Old Kent road ..	500	..
Trafalgar square, Peckham park road .. .. .	..	76
Tresco road, Linden grove ..	253	..
Trossachs road, East Dulwich grove ..	..	200
Triangle, Old Kent road	83	..
Triangle, Champion hill .. ..	..	33
Trimby street, Green Hundred road ..	66	..
Troy Town, Peckham rye .. ..	..	333
Turney road, Dulwich Village ..	..	912
Tustin street, Old Kent road ..	300	..
Tyrrell road, Barry road	424	..
Ulric street, Wyndham road ..	85	..
Ulverscroft road, North Cross road ..	301	..
Underhill road, Lordship lane ..	193	1780
Unwin road, Derwent road ..	..	220
Upland road, Lordship lane ..	850	850
Upper Hall street, Commercial road	90	..
Upstall street, Knatchbull road ..	..	133
Union road, Dulwich .. ..	..	460
Upper Grange road (part)	73	..
Carried forward ..	144,237	58,402

Private Roads.	Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
		Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..		144,237	58,402
<i>Varcoe road, Credon road</i> ..		..	..
Vaughan place, Ruby street ..		..	73
Verney road, Rotherhithe New rd.		387	150
Vestry road, Peckham road ..		395	..
Vicarage road, Church street ..		282	..
Victoria place, High street, Peck- ham		120	..
Victoria place, Cornwell road ..		..	46
Victoria road, Peckham ..		610	..
Victory place, Trafalgar road ..		..	67
Villa street, Albany road ..		50	..
Vivian road, Philip road, Peckham rye		88	..
Waghorn street, Maxted road ..		204	..
Wagner street, Old Kent road ..		..	170
Waite street, Trafalgar road ..		125	..
Warner road, Denmark road (part of)		116	..
Waterloo cottages, Neate street ..		..	60
Waterloo square, George street ..		..	53
Waterloo street, Camberwell green		446	..
Welby street, Knatchbull road ..		..	90
Wellington road, St. Mary's road ..		150	..
Carried forward ..		147,230	59,111

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
Length in Yards.		
Brought forward ..	147,230	59,111
Wellington road, Warner road (part of)	10	..
Wells place, South street	160	..
Wells street, Southampton street..	633	..
Westerfield gardens, Goldsmith rd.	..	80
Westhall road, Forest hill road ..	910	..
Westmacott street, Southampton street	343	..
Westwood park, Forest hill .. ..	..	300
Whateley road, Lordship lane .. ..	..	333
Whittington road, Asylum road ..	130	..
Wilby road, Grove lane .. ..	..	34
Wildash road, Grove vale .. .. .	..	120
William street, Neate street	191	..
Williams place, Waterloo street ..	..	60
Willowbrook road, Sumner road ..	380	..
Willowbrook grove, Trafalgar road ..	..	70
Wilson road, Peckham road	291	..
Winchester place, High street, Peckham	100	..
Windsor road, Grove lane.. ..	280	..
Wingfield street, Maxted road .. ..	..	160
Wivenhoe road, Albert road	166	..
Wood vale, Lordship lane	383	..
Woods road, Harders road	150	..
Carried forward ..	151,357	60,268

Name.	Public Roads.	Private Roads.
	Length in Yards.	
Brought forward ..	151,357	60,268
Wroxton road, Brayard road ..	110	..
Wren road, Camberwell green ..	..	160
Wyndham road, Camberwell road	366	..
York grove, Queen's road.. ..	..	223
<i>Zenoria street, Lordship lane</i> ..	..	..
Total	151,833	60,651

Public Roads, Length 151,833 yards= $86\frac{1}{4}$ miles

Private Roads, Length 60,651 yards= $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles

*** Roads in italics have been sanctioned, but not yet formed.*

Private Roads	Public Roads	Name	Length in Yards
100	110	Winton road, Blynd road	110
100	110	Wren road, Cambridge green	110
100	110	Wyndham road, Cambridge road	110
100	110	York grove, Gossett's road	110
100	110	Zimmer's line, Keshipp lane	110
60,651	151,857	Total	151,857

Public Roads, Length 151,857 yards = 867 miles
 Private Roads, Length 60,651 yards = 344 miles

* Roads in italics have been mentioned, but not yet formed.

REPORT

OF THE

SEWERS & SANITARY COMMITTEE.

For the year ending LADY-DAY, 1884.

REPORT

OF THE

SEWERS & SANITARY COMMITTEE.

For the year ending LADY-DAY, 1884.

The Sewers and Sanitary Committee

Beg to submit for the information of the Vestry the following Report of Works carried out under their department during the year ending Lady-day, 1884.

NEW SEWERS.

The following Sewers have been constructed by the Vestry during the past year, being public works.

					PIPE SEWER.
					12-in.
					Feet.
Martins Road	..	..	..	..	68
Ditto	..	..	..	..	370
Greens Row ..	..	..	..	..	80
Crystal Palace Road	..	..	..	..	180
Total Length					698

One new Side Entrance to Sewer has been constructed at Hill Street, Peckham.

NEW SEWERS IN "NEW STREETS."

The undermentioned Sewers have been executed by the Vestry, and the cost thereof charged to the Owners of the property abutting upon such streets.

						PIPE SEWER.
						12-in.
						Feet.
Adys Road	..	..	..	..	..	300
Kirkwood Road	..	..	..	..	..	150
Nutbrook Street	..	..	..	..	..	160
Old James' Street	..	..	..	..	..	210
Total Length						820

The Vestry having ordered several of the roads on the "Newlands Estate," Peckham Rye, to be sewered, as "New Streets," the necessary Surveys, Plans, Estimates and Apportionments have been prepared, and the Precepts for payment of the cost and expenses thereof have been served upon the owners of the property abutting the following Roads ;—

Stuart Road.

Pancras Road.

Sartor Road and

Marylebone Road.

NEW GULLIES.

251 Gullies for road drainage have been constructed in connection with all the foregoing works as and where necessary.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

This subject continues to receive every attention; the regulations for careful supervision of the works have been strictly enforced. No drain is allowed to be covered in until the same has been inspected and certified.

297 applications have been received for the drainage of 1,189 houses into the sewers, and the works in connection therewith have received the necessary inspection.

GULLY CLEANSING.

The Gullies throughout the parish have been regularly emptied and cleansed by the men employed for that purpose, and during the hot summer months they were frequently deodorised and disinfectants used.

The number of gullies cleansed and disinfected has been 4,442.

SEWER CLEANSING.

The Local Main Sewers are kept free from deposit and heavy matter, which is removed from time to time by the gang of Flushers in the Vestry service. The quantity of sewer slop so removed during the past year has been 205 loads.

All sewers vested in the Vestry are in thorough repair and working efficiently.

REMOVAL OF DUST.

This work has been carried out as before by means of the plant, horses, &c. of the Vestry.

The quantity collected during the			
past year was ...	...	...	20,503 loads.
do.	do.	1882—3	18,606 „
Increase in the year			<u>1,897 „</u>

The cost of the work has been		£3,815	5	1
Less amount received for Dust				
sold	... ..		165	8 9
Nett cost for the year		£3,649	16	<u>4</u>

Equal to about 3s. 6d. per load removed.

It will be observed that the cost of this work is steadily increasing from the absence of shoots and the decreased demand for the collected material all of which tends to make this expenditure heavier from year to year. At the commencement of this work the sale of dust realised a considerable amount, but now this item is almost nominal, and the day is not far distant when *all* dust will have to be barged away at the cost of the Vestry. Notwithstanding, all these unavoidable causes of increase in the working cost, the above-mentioned amount is but £200 over that of the lowest tender for 1876, which the Vestry then refused to accept. This fact shews that a great saving has been made from year to year through the execution of this work under the present system.

As a further proof of the economy of home rule in this department, the present price of 3s. 6d. per load contrasts favorably with that of 5s. 6d. per load when the work was done under public contract. And as to the efficiency of its execution and satisfaction to the ratepayers there can be no two opinions.

The number of Horses at present employed in this work is 20, and the Stud is in good working order and healthy condition.

PUBLIC URINALS.

These conveniences, erected by and under the charge of the Vestry, are regularly cleansed by the labourers in the Vestry's employ. The water for flushing purposes is supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, at an annual charge of £6 each. The following is a list of such urinals :

1. Camberwell Road.
2. Wyndham Road.
3. Addington Square.
4. Old Kent Road.
5. Wells Street.
6. Southampton Street.
7. Sumner Road.
8. Peckham High Street.
9. Peckham Rye.
10. Havil Street, rear of Vestry Hall.

The Vestry have resolved during the ensuing season to erect several additional public conveniences in various part of the Parish, as the sites can be obtained.

The Report of your Medical Officer and Public Analyst are appended, shewing the various sanitary measures carried out in their departments.

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1. Canbywell Road.
2. Wyndham Road.
3. Addington Square.
4. Old Kent Road.
5. Wells Street.
6. Southampton Street.
7. Banner Road.
8. Beckham High Street.
9. Beckham Rye.
10. Hall Street, rear of Vestry Hall.

The Vestry have resolved during the ensuing season to erect several additional public conveniences in various parts of the Parish, as the sites can be obtained.

The Report of your Medical Officer and Public Analysts are appended, shewing the various sanitary measures carried out in their departments.

1883-84.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S

ANNUAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

The year 1883, judged of by its death-rate, was the healthiest year that London has experienced since mortuary returns have been recorded. It was moreover, as might almost have been surmised from that fact, a year marked by few noteworthy sanitary incidents.

The populations of London and of the five groups of districts, into which it is divided, as determined at the census of 1881, were as follows:—

TABLE I.—POPULATIONS OF LONDON & ITS GROUPS OF DISTRICTS AT CENSUS OF 1881.

London.	West D.	North D.	Central D.	East D.	South D.
3,816,483	669,633	905,947	282,238	692,738	1,265,927

The numbers have increased generally since that time; and the Registrar General calculates that, in the middle of 1883, the population of the Metro-

polis amounted to 3,955,814. He does not give the corresponding populations of the several groups of districts; but doubtless for the purposes of the death-rate he has based his calculations for each case on the experience of the previous ten years.

The following table gives the births and deaths, and the birth-rates and death-rates per 1,000 in 1883, both for the whole of London and for its several groups of districts. All the death-rates, and the birth-rate for London itself, are those furnished by the Registrar General. The birth-rates for the groups of districts have been calculated by myself on the assumption that their populations have remained stationary since 1881, and therefore (excepting in the case of the central districts whose population scarcely changes from year to year) are somewhat higher than they should be.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, BIRTH-RATES & DEATH-RATES OF LONDON AND ITS GROUPS OF DISTRICTS FOR 1883.

	London.	West D.	North D.	Central D.	East D.	South D.
Births	133,656	20,105	30,316	8,605	27,544	47,086
Deaths	80,578	13,480	17,911	6,276	16,936	25,975
Birth-rate ..	33·9	30·0	31·3	30·5	38·9	37·2
Death-rate ..	20·4	19·5	19·1	23·2	24·1	19·4

The death-rate for London, and that for South London, are the lowest that have ever been recorded for these areas. And it will be noted that the death-rate of South London is smaller than that of any other group of districts excepting only the Northern. The difference, however, between the North and South is but slight.

The birth-rate also is generally lower than it is ordinarily. This circumstance affects the death-rate, inasmuch as the mortality of young children is always relatively high, and hence when young children are relatively few, the death rate tends on that very account to fall. It is probable, therefore, that the prevalent lowness of the death-rate is casually related in some small degree to the prevalent lowness of the birth-rate; and that the slightly lower death-rate of the Northern districts than that of the South is explainable, not by their greater salubrity, but by their considerably lower birth-rate.

Table III. shews the deaths from each of the chief zymotic or infectious diseases in London, year by year, for the last ten years; and for the year 1883, their distribution among the several groups of districts.

TABLE III.—MORTALITY OF CHIEF ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN LONDON
FOR 10 YEARS.

	Hooping Cough.	Measles.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Fever.	Small Pox.
1874	1,861	1,655	365	2,662	1,559	56
1875	2,332	1,427	546	3,651	1,282	75
1876	2,739	1,741	359	2,297	1,181	735
1877	1,780	2,347	317	1,576	1,949	2,544
1878	4,446	1,510	558	1,792	1,361	1,416
1879	3,000	2,488	592	2,706	1,099	458
1880	3,438	1,501	561	3,073	886	475
1881	1,961	2,533	654	2,108	1,196	2,371
1882	4,647	2,329	863	2,004	1,117	431
1883	1,582	2,420	951	1,989	1,081	134
1883 Local	West D.	255	219	143	167	1
	North D.	319	459	261	412	66
	Centl. D.	106	247	93	121	1
	East D.	301	665	139	675	6
	South D.	601	830	315	614	60

It will be gathered from this that Hooping-cough and Small-pox have been less fatal than for many years, that deaths from Fever have diminished in some degree, that the mortality from Diphtheria has advanced considerably, and that as regards Measles and Scarlet Fever there has been but little change. It will doubtless also be observed that the mortality from nearly all of the diseases is larger in the Southern group than in any other of the groups. The explanation of this is: chiefly that the population of the South districts is much larger than that of any

other group, being indeed larger than that of the Central and North districts combined, and nearly as large as that of the united East and West districts ; partly that the Southern districts comprise several large hospitals, including two belonging to the Asylums Board.

Table IV. Gives the actual populations of the parish of Camberwell and of its four sub-districts as they were enumerated at the Census of 1881, and the populations calculated for the middle of the year 1883, on the assumption that the rates of increase of each district and of the Parish, that prevailed between 1871 and 1881, have been maintained since.

TABLE IV.—POPULATION OF CAMBERWELL AND ITS SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Dulwich.	Camberwell.	Peckham.	St. George's.	Parish.
As estimated at Census of 1881.	5,590	59,104	71,089	50,810	186,593
As estimated middle of year 1882.	6,061	68,240	79,977	55,678	209,674

It will be found that the total for the Parish in the last line does not correspond exactly to the total obtained by adding up the estimates for the several sub-districts. The difference, which is unimportant, depends on the fact (which renders absolute agreement impossible) that the increase of each district,

as also that of the entire Parish, has been calculated on independent data. I may point out also that it by no means necessarily follows that the rate of increase of the Parish and of its parts shall remain uniform, and that hence my estimates of the population for 1883 must not be implicitly accepted.

During the year 6,939 children were born, of whom 3,558 were boys, 3,375 girls. Of the total number, 93 were born in Dulwich, 2,204 in Camberwell, 2,627 in Peckham, and 2,009 in St. George's. The births were less numerous than those of 1882, by 54. There was a slight increase in Dulwich and in St. George's; but in Camberwell, and especially in Peckham, there was a falling off.

TABLE V.—BIRTHS IN CAMBERWELL & ITS SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Dulwich.	Camberwell.	Peckham.	St. George's.	Parish.
1882	90	2,221	2,688	1,988	6,987
1883	93	2,204	2,627	2,009	6,933
Difference	+3	-17	-61	+21	-54

The birth-rates of the Parish and of its parts are given in the subjoined table, which comprises also the corresponding birth-rates for 1882. It will

be seen that there was a general falling off during the year. The table shews, also, what I have over and over again had to point out, that Dulwich is far less prolific than any other part of Camberwell.

TABLE VI.—BIRTH-RATES IN CAMBERWELL & ITS SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Dulwich.	Camberwell.	Peckham.	St. George's	Parish.
1882	15.5	34.7	35.4	35.3	35.1
1883	15.3	32.3	32.8	36.1	33.1

The deaths registered in Camberwell during the year amounted to 3,418, of which 1,688 were of males, 1,730 of females; and of which 42 were returned from Dulwich, 1,327 from Camberwell, 1,190 from Peckham, and 859 from St. St. George's, (see Table IX.) The deaths were less numerous in 1883 than they were in 1882, by no less than 360. In Dulwich the deaths in 1883 were 42 as compared with 51 in 1882; in Peckham 1,190 as compared with 1,401; in St. George's 859 as compared with 1,015. In the sub-district of Camberwell, however, the deaths registered in 1883 exceeded by 16 those registered in 1882. The increase is due to the fact that the deaths in the Workhouse and Lunatic Asylums (all of which are in this sub-district) were collectively more numerous by 23 than they were in 1882.

Of the 1,327 returned from the sub-district of Camberwell, 292 occurred in the Workhouse and 91 in two Lunatic Asylums, making a total of 383 which (though appearing in the Mortuary Returns of this district) no more belong properly to it than they do to the other sub-districts of the Parish. In order to determine the death rates of the sub-districts, it is necessary to distribute these proportionately among them. This has been done in Table VII, the last column of which presents the corrected returns.

TABLE VII.—RE-DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS AMONG SUB-DISTRICTS OF CAMBERWELL.

	Deaths re- turned.	Deaths in W. & L.A.	Deaths in W. & L. A. subtracted.	Deaths in W. & L. A., redistributed.	Estimates of Deaths due to sub-districts.
Dulwich ..	42		42	5	47
Camberwell..	1,327	—383	944	120	1,064
Peckham ..	1,190		1,190	150	1,340
St. George's.	859		859	108	967
Total	3,418		3,035	383	3,418

The death-rates of Camberwell and of its component districts are obtained by comparing the deaths given in the last column of Table VII, and the populations as calculated for the middle of 1883,

given in Table IV. These are furnished in Table VIII; which also presents for comparison the death-rates of 1882.

TABLE VIII.—DEATH-RATES IN CAMBERWELL & ITS SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Dulwich.	Camberwell.	Peckham.	St. George's	Parish.
1882	9·6	16·5	20·4	20·9	19·5
1883	7·8	15·6	16·8	17·4	16·3

It will be observed that the Mortuary Rates are all much lower than they were in the previous year, which nevertheless was also a year of low death-rates. They are lower in fact both for the sub-districts and for the Parish, than they have ever before been. I have already shewn that the death-rate of London, for the same year, was the lowest on record; we may, therefore, safely assume that our own unprecedentedly low death-rates are due mainly to the same causes as have operated generally throughout the Metropolis. But our own rates are so exceptional that I cannot but suspect that a falacy lurks somewhere. It may be, for instance, that the increase of our population has been less rapid than it has heretofore been, and that my estimates of population may be too large. This is a question, however,

which I cannot determine at present. There is also another source of falacy to which I shall refer before long.

Table IX exhibits in detail the returns of births and deaths for the year, arranged both according to districts, and according to seasons. It gives also the ages at death and the more important causes of death.

I have very little to observe in relation to this Table, excepting that it appears by comparing it with Tables XI and XII (which show the mortality due to the more important zymotic diseases for series of years) that all the zymotic diseases exhibit considerable diminution as compared with the previous year, which was itself, on the whole, a particularly healthy year.

I now come to that source of falacy to which I just now adverted. It has long been acknowledged that the mortality due to many of the districts of London, probably to all of them, is larger than appears from the registration returns; owing to the fact that an unascertained number of the population die in hospitals and beyond the limits of the districts to which they belong. The establishment

TABLE IX.—Returns of Births and Deaths for the Fifty-two Weeks ending Saturday, December 30th, 1883.

	BIRTHS.						ACCORDING TO AGES.																		DEATHS.																		ACCORDING TO DISEASES.																	
	M	F	M F	M	F	M F	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Between 80 and 90.	90 and upwards.	Violence, Poison, and Accident.	Premature Birth or Defective Viability.	Child-birth.				Pneumonia, Bronchitis, &c.		Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		Cholera.	Hooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Convulsions, &c.		Tubercular Diseases.		Other Diseases, Unlucky Children.																			
																					Puerperal Fever.	Other Causes.	Erysipelas, Pyæmia, &c.,	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Phthisis.									Others.																							
DULWICH	53	40	93	21	21	42	4	3	0	1	4	5	5	3	4	8	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	29																					
CAMBERWELL ..	1121	1083	2204	647	680	1327	264	182	37	36	79	110	127	113	162	150	58	9	25	85	4	2	8	92	124	41	4	0	35	26	9	22	7	9	0	54	168	64	548																					
PECKHAM	1356	1271	2627	590	600	1190	367	220	50	27	38	75	83	104	77	87	56	6	25	112	3	2	5	121	96	40	8	0	32	48	15	12	12	9	0	76	104	83	387																					
St. GEORGE'S...	1028	981	2009	430	429	859	261	188	28	18	45	51	68	65	57	50	27	1	15	93	3	4	6	102	66	24	2	0	23	36	20	6	8	10	5	51	101	63	221																					
1st QUARTER...	896	880	1776	474	464	938	242	162	32	18	42	50	72	84	89	97	44	6	20	77	2	1	5	109	96	7	1	0	19	27	10	9	7	8	4	68	90	45	333																					
2nd QUARTER...	876	885	1761	415	420	835	211	160	26	26	31	64	63	58	85	71	35	5	20	72	1	3	5	76	86	8	0	0	22	43	11	7	4	3	1	53	88	60	272																					
3rd QUARTER...	908	808	1716	350	368	718	223	114	24	20	42	59	70	58	48	43	16	1	15	59	2	4	3	22	29	82	9	0	13	32	3	7	8	5	0	34	96	55	240																					
4th Quarter ...	878	802	1680	449	478	927	220	157	33	18	51	68	78	85	78	84	49	6	13	82	5	0	6	108	76	9	5	0	36	10	20	17	8	12	0	28	101	51	340																					
Total.....	3558	3375	6933	1688	1730	3418	896	593	115	82	166	241	283	285	300	295	144	18	68	290	10	8	19	315	287	106	15	0	90	112	44	40	27	28	5	183	375	211	1185																					

Deaths in Workhouse, 292—(Males 161, Females 131). Deaths in Lunatic Asylums, 91—(Males 48, Females 43)

TABLE OF BIRTHS

Ward	BIRTHS					Total
	M	F	M	F	Total	
1st Quarter	836	880	1736	1736	3472	836
2nd Quarter	870	885	1755	1755	3510	870
3rd Quarter	908	808	1716	1716	3432	908
4th Quarter	878	892	1770	1770	3540	878
Total	3392	3465	6857	6857	13714	3392
St. George	1038	881	1919	1919	3838	1038
Trinity	1356	1271	2627	2627	5254	1356
Cambridge	1121	1082	2203	2203	4406	1121
Dorwich	528	40	568	568	1136	528

TABLE X.—Supplemental Return of Deaths of Parishioners dying outside the Parish.

	M	F	M F	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Between 80 and 90.	90 and upwards.	Violence, Poison, and Accident.	Premature Birth or Defective Viability.	Child Birth.		Erysipelas, Pyæmia, &c.	Pneumonia, Bronchitis, &c.		Diarrhoea and Dysentery.		Cholera.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Convulsions, &c.	Tubercular Diseases.		Other Diseases, chiefly Chronic.
																		Puerperal Fever.	Other Causes.		Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.										Phthisis.	Others.	
DULWICH.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
CAMBERWELL...	31	20	51	8	8	3	2	5	12	5	3	4	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	8	..	2	3	1	3	2	22
PECKHAM.....	35	22	57	1	5	4	8	10	15	6	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	16	1	22
ST. GEORGE'S..	29	22	51	1	12	4	9	5	5	6	3	5	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	9	1	17
1st QUARTER ..	30	19	49	4	8	3	10	3	7	4	1	5	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	9	..	8	0	16
2nd QUARTER..	25	17	42	3	2	3	4	6	10	7	2	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	9	1	21
3rd QUARTER ..	29	13	42	3	8	3	4	3	9	4	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	2	1	8	3	17
4th QUARTER ..	17	21	38	..	7	2	3	9	8	4	3	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	7	..	15
Totals	101	70	171	10	25	11	21	21	34	19	12	14	4	..	..	9	3	..	..	4	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	4	9	..	7	14	1	32	4	69

of the district hospitals for the reception of infectious cases has within the last few years tended to increase the error due to this circumstance. I am glad, therefore, to be able to state that during the last year we have been furnished weekly from the General Register Office with a list of all the deaths due to the Parish occurring in public institutions outside the limits of the Parish; and to be able to lay before you in Table X these supplemental mortuary returns.

It will be seen from the table that 171 parishioners died outside the Parish, of whom one belonged to Dulwich, 51 to the Camberwell sub-district, 57 to Peckham, and 51 to St. George's, and of whom the place of residence of 11 could not be ascertained. It will be seen also that this supplemental list includes one death from hooping-cough, 4 deaths from scarlet fever, 9 deaths from diphtheria, 7 deaths from fever, and 14 deaths from small-pox.

It will be admitted that 171 deaths is not an inconsiderable addition to the mortality of the Parish. But on the other hand I may point out that the 91 deaths occurring in the Lunatic Asylums were not chiefly the deaths of Parishioners; and that we have here an offset against that addition, which would

reduce it by more than one-half. It is desirable, however, to ascertain how far the death-rates become increased by the inclusion of these 171 deaths. The results are as follows:—

TABLE XI.—DEATH-RATES OF CAMBERWELL AND OF ITS SUB-DISTRICTS OBTAINED BY INCLUDING THE 191 DEATHS WHICH OCCURRED IN HOSPITALS AND ELSEWHERE OUTSIDE THE PARISH.

Dulwich.	Camberwell.	Peckham.	St. George's.	Parish.
7·9	16·3	17·5	18·3	17·1

It will be seen on comparing the results given in this Table with those of Table VIII, that the additional deaths increase the death-rate very slightly; and that even then the death-rates are less than they were last year, and less indeed generally than they have ever before been.

I have incorporated the additional returns of the deaths from zymotic diseases in Tables XII and XIII.

I need only add that regarded from all points of view the health of the Parish was exceptionally good during the year 1883.

The work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances during the 12 months ending March 25th, 1884, is recorded in Tables XIV and XV.

During this period 13,229 houses were inspected, and 6982 re-inspections were made; 2,958 first notices and 192 second notices were served in respect of these; and in 38 cases it was needful to summons the persons on whom notices had been served.

There are few matters of special importance to be recorded in connection with the ordinary sanitary work of my department. I may mention, however, that a butcher was summoned for slaughtering cattle on unlicensed premises, and was fined £5 and costs, (this was the second time he had been convicted of the same offence); that 15 houses were dealt with under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act, and that owing to the small prevalence of dangerous infectious diseases only 278 houses were disinfected, in place of 454 in the previous year, and 1,047 in the year before that, and that (as would naturally follow) there was a similar diminution in the articles of bedding and dress disinfected in the Disinfecting Apparatus.

In conclusion I beg leave to express my satisfaction at the manner in which during the year the Inspectors of Nuisances have performed the important duties intrusted to them.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. BRISTOWE.

TABLE XII.—ANNUAL MORTALITY RETURN OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES FROM 1856 (inclusive).

YEAR.		Hooping Cough	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Diarrhoea.
1856	..	32	48	30		19	5	29
1857	..	30	7	44		24	4	50
1858	..	51	28	14	129	20	7	26
1859	..	66		82		31	12	?
1860	..	36	40	11	34	26	5	?
1861	..	72	8	25	13	25	2	?
1862	..	53	32	40	101	64	0	?
1863	..	57	32	29	124	41	14	?
1864	..	61	29	16	83	51	10	?
1865	..	52	39	14	55	31	12	118
1866	..	72	38	11	59	53	35	76
1867	..	64	20	8	75	41	9	67
1868	..	58	67	17	71	45	13	146
1869	..	134	43	9	164	46	9	133
1870	..	49	24	10	192	57	23	160
1871	..	50	29	9	60	40	153	143
1872	..	132	46	1	86	38	41	124
1873	..	60	49	7	7	38	2	137
1874	..	76	54	9	24	57	2	93
1875	..	125	64	14	177	40	1	107
1876	..	93	33	16	78	31	39	126
1877	..	61	72	12	38	27	124	94
1878	..	206	88	29	59	41	84	176
1879	..	122	123	31	76	35	80	75
1880	..	206	59	32	126	36	33	223
1881	..	74	95	29	120	44	190	127
1882	..	180	168	60	76	44	66	100
1883	..	91	112	49	48	35	19	122

TABLE XIII.

MORTALITY RETURN OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES, QUARTERLY
FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

YEARS.	Hooping Cough.	Measels.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Fever.	Small Pox.	Diarrhoea.
1878. 1st Quarter	54	65	3	15	7	22	8
2nd "	75	7	5	18	13	26	15
3rd "	57	0	7	8	5	24	138
4th "	20	16	14	18	16	12	15
1879. 1st Quarter	23	30	5	17	6	47	6
2nd "	30	58	13	7	8	25	12
3rd "	81	18	3	16	9	6	46
4th "	51	17	10	36	12	2	11
1880. 1st Quarter	148	16	8	41	12	12	6
2nd "	45	13	12	32	8	10	9
3rd "	8	11	5	18	6	5	196
4th "	5	19	7	35	10	6	10
1881. 1st Quarter	4	38	6	23	8	43	4
2nd "	9	17	9	17	3	70	7
3rd "	15	16	4	38	6	25	112
4th "	46	24	10	42	27	52	4
1882. 1st Quarter	95	55	17	24	9	33	9
2nd "	39	61	16	13	12	21	8
3rd "	31	21	8	22	7	3	65
4th "	15	31	19	17	16	9	18
1883. 1st Quarter	19	27	12	10	10	13	8
2nd "	23	43	8	11	3	4	8
3rd "	13	32	9	6	6	2	92
4th "	36	10	20	21	16	0	11

TABLE XIV.—RETURN OF WORKS CARRIED OUT FROM THE
26TH MARCH, 1883, TO THE 25TH MARCH, 1884 (INCLUSIVE).

Description of Work.	INSPECTORS.				TOTAL.
	MACKAY.	FISHER.	STEVEN- SON.	SEDGLEY.	
Houses inspected	3321	3342	3368	3198	13229
„ re-inspected	1432	1911	1530	2109	6982
Notices served, 1st.....	813	743	722	680	2958
„ „ 2nd	48	39	42	63	192
Summonses.....	6	10	12	3	31
Drains cleansed and repaired	365	270	316	234	1185
„ trapped	212	200	251	299	962
Cesspools emptied	4	2	27	8	41
„ abolished	4	2	19	0	25
Closets provided.....	9	1	3	2	15
„ cleansed and repaired	304	297	111	236	948
„ water laid on to	421	293	168	214	1096
Houses cleansed	143	133	40	258	574
„ repaired	152	45	58	109	364
Water supplied to houses.....	7	17	16	3	43
Cisterns supplied	273	15	5	30	323
„ covered and repaired	131	121	106	167	525
Dustbins provided	205	177	222	204	808
Houses drained into sewer	74	35	128	45	282
Yards paved	52	29	65	86	232
„ drained.....	16	23	69	86	194
Cow-houses inspected	9	12	23	7	51
Slaughter-houses inspected	10	6	8	4	28
Bake-houses inspected	36	44	66	42	188
Overcrowding abated.....	2	4	8	15	29
Manure, foul accumulations, &c., removed	41	28	61	93	223
Pigs removed	1	0	11	1	13
Urinals cleansed.....	18	8	10	10	46
Miscellaneous complaints attended to	236	102	391	277	906
Water supply, complaints of deficiency of.....	7	0	3	0	10
Houses in which structural alterations were made under Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Acts	0	0	15	0	15
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 and 1879, samples submitted for analysis	69	68	69	68	274
Summonses under the above Acts..	12	7	25	16	60
Cases of small Pox attended to	8	6	9	8	31
„ Scarlet Fever attended to	112	57	65	62	296
„ Fever attended to	17	20	18	10	65
„ Diphtheria attended to	8	8	36	6	58
Lodging houses inspected.....	0	0	0	217	217
Houses disinfected.....	62	51	104	61	278
Notices outstanding	38	40	33	49	140

TABLE XV.

Return of Articles of Bedding, Clothing, &c., Disinfected and Destroyed after Infectious Disease, from 26th March, 1883, to 25th March, 1884, inclusive.

INSPECTOR.	Lots.	DISINFECTED.									DESTROYED.									Compensation allowed for the articles destroyed.
		Beds.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Pillows.	Mattresses.	Pallliasses.	Bolsters.	Counterpanes.	Wearing Apparel.	Beds.	Blankets.	Sheets.	Pillows.	Mattresses.	Pallliasses.	Bolsters.	Counterpanes.	Wearing Apparel.	
Mackay..	60	68	105	10	86	38	2	38	8	26	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	£0 3s. 6d.
Fisher ..	35	37	35	4	54	9	—	21	12	50	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	£0 10s. 0d.
Stevenson	103	130	156	31	194	42	—	116	38	37	3	—	—	4	3	—	2	—	—	£1 1s. 0d.
Sedgley..	65	72	188	42	146	10	0	42	47	88	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	£0 13s. 0d.
Total..	263	307	484	87	480	99	2	217	105	221	4	—	—	10	3	5	2	—	—	£2 7s. 6d.

*Measures to be adopted against the Spread of Small Pox,
Scarlet Fever and other infectious Disorders.*



Precautionary Measures.

1.—All areas, basements, cellars, kitchens, and yards should be kept dry and clean, and if necessary, well lime-whited.

2.—All water-closets, sinks, and drains should be kept scrupulously clean, be regularly flushed with water, and have their traps in good order ; they should also, if at all offensive, be kept flushed with solution of Sulphate of Iron or Carbolic Acid.

3.—All dust bins should be emptied at least once a week, and no unnecessary or undue accumulations of offensive matters should be permitted anywhere. Such accumulation should (pending their removal) be disinfected by the free use of Chloride of Lime.

4.—All water-butts and cisterns should be kept clean and well covered.

5.—All houses, and especially the sleeping apartments, should be kept clean and well ventilated.

6.—Overcrowding should be avoided as much as possible.

Measures to be taken when Small Pox or Fever of any kind is present.

1.—Every person suffering from Small Pox or Fever should be placed as early as possible under the care of a qualified Medical Practitioner.

2.—The patient should be at once separated, as efficiently as circumstances will permit, from the other inmates of the house, and if possible, should be placed in a top room. A sheet kept wet with a solution made by thoroughly mixing a quarter of a pint of Carbolic Acid, No. 4, with a gallon of water, should be hung outside the door.

3.—All bed-curtains and other hangings, and carpets, and all articles of dress, &c., in wardrobes and cupboards, should be removed from the room.

4.—The patient's room should be well ventilated, but not needlessly draughty; windows should be kept partially open, and the communication with the chimney free. A fire generally aids ventilation.

5.—Pieces of rag, being inexpensive, should be used for wiping discharges from the mouth and nose, and should be immediately burnt after use.

6.—A basin, containing Chloride of Lime or Condly's Fluid, or some of a solution made by dissolving a pound of Green Copperas in a gallon of water, should be kept at hand to receive the patient's spit or vomit.

7.—The discharges from the bowels and kidneys should be received into vessels charged with the same disinfectants.

8.—A pail, also containing solution of Chloride of Lime, or of Cond's Fluid, or of Carbolic Acid, should stand in the room for the reception of all bed and body linen after removal from the person of the patient.

9.—All glasses, cups, and other utensils should be scrupulously cleaned before being used by others.

10.—The hands of the nurse should be washed with Carbolic Acid Soap, and rinsed in water containing Cond's Fluid: her dress should be of cotton.

11.—All articles of dress in use by the nurse or patient, and all articles of a like kind liable to be infected, should, before they are removed from the room in which the patient lies, be put into a solution of Chloride of Lime or Cond's Fluid, or Carbolic Acid, and should afterwards be washed and boiled, or burnt.

12.—The room should be thoroughly disinfected after it has been emptied. A good plan is to burn from a quarter to half a pound of brimstone in an iron dish, supported over a pail of water in the middle of the room, the doors, windows, and other outlets having been previously closed. The room should remain closed for twenty-four hours.

CAUTIONS.

1.—If any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, shall enter any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver thereof that he is so suffering, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

2.—Any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, who wilfully exposes himself, without proper precaution against spreading the said disorder, in any street, public place, or public conveyance, and any person in charge of one so suffering, who so exposes the sufferer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

3.—Any owner or driver of a public conveyance who does not immediately provide for the disinfection of his conveyance after it has conveyed any such sufferer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

4.—Any person who, without previous disinfection, gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things that have been exposed to infection from such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

5.—If any person knowingly lets any house, room, or part of a house in which a person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder has been, to any other person, without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a qualified Medical Practitioner, as testified by a certificate given by him, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

6.—When any dead body of one who has died of any infectious disease is retained in a room in which persons live or sleep, any Justice may, on a certificate signed by a legally qualified Medical Practitioner, order the body to be removed to a mortuary at the cost of the Nuisance authority.

NOTICES.

1.—**If any Infectious Fever** appears in any place information should be at once given at the Vestry Hall to the Medical Officer, or to the Inspectors of Nuisances.

2.—**Complaints as to Nuisances** should be made personally or by letter to the Inspectors of Nuisances, and as to Non-removal of Dust, to the Dust Superintendent at the Vestry Hall.

3.—**Disinfectants** may be had gratis on application to the Inspectors of Nuisances.

4.—**A Disinfecting Apparatus** has been provided by the Vestry at the Parish Stone Yard, Peckham Park Road, at which bedding and articles of apparel may be disinfected gratis, on application to the Inspectors of Nuisances.

5.—**A Mortuary** has been provided at Forest Hill Cemetery, whither dead bodies may be at once removed, and where they may remain until the time of burial, on application to the Inspectors of Nuisances.

Dated 9th day of December, 1876.

J. S. BRISTOWE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTICES.
 It is hereby notified that the Vestry of the Parish of St. Andrew, in the City of London, have resolved that if any infectious fever appears in any place, information should be at once given to the Vestry, and the Medical Officer of the City of London, and the Vestry will be bound to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

2.—Complaints as to Nuisances.—Should be made personally or by letter to the Inspector of Nuisances, and to the Vestry, and to the Vestry Superintendent of the Vestry. Non-removal of dust to the Vestry Superintendent of the Vestry. Fall.

3.—Disinfectants.—May be had gratis on application to the Inspector of Nuisances.

4.—A Disinfecting Apparatus.—Has been provided by the Vestry at the Parish Stone Yard, Park Road, at which bedding and articles of apparel may be disinfected gratis on application to the Inspector of Nuisances.

5.—A Mortuary.—Has been provided at Forest Hill Cemetery. Whether dead bodies may be at once removed, and where they may remain until the time of burial, on application to the Inspector of Nuisances.

Dated 9th day of December 1876.

J. S. BRISTOWE, M.D.,
 Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT TO THE SEWERS AND SANITARY COMMITTEE OF THE PARISH OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL, ON HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The subjoined Letter (dated December 29th, 1883), with enclosures, addressed by the Secretary of the Local Government Board to the Vestry Clerk, together with the past and prospective action of this Vestry in relation to the important matters with which that Letter deals, having been referred to me by the Sewers and Sanitary Committee for consideration and report, I beg leave to report thereon as follows:—

The Letter of the Local Government Board was addressed to 16 of the Metropolitan Vestries or District Boards besides our own; that is to only 17 out of about 40 Vestries and District Boards comprised in the Metropolitan area. The reason for our inclusion in the minority might seem to be implied in the first paragraph, which says "I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have deemed it desirable to declare the enactments in Section 35 of the Sanitary Act, 1866,

and Section 47 of the Sanitary Law Amendment Act, 1874, to be in force in each of the Parishes and Districts in the Metropolis in which those provisions are not now in operation."

But it is hardly necessary for me to remark that the enactments referred to in the Sanitary Act, 1866, have been in force and in use in the Parish of Camberwell for many years, and were still in force and in use when this letter was received, and that consequently the action of the Local Government Board, so far as our Parish is concerned, is a work of supererogation, and of no effect. It is strange, therefore, that the Local Government Board should have chosen Camberwell on which to bestow their care and advice, and have overlooked many parishes which have never, even up to the present moment, made any attempt whatever to obtain powers under the Act.

The question of availing ourselves of the permission given in this Act for making and applying regulations with respect to lodging houses was considered shortly after the passing of the Act in August, 1866; but it was not until 1870 that it was seriously entertained. At that time a code of regulations was prepared with great care and after protracted deliberation, and finally received the

sanction of the Home Secretary at the end of the year. These regulations have been in force ever since.

But their enforcement has proved, as had been anticipated, exceedingly difficult. I looked, therefore, with some interest to the "series of suggested regulations which the Board had caused to be prepared with the view of assisting Local Authorities in their consideration of the subject." And anticipating that they would be so framed as to minimise difficulties of administration, and would in other ways also embody the experience of those who had had practical experience in the matter, I was prepared to recommend the Vestry to adopt them in place of our own. Another reason why I thought it might be advisable to take this course was, that if the Board's regulations were such as could properly be adopted by ourselves, they would probably also be found acceptable by the Parishes and District Boards which have not yet framed regulations for themselves, and might even, in the course of time, become the accepted regulations for the whole of London.

I have been disappointed ; for the model regulations are, it seems to me, singularly crude and impractical. They are inordinately diffuse ; they

concern themselves with a multitude of small details it would be impossible for any local authority to enforce; the apportionment of duties between the different persons concerned in lodging houses is faulty and unworkable; the method by which it is proposed to determine what houses let in lodgings shall be placed under regulations, and what houses let in lodgings shall not be thus dealt with, is one that can only lead to injustice; the requirements are in some cases tyrannical and indecent; and, lastly, the means by which the regulations shall be brought into operation in respect of any house, and shall be maintained in respect of any house (a matter of the greatest practical difficulty), is not even touched on; while, on the other hand, there are introduced a number of practically useless enquiries which would entail an enormous amount of wholly unremunerative clerical labour.

I proceed to justify the charges I have just made.

1ST. *As to their diffuseness.* I need only refer to the unnecessary repetitions in Clauses 3, 4, 5, and 6, all of which relate to the cubic feet of air-space to be allowed to each lodger; and to the numerous like repetitions in the many Clauses dealing with cleanliness of rooms, closets, cisterns, &c.

2ND. *They concern themselves with a multitude of small details it would be impossible for any local authority to enforce.* By Section 34 every lodger is required to cause every window of every sleeping apartment to be kept fully open for two hours every day; and by Section 21 he is required to cause the floor of every room, which shall be let to him, to be thoroughly swept at least once in every day, and thoroughly washed at least once in every week. It is at least as desirable that he should wash himself from head to foot every day, and that his clothing should be frequently changed and cleansed; but for these desiderata no provision has been made. Now, no one will doubt the importance of domestic cleanliness, and the desirability of having the above regulations, and like regulations contained in other sections, carried out. But it is surely obvious that, though a Vestry might recommend, it could never enforce, such enactments as these.

3RD. *The apportionment of duties between the different persons concerned in lodging houses is faulty and unworkable.* The persons who are made responsible for the performance of duties prescribed in the regulations are the landlord and the lodger. But the term "landlord" is so defined as to mean solely the person letting lodgings, or the person on

whose behalf they are let; and the actual landlord, namely, the owner or leaseholder, who receives the rent of the house, is ignored. I don't know how this matter may stand in the central districts of London. But in our own parish nearly all the lodging houses, that could be placed under regulations, are occupied by weekly or yearly tenants who themselves let the lodgings. Now these tenants, who according to the suggested regulations are the landlords, have no power or legal obligation to make structural alterations in houses, to amend closets or drains, or to do anything of that kind which is here required of them. The respective duties, in fact, of the landlord (using the term in its proper acceptation), and of the tenant, are here muddled up in a way which if maintained would, it seems to me, make the regulations practically inoperative.

4TH. *The method by which it is proposed to determine what houses let in lodgings shall be placed under regulations, and what houses let in lodgings shall not be thus dealt with, is one that can only lead to injustice.* The author of Section 2 recognises, what is obvious, that it would be practically impossible, and if possible undesirable, to bring all houses let in lodgings under regulation; and pro-

poses, therefore, that a hard and fast line shall be drawn according to which all lodging houses above a certain rateable value shall escape, all below it shall be included. Again, I know little of what obtains in central parishes; but in parishes like our own, where I dare say ten thousand houses are let in lodgings, the adoption of any such rule would be not only unjust, but absurd. Most of the houses (as in Sultan and Hollington Streets), which have been brought under our regulations, are tolerably large houses, occupied by several families each; but a great number of our houses let in lodgings are small, clean houses, in respectable streets, occupied by clerks and persons of that class, which stand at a lower rental than these others. The Board's regulations would put all of these in the same category, or (if making a distinction) would place the better class of lodging houses under regulation, and would exclude those that actually need it.

5TH. *The requirements are in some instances tyrannical and indecent.* Clauses 8, 9, 10, and 11 give authority to the Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer deputed by the Vestry to visit any room in a lodging house night or day. No doubt it is desirable to prevent

rooms from being overcrowded at night; no doubt it is a good thing to prevent immorality. But surely it would be scandalous that any subordinate Vestry official should be permitted, when he likes, to enter the bedroom of a respectable man and wife or a number of girls, or even one occupied by persons of opposite sexes whose relations are decently immoral. We have no right to assume that lodgers are ill-conducted or not respectable, merely because they are lodgers and poor. The power of demanding admission at night is one that should, if possible, be retained; but it is one that should only be exercised under special circumstances and under special authority.

LASTLY. *The means by which the regulations shall be brought into operation in respect of any house, and shall be maintained in respect of that house is not even touched on; while, on the other hand, there are introduced a number of practically useless enquiries which would entail an enormous amount of wholly unremunerative clerical labour.* One of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the practical difficulties we have had to encounter is that of bringing and maintaining houses legally under the operation of our regulations. We have had to give notice of our intention to the actual landlord and to the occupier,

and we have had to supply the latter with a list of the number of persons who may be allowed to occupy each room of his house, whether used for general purposes or a sleeping room only. So far the matter has been simple, though involving much expenditure of time and labour. But unfortunately the tenants of the kind of lodging houses with which we have to deal are persons who frequently shift their quarters; and hence in a large number of cases regulations which have been put in force cease to be of legal effect at the end of a week or two, and the whole process of putting them in force has to be repeated *ab initio*. There is clearly nothing in the model regulations to meet this great difficulty. But in Clause 7 it is suggested that in each case we shall require the landlord (meaning the tenant) to give a number of particulars with respect to all his lodgers at the time when his premises are placed under regulation; which, even if they be given truthfully at the moment, become wholly inapplicable to the condition of things a week later, and must therefore be quite untrustworthy as a representation of the occupancy of the house.

I repeat that I cannot, therefore, recommend you to adopt the model regulations of the Local Government Board. But I think we may properly

and conveniently take the present opportunity of amending our own regulations where they are especially inconvenient or faulty, and of incorporating with them some of the additional requirements contained in the Board's scheme.

After discussing the matter with the Sanitary Inspectors, whose practical experience is of great value, I have proposed many changes in our original regulations which will, I hope, be acceptable, or at any rate prove the basis of a new and improved code. The original and the suggested codes are appended.

The first part of our original regulations relates to the circumstances and mode in which they are to be put in force. According to it they are only to be enforced *when the Vestry shall deem it necessary*. It seems to me, for reasons before given, that this rule is far preferable to that proposed by the Local Government Board; and it is obviously far better than the impracticable alternative of putting every house into which lodgers are received under regulation. The whole of this matter was formerly discussed and considered by the Sanitary Committee with great care; but the process of putting the regulations in force finally adopted has been proved to be exceedingly cumbrous and difficult. I have, therefore, modified one clause, and introduced another, with

the object of simplifying our procedure. And further, for convenience, I have brought into this part the last clause but one, which requires that in certain circumstances a landlord, or a letter of lodgings, shall appoint an agent to act for him in relation to our regulations.

The second part relates to the duties of the person letting lodgings. It specifies the cubic space allowed for each inmate of a room used solely or in part as a sleeping room; the limitations as to sex; duties in the presence of dangerous infectious diseases; duties as to cleanliness of premises and all appurtenances thereof; and requirements as to the admission of the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors. These regulations I have endeavoured to amend:—1st, by naming the dangerous infectious diseases; 2nd, by requiring the letter of lodgings to assist the sanitary authorities (when need be) in the removal from the premises of patients suffering from such diseases; 3rd, by introducing sections relating to animals improperly or offensively kept, and to the carrying on of offensive occupations, and the accumulation of offensive matters; and, lastly, by making it the duty of the letter of lodgings to provide each of his tenants with a copy of the regulations and to inform him of their purport.

The Third part is devoted to the duties of landlords in relation to structural works. It requires that houses shall be kept in proper repair, that painting, lime-whiting, &c., shall be periodically performed; that adequate ventilation shall be provided and maintained; and that the water-supply apparatus, closets, drains, dust-bins, yards and areas shall be kept in good and sufficient repair. My suggested amendments in this part relate solely to points of detail, which experience has shown it to be desirable, in some instances to modify or relax, in some to regulate with more clearness and precision than was formerly done.

The fourth part comprises a single section, now added for the first time, in which I endeavour to make every tenant of a lodging responsible for the duties of domestic cleanliness and the like, which naturally fall to his share, and to co-operate with the letter of lodgings in all matters with which he has any concern.

The fifth part deals solely with penalties.

I may add here that I have endeavoured, in *the fourth part* to make lodgers answerable to some extent for their sanitary delinquencies. But I confess that it seems to me, almost impossible that we can have any power over them, excepting through

the persons who take them as lodgers ; and that we should act very unwisely if we relaxed our hold on the letters of lodgings by throwing (as the Local Government Board does) duties on lodgers which we have hitherto required, and which we ought to require, the letters of lodgings to perform, and many of which it is in his own interests that, backed up by us, he should himself enforce.

I may further add that the view originally taken by the Sanitary Committee, namely, that the landlord must be held responsible for that class of duties which the Legislature has thrown upon the landlord, and that the letter of lodgings must be answerable for those duties which the Sanitary Acts require of a tenant, in accordance with which our regulations were framed, seems to me still the proper and the only practical view to adopt. I have maintained this division of duties therefore in my amended scheme ; and have not adopted the plan of the Local Government Board which, as it seems to me contrary to all law, demands of the tenant (whom it calls the landlord) duties which with scarcely an exception the landlord alone can be compelled to perform. One might think from the careful way in which real landlords are protected from the incidence of the Local Government Board's regulations, that

these were framed by landlords in their own interests. It is at any rate worthy of remark that the Vestry of Camberwell, comprising among its members many landlords of such property as is here dealt with, have shown a juster appreciation of the duties of landlords than the Local Government Board.

In conclusion, I cannot help remarking on the feebleness which constantly spoils the best-intentioned sanitary legislation, and which is conspicuous in the enactments relating to houses let in lodgings. The Local Government Board, acting under a special section of the Sanitary Law Amendment Act of 1874, which enables them, at their discretion, by notice published in the "London Gazette," to declare the enactments contained in Section 35 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, to be in force in any part of the metropolis, have availed themselves of this power in respect of our own and certain other parishes. But this section gives them no definite or useful power. They have declared that certain enactments are in force, but they cannot compell the Vestries to frame any regulations, they cannot impose any regulations of their own; nor even can they compel Vestries to carry out and enforce regulations which the Vestries have framed and the Board have sanctioned. Now, I am one of those who think

that by the judicious regulation of lodging houses of certain kinds, and in certain localities, very much good might be effected, and much advantage would accrue both to the lodgers and to the public. But it is clear that it ought never to have been left to individual Vestries, in a place like London, to adopt or not adopt the enactments referred to simply according to their pleasure, still more that they should never have been allowed to frame inconsistent orders or regulations. It is possible that the 35th Section of the Act of 1866 was framed tentatively with the object of learning by experience what kind of regulations were best adopted for the Metropolis, and how best they might be made effective. But if so the opportunity offered by the Amendment Act of 1874 might have been seized, not for giving an empty power to the Local Government Board, but for requiring the Metropolitan Board of Works to frame suitable regulations for the whole of the Metropolis, which the Vestries might have been required to enforce, as they are required to enforce other provisions of the Sanitary Acts. It is not too late to do this.

JOHN SYER BRISTOWE, M.D., F.R.S.,
Medical Officer of Health.

January 15th, 1884.

REGULATIONS

FOR

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS (NOW IN FORCE).

The italics signify words or phrases which have been removed or varied in the Suggested Regulations.

1. Whenever *the Vestry shall deem it necessary* to put these Regulations into operation, in respect of any house, or part of house, which is let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, they shall give notice in writing to the person letting lodgings, and to the landlord (Form A. in the Schedule), who shall be held responsible for the due performance of their respective duties, as hereinafter defined. And the Regulations shall come into operation *at the expiration of ten days* from the date of such notice.

2. A register shall be kept at the Vestry Hall, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, of all houses, or parts of houses, which shall thus be brought under the operation of these Regulations, and of their several keepers or letters, and landlords

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PERSON
LETTING LODGINGS.

3. The minimum space for each inmate of a room, used exclusively as a bed room, shall be 300 cubic feet; and the minimum space for each inmate of a room used both as a bed room and as a sitting room, shall be 350 cubic feet. Two children under 10 years of age may be reckoned as one person.

4. Not more than two persons of opposite sexes, if above the age of *ten*, shall occupy the same sleeping room.

5. The person letting in lodgings, the house, or part of a house, shall be supplied with a ticket (according to the Form B. in the Schedule), stating the number of persons allowed to sleep in each room, which ticket he will be required to produce, whenever it may be asked for by the Medical Officer, Sanitary Inspector, or other authorised officer of the Vestry, *and he shall be supplied with a ticket (according to the Form C in the Schedule) for each room, stating the number of persons allowed to sleep therein, which shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the room, and shall be kept at all times visible and legible.*

6. The person letting in lodgings, the house, or part of a house, shall, when any one *in them* is ill

of small-pox, typhus, or any other dangerous infectious disease, give immediate notice to the Medical Officer of Health, at the Vestry Hall, and shall carry out without delay any measures for disinfection which the Medical Officer may direct.

7. All rooms, passages, and staircases shall be washed and swept at least twice a week ; all paved yards and areas shall be washed and cleansed at least once a month ; all closets, sinks, and drains shall be kept clean, and free from filth ; and all dust-bins shall be emptied at least once a week.

8. The Medical Officer of Health shall have free entrance at all times to every room of every registered lodging-house ; and the Sanitary Inspector, or other authorised officer of the Vestry, shall have free entrance between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. ; but between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. only on presenting a written order signed by the Medical Officer of Health. Every facility shall be given to the above-named officers in the exercise of their duties.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE LANDLORD.

9. Every registered house shall be kept in repair ; and the walls and ceilings of every room, *and of the* staircases and passages, and *of the* yards,

shall be thoroughly cleansed, and well and sufficiently lime-washed once at least in every year, at such time as may be directed by the Vestry.

10. Every room shall be ventilated *from the outside and otherwise*.

11. Every house shall have a proper supply of water; and the cistern or *butt* shall be properly covered, and in all respects satisfactory to the Medical Officer of Health.

12. A properly constructed, panned, and trapped water-closet, with properly acting water-apparatus, and drained into the sewer, shall be provided outside the house. If, when the number of inmates exceeds twenty, it appears to the Medical Officer of Health that further privy accommodation is required, an additional water-closet, or additional water-closets, shall be provided.

13. All sinks and drains shall be properly trapped and kept in good repair.

14. All cellers, yards, and areas shall be properly paved and drained.

15. Every house shall be provided with a covered dust-bin, in the best practicable situation, and of sufficient size to contain a week's accumulation of dust, ashes, &c. But when it appears allowable to the Medical Officer of Health, a dust-

bin may be provided in common for two or more contiguous houses.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING BOTH PERSON LETTING
LODGINGS AND LANDLORD.

16. Whenever the Vestry shall require it, any registered letter of lodgings, or any registered landlord of a lodging-house, whose dwelling house is not near to the house, or houses, of which he is the registered letter or landlord, shall appoint as his agent some person resident in or near such house or houses, to see that the foregoing Regulations (as far as they relate to his duties as letter of lodgings or landlord) are strictly carried out in regard to such house or houses. But the registered person shall be responsible for any act or default of his agent in the execution of these Regulations.

17. Any registered person who shall violate or fail to carry out any of the above Regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shilling for any one offence, and to an additional penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings for every day during which a default in obeying such Regulations shall continue.

SUGGESTED REGULATIONS
FOR
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

All Changes and Additions are printed in Italics.

1. Whenever *the Medical Officer of Health shall report to the Vestry or Sewers and Sanitary Committee, that it is necessary* to put these Regulations into operation, in respect of any house, or part of a house, which is let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, notice shall be given in writing (*together with a copy of these Regulations*) to the person letting lodgings, and to the landlord (Form A. in the Schedule), who shall be held responsible for the due performance of their respective duties, as hereinafter defined. And the Regulations shall come into operation from the date of *delivery of* such notice.

2. A register shall be kept at the Vesty Hall, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, of all houses, or parts of houses, which shall thus be brought under the operation of these Regulations, and of their several keepers or letters, and landlords.

3. *A house, or part of a house, to which these Regulations have once been applied, shall remain under*

their operation notwithstanding change of landlord or change of occupier, and until it has been removed from the register.

4. Whenever the Vestry shall require it, any registered letter of lodgings, or any registered landlord of a lodging-house, whose dwelling-house is not near to the house, or houses, of which he is the registered letter or landlord, shall appoint as his agent some person resident in or near such house or houses, to see that the foregoing Regulations (as far as they relate to his duties as letter of lodgings or landlord) are strictly carried out in regard to such house or houses. But the registered person shall be responsible for any act or default of his agent in the execution of these Regulations.

(A) REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PERSON
LETTING LODGINGS.

5. The minimum space for each inmate of a room, used exclusively as a bed room, shall be 300 cubic feet; and the minimum space for each inmate of a room, used both as a bed room and as a sitting room, shall be 350 cubic feet. Two children under ten years of age may be reckoned as one person.

6. Not more than two persons of opposite sexes, if above the age of *twelve*, shall occupy the same sleeping room.

7. The person letting in lodgings, the house, or part of a house, shall be supplied with a ticket, (according to the Form B. in the Schedule), stating the number of persons allowed to sleep in each room, which ticket he will be required to produce, whenever it may be asked for by the Medical Officer, Sanitary Inspector, or other authorised officer of the Vestry.

8. The person letting in lodgings, the house, or part of a house, shall, when any one *therein* is ill or dead of small-pox, typhus, *scarlet fever*, *diphtheria*, *typhoid or enteric fever*, *cholera*, or any other dangerous infectious disease, give immediate notice to the Medical Officer of Health, at the Vestry Hall, and shall carry out without delay any measures for disinfection which the Medical Officer or Sanitary Inspector may direct. *He shall further assist in the removal (if such removal be certified as necessary by the Medical Officer of Health) of such patient to the ambulance or other vehicle provided for the patient's removal to hospital. Also he shall cause the corpse of any such person to be removed without delay to the public mortuary.*

9. All rooms, passages, and staircases shall be washed and swept at least twice a week; all paved yards and areas shall be washed and cleansed at least once a month; all closets, sinks, and drains shall be kept clean, and free from filth; *all cisterns and other receptacles for water shall be kept covered, and shall be cleansed at least once in every two months;* and all dust-bins shall be emptied at least once a week.

10. *No animals, save ordinary domestic animals, shall be kept in any lodging house; and these provided only they are so kept as to be neither a nuisance nor injurious to health.*

11. *No offensive trades, and no offensive accumulations, shall be allowed.*

12. *It shall be the duty of the person letting lodgings to furnish each of his sub-tenants with a copy of this code of Regulations, and to make him acquainted with its provisions.*

13. The Medical Officer of Health shall have free entrance at all times to every room of every registered lodging-house; and the Sanitary Inspector, or other authorised officer of the Vestry, shall have free entrance between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.; but between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. only on presenting a written order signed by

the Medical Officer of Health. Every facility shall be given to the above-named officers in the exercise of their duties.

(B.) REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE
LANDLORD.

14. Every registered house *and its appurtenances* shall be kept in *tenantable* repair; and the walls and ceilings of every room, staircase, and passage, and *the walls of areas or yards*, shall be thoroughly cleansed, and well and sufficiently lime-whited once at least in every year, and at such other times as may be directed by the Vestry. *Provided that the foregoing requirement with respect to lime-whiting do not apply to any wall or part of a wall which is painted or papered, or is of such a nature that lime-whiting would be injurious or inexpedient. In such cases the surface shall be repainted, or re-covered with paper, or thoroughly cleansed as often as may be required by the Vestry.*

15. Every room shall be ventilated *from the outside by a window or by windows which can be freely opened. The passages, staircases, and closets shall also be ventilated; and in all cases, where the Medical Officer of Health deems it necessary, such additional ventilation as he may direct shall be provided.*

16. Every house shall have a *proper and sufficient* supply of water; and the cisterns or *other receptacles* shall be properly covered, and in all respects satisfactory to the Medical Officer of Health.

17. A properly constructed, panned, and trapped water-closet, with properly acting water-apparatus, and drained into the sewer shall, *if possible*, be provided outside the house; *or, if in the house, one at least of its sides shall be an external wall*. If, when the number of inmates exceeds twenty, it appears to the Medical Officer of health that further privy accommodation is required, an additional water-closet, or additional water closets, shall be provided.

18. All sinks and drains shall be properly trapped and kept in good repair. *No closet-drain shall discharge itself into a rain-water pipe. No rain-water pipe shall be carried underground, or open directly into a drain. No waste-water or over-flow pipe from any cistern or water-receptacle, supplying water used for domestic purposes, shall open directly into any drain, or communicate directly with any closet. Neither (if it be possible to avoid it) shall any pipe from a sink within the house be carried directly into any drain.*

19. All cellars, yards, and areas shall be properly paved and drained.

20. Every house shall be provided with a covered dust-bin, in the best practicable situation, and of sufficient size to contain a week's accumulation of dust, ashes, &c. But when it appears allowable to the Medical Officer of Health, a dust-bin may be provided in common for two or more contiguous houses.

(C.) REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE
TENANTS OF LODGINGS.

21. *It shall be the duty of every tenant to co-operate with the letter of lodgings in all those matters which specially concern him as specified in Sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13; and nothing contained in these regulations shall absolve him from the performance of such of these duties as it may be arranged between him and the letter of lodgings that he shall perform, or of such as properly belong to him.*

(D.) PENALTIES.

22. Any registered person or tenant who shall violate or fail to carry out any of the above Regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings, *nor less than Five*, for any one offence, and to an additional penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings, *nor less than Five*, for every day during which a default in obeying such Regulations shall continue.

Metropolis. Regulations as to Houses Let in Lodgings.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

WHITEHALL, S.W.,

29th December, 1883.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have deemed it desirable to declare the enactments in Section 35 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, and Section 47 of the Sanitary Law Amendment Act, 1874, to be in force in each of the parishes and districts in the Metropolis in which those provisions are not now in operation.

The necessary notice was published in the *London Gazette* of the 28th instant, and a copy of the notice is enclosed.

The effect of the publication of this notice, so far as regards the Parish of Camberwell, is that the Vestry are now empowered to make regulations, subject to the confirmation of the Board, with respect to houses which are let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family.

The matters for which under Section 35 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, regulations may be made, are as follows :—

1. For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family :
2. For the registration of houses thus let or occupied in lodgings :
3. For the inspection of such houses, and the keeping the same in a cleanly and wholesome state :
4. For enforcing therein the provision of privy accommodation and other appliances and means of cleanliness in proportion to the number of lodgings and occupiers, and the cleansing and ventilation of the common passages and staircases :
5. For the cleansing and lime-whiting at stated times of such premises.

The Sanitary Law Amendment Act, 1874, enacts in Section 47, that regulations under the above-mentioned section may extend to "ventilation of rooms, paving and drainage of premises, the separation of the sexes, and to notices to be given and precautions to be taken in case of any dangerously infectious or contagious disease."

The Board trust that the Vestry will proceed without delay to make regulations in pursuance of

these enactments. The Board enclose a series of suggested regulations which they have caused to be prepared with the view of assisting the Vestry in their consideration of the subject.

The Board direct me to add that they feel assured that the Vestry, by a judicious exercise of their powers under the enactments referred to, might secure a material improvement of the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the poorer classes in the parish.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Vestry,
Camberwell.

**Suggestions for Regulations with respect to
Houses Let in Lodgings, or occupied by
Members of more than one Family.**

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them ; that is to say,—

“Lodging-house” means a house or a part of house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family :

“Landlords,” in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, means the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest in the premises) by whom or on whose behalf such house or part of a house is let in lodgings or for occupation by members of more than one family, or who for the time being receives, or is entitled to receive the profits arising from such letting.

“Lodger,” in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, means a person to whom any room or rooms in such house or part of a house may have been let as a lodging or for his use and occupation.

EXEMPTED HOUSES.

2. In any one of the several cases hereinafter specified, a lodging-house shall be exempt from the operation of these regulations; that is to say,—

(a.) Where for the purpose of any rate for the relief of the poor the rateable value of the house exceeds _____, and the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and exclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger of any furniture, shall be such that the amount accruing due in any term shall be at the rate or in the proportion of not less than _____ *per week* :

(b.) Where for the purposes of any rate for the relief of the poor the rateable value of the house exceeds _____, and the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and inclusive of any charge for the use by such

lodger of any furniture, shall be such that the amount accruing due in any term shall be at the rate or in the proportion of not less than *per week.*

For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family :

For the registration of houses thus let or occupied in lodgings :

For the inspection of such houses, and the keeping the same in a cleanly and wholesome state :

For enforcing therein the provision of privy accommodation and other appliances and means of cleanliness in proportion to the number of lodgings and occupiers, and the cleansing and ventilation of the common passages and staircases :

For the cleansing and lime-whiting at stated times of such premises ; and

As to ventilation of rooms, and paving of premises ; and

As to notices to be given and precautions to be taken in case of any dangerously infectious or contagious disease.

3. The landlord of a lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *three hundred*

cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *one hundred and fifty cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose.

4. The landlord of a lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *four hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *two hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose.

5. A lodger in a lodging-house, shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *three hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *one hundred and fifty cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose, and which has been let to such lodger.

6. A lodger in a lodging-house shall not

knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *four hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *two hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose, and which has been let to such lodger.

7. The landlord of a lodging-house, within a period of _____ after he shall have been required by a notice in writing, signed by the Clerk to the Nuisance Authority, and duly served upon or delivered to such landlord, to supply the information necessary for the registration of such house by the Nuisance Authority, shall personally, or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, attend at the office of the Nuisance Authority during office hours, and then and there furnish and sign a true statement of the following particulars with respect to such house; that is to say,—

- (a.) The total number of rooms in the house :
- (b.) The total number of rooms let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family :
- (c.) The manner of use of each room :

- (*d.*) The number, age, and sex of the occupants of each room used for sleeping :
- (*e.*) The Christian name and surname of the lessee of each room ; and
- (*f.*) The amount of rent or charge payable by each lessee.

8. In every case where the landlord of a lodging-house occupies or resides in any part of the premises, or retains a general possession or control of the premises, such landlord shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Nuisance Authority in that behalf, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purpose of inspection.

9. In every case where the landlord of a lodging-house does not occupy or reside in any part of the premises, or retain a general possession or control of the premises, every lodger who is entitled to have or to exercise the control of the outer door of the premises shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Nuisance Authority in that

behalf, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purpose of inspection.

10. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Nuisance Authority in that behalf, afford any such officer free access for the purpose of inspection to the interior of any room or rooms which may have been let to such lodger.

11. In every case where the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Nuisance Authority in that behalf, has, for the purpose of inspection, obtained access to the interior of a lodging-house or to the interior of any room or rooms in such house, a person shall not wilfully obstruct any such officer in the inspection of any part of the premises, or, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse, when required by any such officer, to render him such assistance as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such inspection.

12. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any court, court-yard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, such lodger shall cause

such court, courtyard, area, or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition.

13. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the landlord shall cause such court, courtyard, area or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition.

14. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every part of the structure of every water-closet belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order, and every part of the apparatus of such water-closet, and every drain or means of drainage with which such water-closet may communicate to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

He shall also cause all such means of ventilation as may be provided in or in connection with such water-closet to be maintained at all times in good order.

15. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any water-

closet belong to such house, such lodger shall cause the pan, seat, floor, and walls of such water-closet to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such pan, seat, floor, and walls in a clean and wholesome condition.

16. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any water-closet belonging to such house, the landlord shall cause the pan, seat, floor, and walls of such water-closet to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such pan, seat, floor, and walls in a clean and wholesome condition.

17. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every part of the structure of every ashpit or dustbin belonging to such house to be maintained at all times in good order.

18. In every case where a lodger in a lodging house is entitled to the exclusive use of any ashpit or dustbin belonging to such house, such lodger shall cause such ashpit or dustbin to be kept at all times in a wholesome condition.

19. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any ashpit or dustbin belonging to such

house, the landlord shall cause such ashpit or dustbin to be kept at all times in a wholesome condition.

20. A lodger in a lodging-house, or an occupant of any room therein, shall not throw any filth or wet refuse into any ashpit or dustbin belonging to such house.

21. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause the floor of every room which has been let to him to be thoroughly swept once at least in *every day*, and to be thoroughly washed once at least in *every week*.

22. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause every window, every fixture or fitting of wood, stone, or metal, and every painted surface in every room which has been let to him to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

23. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed once at least in *every day* from every room which has been let to him, and shall once at least in *every day* cause every vessel, utensil, or other receptacle for such filth or refuse to be thoroughly cleansed.

24. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any staircase, landing, or passage in such house, such lodger shall cause every part of such staircase, landing, or

passage to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

25. A lodger in a lodging-house shall not cause or suffer any animal to be kept in any room which has been let to such lodger or elsewhere upon premises in such a manner as to render the condition of such room or premises filthy or unwholesome.

26. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any cistern or other receptacle for the storage of water supplied to the premises, such lodger shall cause every part of the interior of such cistern or receptacle to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition.

27. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging house are entitled to the use in common of any cistern or other receptacle for the storage of water supplied to the premises, the landlord shall cause every part of the interior of such cistern or receptacle to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition.

28. The landlord of a lodging-house shall provide privy accommodation for such house by means of a water-closet or water-closets.

He shall provide such accommodation so that the number of water-closets in relation to the greatest number of patients who, subject to the restrictions imposed by any regulation in that behalf, may, at any one time, occupy rooms in the house as sleeping apartments, shall be in the proportion of not less than one water-closet to every *twelve* persons.

29. In every case where, for the purpose of providing privy accommodation for a lodging-house in pursuance of the requirements of any regulation in that behalf, the construction of a new water-closet is necessary, and where such construction, so far as regards the several details hereinafter specified, is not already the subject of regulation by any statute in force within the district, the landlord shall construct such water-closet in accordance with the following rules :—

- (i.) If the water-closet is intended to be within the house, he shall construct such water-closet in such a position that one of its sides at the least shall be an external wall :
- (ii.) He shall construct in one of the walls of the water-closet, whether the situation of such water-closet is or is not within the house, a window of not less dimensions than *two feet* by *one foot*, exclusive of the

frame, and opening directly into the external air :

He shall, in addition to such window, cause the water-closet to be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least three air-bricks built in an external wall of such water-closet, or by an air-shaft, or by some other effectual method or appliance :

- (iii.) He shall furnish the water-closet with a separate cistern or flushing box of adequate capacity, which shall be so constructed, fitted, and placed as to admit of the supply of water for use in such water-closet without any direct connexion between any service pipe upon the premises and any part of the apparatus of such water-closet, other than such cistern, or flushing box :

He shall furnish the water-closet with a suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water to any pan, basin, or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used, and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin, or other receptacle, and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom of any solid or

liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein :

He shall furnish the water-closet with a pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material, and of such shape, of such capacity, and of such mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water, and to allow all filth which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin, or other receptacle to fall free of the sides thereof, and directly into the water received and contained in such pan, basin, or receptacle :

He shall not construct or fix under such pan, basin, or other receptacle any " container " or other similar fitting :

He shall not construct or fix in or in connexion with the water-closet apparatus any trap of the kind known as a " D " trap.

30. The landlord of a lodging house shall cause every common passage or staircase in such house to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

31. The landlord of a lodging house shall provide adequate means of ventilation in or in connexion with every common passage or staircase in

such house, and shall cause such means of ventilation to be maintained at all times in good order.

32. The landlord of a lodging-house shall, in the first week of the month of _____ in every year, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.

He, shall, at the same time, except in such cases as are hereinafter specified, cause every area, the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every water-closet belonging to the premises, and the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every room, staircase, and passage in the house to be thoroughly lime-whited.

Provided that the foregoing requirements with respect to the lime-whiting of the internal surface of the walls of rooms, staircases, and passages shall not apply in any case where the internal surface of any such wall is painted, or where the material of or with which such surface is constructed or covered is such as to render the lime-whiting thereof unsuitable or inexpedient, and where such surface is thoroughly cleansed, and the paint or other covering is renewed if the renewal thereof be necessary for the purpose keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

33. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause all such means of ventilation as may be pro-

vided in or in connection with any room in such house to be maintained at all times in good order.

34. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall, except in such cases as are hereinafter specified, cause every window of every room which has been let to him, and which is used as a sleeping apartment, to be opened, and to be kept fully open for *one hour* at least in the forenoon and for *one hour* at least in the afternoon of every day:

Provided that such lodger shall not be required, in pursuance of this regulation, to cause any such window to be opened or to be kept open at any time when the state of the weather or any other sufficient cause renders it necessary that the window should be closed.

35. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every court and courtyard thereof to be properly paved with a hard, durable, and impervious pavement, evenly and closely laid upon a sufficient bed of good concrete and sloped to a properly constructed channel leading to a trapped gully grating, which shall be so constructed and placed as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water from such court or courtyard.

He shall cause such pavement, channel, and grating to be kept at all times in good order and in proper repair.

36. The landlord of a lodging-house, immediately after he shall have been informed, or shall have ascertained that any person in such house is ill of a dangerously infectious or contagious disease, shall give written notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health of the Nuisance Authority.

37. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house has been informed, or has ascertained, or has reasonable grounds for believing that an occupant of any room which has been let to such lodger is ill of a dangerously infectious or contagious disease, such lodger shall forthwith give written notice thereof to the landlord and to the Medical Officer of Health of the Nuisance Authority, and verbal or written notice thereof to every other lodger in such house.

38. In every case where, in pursuance of the statutory provision in that behalf, an order of a justice has been obtained for the removal from a lodging-house to a hospital, or other place for the reception of the sick, of a person who is suffering from any dangerous contagious or infectious disorder and is without proper lodging or accommodation, the landlord of such house, and the lodger to whom any room whereof such person may be an occupant has been let shall, on being informed of such order, forthwith take all such steps as may be requisite on

the part of such landlord and of such lodger, respectively, to secure the safe and prompt removal of such person in compliance with such order, and shall, in and about such removal, adopt all such precautions as, in accordance with any instructions which such landlord and such lodger, respectively, may receive from the Medical Officer of Health of the Nuisance Authority, may be most suitable for the circumstances of the case.

PENALTIES.

39. Every person who offends against any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable to a penalty of _____ for any one offence, with an additional penalty of _____ for every day during which a default in obeying such regulations may continue.

(24th December, 1883.)

The Sanitary Act, 1866,
The Local Government Board Act, 1871, and
The Sanitary Law Amendment Act, 1874.

WHEREAS, by Section 47 of the Sanitary Law Amendment Act, 1874, the Local Government Board are empowered, by Notice to be published in the *London Gazette*, to declare the enactment contained in Section 35 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, to be in force in any part of the Metropolis :

NOW THEREFORE, We, the Local Government Board, do hereby give notice, and declare, that the said enactment, as extended by the 47th Section of the Sanitary Law Amendment Act, 1874, is in force within the following Parishes and Districts, viz :—

The Parishes of Saint Marylebone,
Saint Pancras,
Saint George, Hanover Square,
Paddington,
Saint Mary, Newington, Surrey,
Camberwell,

The Parishes of Saint James and Saint John,
 Clerkenwell,
 Bermondsey,
 Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, and
 Saint John, Hampstead; and

The Districts of Greenwich,
 Wandsworth,
 Holborn,
 Fulham,
 Saint Saviour's,
 Plumstead, and
 Lewisham.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local
 Government Board, this Twenty-fourth
 day of December, One thousand eight
 hundred and eighty-three.

L.S.

CHARLES W. DILKE,
President.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

St. Giles, Cumberwell.

REPORT ON THE SANITARY ACTS IN THEIR RELATION TO THE HOUSES OF THE VERY POOR.

THE subject of the housing of the very poor has again been brought prominently before the public. Distinguished members of both houses of parliament, who have probably little or no real acquaintance with it, have been parading their views on the nature and extent of the existing evil, and as to how this evil may be best dealt with ; with the object (if one may deduce it from the character of their utterances) rather of bidding for popularity than of dealing with it in a practical way. Clergymen, who are probably more shocked at the immorality prevailing amongst the very poor and at their little knowledge or appreciation of Christianity than at their actual sanitary condition, have written highly-coloured accounts of the wretchedness of the hovels they inhabit. And public meetings have been held at which all but those who are best acquainted with the domestic

condition of the very poor have expressed their feelings, and have passed hasty resolutions, some of which, at any rate, if embodied in Acts of Parliament would probably aggravate the evils they were intended to cure.

It is largely forgotten by most of those who address themselves to the subject that a considerable though unascertained percentage of our population is composed of persons whose natural tendency is to grovel—beggars, thieves, prostitutes, drunkards, persons of lazy and improvident habits, persons of feeble intelligence, and persons who (like too many of the poor) marry or cohabit prematurely and procreate large families for which they are totally unable to provide; and that such persons gravitate from all quarters to large towns and there accumulate. Many of our poorest and filthiest fellow townsmen are Irishmen, who import the habits in which they have been brought up; many of them are costermongers and labourers whose occupations almost compel filth.

When Mr. Peabody, some years ago, inaugurated the building of large tenement palaces for the poor (a system which has undergone considerable extension since), it was believed by many that a method of housing the very poor had been devised

which would go far to remedy the evils now under discussion. But, as is well known, these buildings merely provide comfortable homes for well-to-do artisans; in order to make them pay it is necessary to ask a rental far beyond the means of those who (it is assumed) specially need assistance; and in fact they are occupied by a class of persons that have always been able to acquire and pay for decent accommodation. Moreover, the building of these institutions on sites formerly occupied by so-called "rookeries" and the destruction of such places by railway extensions and under Sir Richard Cross's Acts, have mainly had the effect of driving the persons dispossessed to other quarters, and of creating "rookeries" in places where they did not formerly exist.

The fact is, that do what we will a considerable proportion of the population of our large towns will live in filth, and what others term misery; their habits and tendencies are opposed to all sanitary principles; and they are certain to remain a discredit to themselves and us, unless we banish them from our midst, or employ one half to keep the other half clean and conversely, or house them and feed them and keep them in idleness at the public expense,

I by no means wish it to be understood that I do not value and even admire the honest and kindly endeavours of clergymen of all denominations, of Charity Organisation Societies, and the like, to ameliorate the condition of the very poor, or that I think they do no good. I have no doubt that among the dregs of the population there are many who have fallen, or have failed to rise, from no real fault of their own; that there are many in temporary misery to whom timely assistance may be of incaluable value; and that good example, and teaching, and kind encouragement may have more or less influence for good over many others. But I am nevertheless sure that a large town like London will always attract undesirable residents, and that no inconsiderable proportion of the population will, in spite of all that can be done for them, remain degraded.

No one who knew the Sanitary condition of London eight-and-twenty years ago, and compares it with its state at the present time, will fail to recognise the great and general improvement that has taken place. It is true that much of this improvement relates to sewerage, paving, lighting, water-supply, the removal of refuse, the regulation of offensive businesses and of cowhouses, dairies, and bakehouses, the provision of open spaces, the

establishment of baths and wash-houses, the erection of hospitals for infectious diseases, and the closing of metropolitan burial grounds ; and that, as regards domestic improvement, this has been mainly in the houses of the better and middle classes, and in those occupied by small tradespeople, clerks, and artisans. Yet even the "rookeries" and the houses occupied by the poorest have benefitted in no inconsiderable degree, though they have not benefitted so much as could be wished, or so much as doubtless was expected. There are many reasons for this. The persons concerned are improvident and dirty ; they accumulate all kinds of filth in their holdings ; they stable ponies and donkeys in their sitting rooms ; they allow trade refuse to decompose in them ; they break up their dust-bins, cistern covers, and bannisters for firewood ; they sell their drain-traps and water-fittings as old metal ; they block up their closets and drains with rags and shavings. The new methods of drainage and water-supply, which are consequences of our advancing civilisation, require delicate and costly arrangements to permit of their working efficiently ; but their delicacy and nicety of detail make them difficult of adaptation to the poorest property, while their cost in many cases renders the adoption of the most efficient apparatus

an impossibility; and lastly, the owners of poor property naturally expect return from property in the purchase of which many have invested their savings; and hence are often loth to expend money lavishly on it, especially if they have tenants who wantonly or of design injure or destroy works executed presumably for their benefit.

The sanitary state of the houses of the poor depends largely on three conditions, namely:—1st, the conduct of the poor themselves; 2nd, the conduct of the landlords or their agents; and 3rd, the conduct of the authorities constituted by law to enforce the provisions of the Sanitary Acts.

1st. That much depends on the poor themselves is obvious. One may see proof of this statement over and over again in the course of house-to-house inspection. In adjoining houses of the same kind, belonging to the same landlord, similarly cared for by him and looked after by the Sanitary Officials, one may often discover, in the one case, floors, walls, staircases all filthy, foul rubbish piled in corners, drains and closets choked up or out of order, and reckless damage done to all kinds of structural works; in the other case, the whole place, though poor and scantily furnished, kept clean and comfortable, and all sanitary provisions maintained in

reasonably good condition. In such cases it is clear that the unwholesome and dilapidated state of the one house, and the comparative luxury and cleanliness of the other, are due solely to the different habits and characters of the tenants, over which neither sanitary staff nor landlord has any control. The landlord would be only too glad to get rid of the bad tenant if he could.

As examples of sanitary defaults due to tenants discovered in the course of inspection, I quote the following facts which come to my mind. In one case the inspector found that the tenant of a small house (a costermonger) was stabling two donkeys and a rabbit in one of his ground-floor rooms; in another case he found that of three rooms on the first-floor, one was used as a bed room, while the other two accommodated between them about a hundred fowls and ducks, the floors being thick with their filth; in another case he discovered a husband and wife, living by themselves in a small house, and employing a charwoman to wait on them and to purchase and prepare their vituals, while they, regardless of all decency and cleanliness, passed their time day and night, in bed drinking or sleeping off the effects of drink; in a fourth case he found a small house occupied by a middle-aged man (in fair work) living

in incest with his eldest daughter, and having a family of several children by his deceased wife and another of two or three by his daughter, all living together in the greatest squalor and filth,

It is very difficult to see what should be done in many of the cases that are met with. Slovenliness, improvidence, recklessness, dishonesty, offences against the seventh commandment lie beyond the immediate scope of the duties of sanitary authorities. They must be dealt with, if dealt with at all, by the common law on the one hand, and on the other by the clergy and their associates, and other charitable persons and institutions that devote themselves to the welfare of the poor. I fail to see how benefit can accrue to them by their possession of the franchise, especially now that they are debarred from selling their votes; or in what useful way they would be benefitted by making them landed proprietors.

I do not for a moment mean to imply that there are not many decent and well-conducted persons among the very poor, or even that behind the screen of filth and slovenliness and improvidence there may still be much that is good and even admirable. Still less do I mean to suggest that sanitary labours amongst the very poor are necessarily fruitless. But I maintain that to a large extent they neutralise

even various ways all measures taken for the promotion of their comfort and health; and that not unfrequently, within a week or two of the time at which their houses have been cleansed, and drains, closets, &c., have been put in order, their houses are as filthy and their sanitary appliances as defective as they were before.

2nd. In recent discussions, as in former ones, landlords of small property have been held up to general reprobation; and many persons have been and are inclined to attribute all the sanitary defects which prevail in such property to their neglect and rapacity. No doubt the landlords of small property, just like the landlords of better property, like tradespeople and professional men, and even like members of the legislature, present great varieties of character. Some are selfish and look only after their own interest, some are careless and take no trouble about anything; but there are many who strive to do their duty conscientiously, and many who are excellent. I know at the present time one landlord, formerly a vestryman, who has a large number of houses in one of the poorest districts of the parish—property that (owing largely to the quality of the tenants) would, I dare say, be condemned by drawing-room sanitarians, but which I confess to regard as very suit-

able for the persons living in it; who is constantly looking after it personally; who is constantly having it cleansed and repaired; and who habitually expends a very large proportion of the rental he receives from the property in its maintenance. There are others, however, who not only take no trouble about the houses they own, but whom it is difficult and often impossible to make do needful work in anything like a satisfactory way. As a general rule, I should say that landlords who look after their own property are those who keep their houses in the best sanitary condition; and that to a large extent they readily co-operate with the Sanitary Officers of the Vestry, and even look to them for advice and assistance. Our greatest difficulty, as a rule, is with property managed by agents and representatives of building societies. But I do not wish to express a general condemnation even of these.

3rd. It is the duty of Vestries and Local Boards through their Sanitary Staffs to keep a general supervision over the sanitary condition of the districts which they represent; to enforce the sanitary enactments of the Metropolis Local Management Acts; and to administer the several Sanitary Acts. What these duties are is of course well-known to Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors,

to Vestry Clerks and Surveyors, and to members of Vestries who serve on Sanitary Committees. But vestrymen, as a rule, and still more the general public, can scarcely be expected to be minutely informed on the subject; and hence the abstracts of the Sanitary Acts which have been prepared by the Local Government Board and distributed among the Metropolitan Vestries are likely to be of some service.

Anyone hitherto unacquainted with the powers of Vestries in regard to sanitary matters, who peruses these documents carefully, will probably be struck with the large and extensive powers which Vestries wield, and will probably be inclined to think that, possessing such powers, they are deeply to blame for allowing any such sanitary evils to exist as have lately been described, or in fact for allowing the existence of any sanitary evils at all. With these abstracts before us it is not necessary for me to enlarge either on the sanitary duties or on the sanitary powers of Vestries. Indeed, they are unintentionally magnified in the abstracts by the fact that difficulties of administration are not referred to in them, and that important defects in the Acts themselves, which interfere much with their efficiency, are ignored or omitted. I purpose, therefore, to call attention to some of these omissions, and to show

how in many ways the beneficial intentions of the Sanitary Acts are defeated or neutralised.

It must always be borne in mind that in nearly all instances where obedience is not paid to the orders of a Vestry under the Sanitary Acts the case has to be taken before the magistrate, who decides on the evidence placed before him whether the Vestry is right or whether the presumed offender is right, and whether anything, and if anything what, shall be enforced. It may be admitted that a magistrate is generally inclined to assist the local authorities; but he also has, and is entitled to have, an opinion of his own, exercises his own discretion in dealing with matters that come before him for decision, and listens, as he is bound to do, to opposing evidence. Consequently, over and over again Sanitary Officers of Vestries find their efforts to remedy or to remove what they regard as sanitary defects or nuisances thwarted. It is not difficult to understand this. Clauses in Sanitary Acts are sometimes ambiguously worded. For some obvious sanitary needs no legal provisions whatever exist. In some cases specific enactments are rendered powerless by other enactments. The plea of poverty, or some other such plea, is successfully urged in mitigation or for delay. Scientific evidence of an

impressive character and barristers of eminence appear in opposition. Magistrates occasionally misread Acts of Parliament. And last, but not least, persons required to do sanitary works, even under the order of the magistrate, not unfrequently do them perfunctorily and imperfectly, but in such a way as just to escape the penalty attached to non-compliance. Some of the above remarks will be illustrated by what follows.

The very basis of our proceedings under those clauses of the Sanitary Acts, which relate to dwelling houses is that there shall be *a nuisance or injury to health*. Now mere dirt does not necessarily imply unhealthiness, still less do mere dilapidations. Holes in ceilings, holes in walls, holes in floors, rickety staircases and broken bannisters may and do all exist without causing the slightest danger to health. Blackness of walls and ceilings may be the simple consequence of dirty occupations or the effects of smoke, and in a sanitary point of view perfectly harmless. Even the foul atmosphere which may be found associated with these conditions may be due simply to the fact that the windows are closed, and so many people with unwashed bodies and frowsy reeking clothes on their backs are accumulated on the premises. I speak thus, not to conjure up

imaginary difficulties, but because such difficulties actually exist, because they are often brought under my notice, and because the suggested arguments have actually been urged successfully against the action of Sanitary Officers. And, indeed, I do not hesitate to assert that a thoughtful and experienced expert would, on these and such like grounds, often hesitate or refuse to institute proceedings against property which the casual philanthropic visitor would at once condemn, and the condition of which he might adduce and picture as evidence of gross neglect.

One important object of the Nuisances Removal Acts is the abatement or suppression of trades nuisances. It must be recollected, however, that excepting certain offensive businesses which are now under regulation by the Metropolitan Board of Works, all that can in most cases be required is that the best practicable means shall be adopted to minimise the nuisance they create, and that hence in many cases more or less nuisance becomes permissible by law. But, oddly enough, the Nuisances Removal Act of 1855, which gives these powers, contains also a clause which neutralises them in respect of a whole group of offensive trades; and oddly, too, this exclusion is buried in a clause, the

Summary of Sanitary Duties Performed by the Sanitary Inspectors, and Works Executed under their Directions, during the 27 Years which have elapsed between the institution of the Vestry in 1856, and March 25th, 1883

Surveyor's Return of Number of Houses Drained.

This return for the most part includes the return of houses drained into the sewers, given in the adjoining table.

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																												This return for the most part includes the return of houses drained into the sewers, given in the adjoining table.						
	Houses inspected.	Lodging Houses, temporary.	Houses Lime-Whited, &c.	Houses repaired.	Dust bins provided or altered.	Earth and Cellars provided, or altered, or drained.	Water supplied to Houses.	Water supplied to Churches.	Chimneys provided, repaired, or altered.	Composts supplied and abolished.	Drains cleared, improved, and repaired.	Houses Drained into Sewer.	Yards paved or drained.	Overcrowding abated.	Manure, dust, &c., removed.	Pigs, &c., removed.	Urinals cleaned.	Miscellaneous Numbers.	Cow Houses inspected.	Slaughter Houses inspected.	Blacksmiths inspected.	Houses provided with new Draining Acts.	Fevers cases attended to.	Houses disinfected.	Lots of bedding disinfected.	Inspection under Workshops' Act.	Notices served.	Summons.	Articles analysed under Food Act.	Summons under Food Act, &c.	Permanently.	Temporarily.	Total.	
1856-7	2513	..	278	27	?	?	15	34	704	666	895	543	172	..	..	?	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	?	?	..	..	424	119	543
1857-8	2594	..	171	21	41	?	31	98	324	564	635	328	84	..	..	755	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	678	?	..	..	273	108	381
1858-9	2557	..	286	51	85	?	36	30	177	526	189	177	73	..	..	567	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	?	..	..	325	97	422
1859-60	2374	..	280	79	56	?	78	62	118	394	307	118	50	..	..	1358	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	6	..	..	358	122	480
1860-1	2100	..	237	48	48	?	151	50	145	674	425	148	40	..	..	1623	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	5	..	..	256	110	366
1861-2	1953	..	268	29	25	?	105	75	102	576	232	102	42	..	..	1402	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	13	..	..	392	153	545
1862-3	1874	..	241	73	20	?	78	62	93	417	473	93	61	..	..	1280	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	346	22	..	..	546	251	797
1863-4	1993	..	134	41	8	?	56	24	137	349	229	137	52	..	..	933	..	..	..	55	82	..	..	..	..	..	293	13	..	..	632	369	1001
1864-5	1454	..	193	53	0	?	117	49	45	293	132	42	97	..	..	874	..	..	..	64	55	84	..	..	..	..	319	8	..	..	459	199	658
1865-6	1467	..	189	54	5	?	41	58	292	816	625	292	74	..	..	893	..	..	..	68	55	88	..	..	..	..	396	12	..	..	1205	161	1366
1866-7	5594	..	541	261	312	587	72	?	825	1862	1921	825	74	..	..	*1330	..	..	60	52	105	..	..	..	..	1447	15	..	..	2518	22	2540	
1867-8	5730	..	248	145	1083	361	92	?	756	2153	2407	756	75	..	..	*3203	..	..	56	49	115	..	..	..	..	1465	54	..	..	2505	10	2515	
1868-9	5408	..	338	67	760	174	43	15	237	377	818	216	40	..	..	*2560	..	..	61	51	127	..	..	..	..	49	935	11	..	..	1311	1	1312
1869-70	5782	..	430	60	470	165	8	10	350	401	953	290	47	..	..	*3846	..	..	67	50	133	..	..	..	..	39	1015	13	..	..	1186	2	1188
1870-1	13505	524	554	?	539	189	5	?	117	127	821	117	56	..	..	*4398	..	..	78	51	126	..	..	..	..	207	2002	21	..	..	763	..	763
1871-2	12110	128	1150	376	911	233	4	264	126	196	891	167	110	7 *1174	45	33	973	68	46	109	..	801	?	298	..	2452	27	584	30	614
1872-3	16583	27	925	489	1133	836	5	215	541	188	1451	172	93	10	46	50	26	442	67	43	121	6	78	?	?	..	2677	34	..	..	596	2	598
1873-4	11364	191	411	434	544	441	6	151	413	53	785	9	88	27	*2419	38	24	207	70	46	134	16	?	?	?	9	..	1893	20	339	41	591	..	591
1874-5	9818	19	562	513	1041	549	45	194	663	60	1019	82	168	15	*3636	32	28	827	74	47	133	0	?	?	?	48	..	2129	28	229	30	928	6	934
1875-6	11603	72	597	603	1171	1041	58	898	694	34	1835	134	249	48	*4330	26	47	1089	69	43	119	46	?	?	?	180	..	3844	94	158	14	1099	4	1103
1876-7	5187	80	368	337	562	709	22	1478	303	54	1004	84	50	24	59	2	27	271	72	45	68	0	672	433	415	..	3299	106	218	20	1498	6	1504	
1877-8	6760	0	197	397	595	757	48	778	418	38	1117	101	144	14	62	3	30	228	20	40	120	18	741	524	514	..	3521	82	202	21	1560	..	1560	
1878-9	11164	228	515	333	882	818	118	1348	368	70	1178	255	137	13	159	7	34	619	86	45	153	3	448	374	379	..	3712	45	231	48	2340	3	2343	
1879-80	9770	93	434	401	969	766	76	1020	454	58	1621	178	125	5	96	13	33	648	89	41	115	1	716	667	662	..	4698	55	220	38	2340	..	2343	
1880-1	13299	239	371	277	684	597	129	1169	509	33	1458	196	268	32	302	16	28	816	86	42	188	0	851	540	569	..	4314	46	249	34	1568	..	1568	
1881-2	14279	217	304	416	1187	455	106	1008	570	58	1634	216	326	26	259	1	26	490	62	36	181	6	1476	1047	1002	..	5543	45	202	38	1295	..	1295	
1882-3	12691	217	249	243	746	564	57	948	580	84	1511	237	302	13	189	3	47	725	53	36	175	18	642	454	452	..	2806	19	210	38	892	..	892	
Total ..	190164	2055	10471	5908	13877	9241	1652	10938	10061	11121	26678	6069	3088	234	12722	236	383	7335	1895	1258	2476	116	6425	4041	4528	295	50910	794	2238	322	28344	1778	30122	
																45671																		

J. S. BRISTOWE,
Medical Officer of Health.

J. C. REYNOLDS,
Surveyor.

* All these items comprise mainly complaints of non-removal of Dust, chiefly made by the Inspector of Nuisances. In 1872 and since 1875 they have been omitted, as they are dealt with directly by a special Inspector, who supervises the removal of Dust. Where queries are placed, they imply either that accidentally no record has been preserved, or that the items are included in figures under some other heading. Thus for several years the disinfection of houses was included in the column for Houses Lime-Whited, &c.

January 22nd, 1884.

marginal reference of which is "but not to affect navigation of rivers or canals," but which in its latter half goes on to say "and the provisions of this Act shall not extend or be constructed to extend to mines of different descriptions so as to interfere with or obstruct the efficient working of the same, or to the smelting of ores and minerals, *or to the manufacturing of the produce of such ores and minerals.*" It must be nearly twenty years ago that a serious nuisance arose in Camberwell from the establishment of some works coming within the last category. The words which I have quoted, contained in a clause which apparently could not have any sanitary application to Camberwell, escaped the notice both of the Vestry Clerk and of myself. But an astute lawyer, who appeared before the magistrate on behalf of the defendants, had unearthed them, and thereby gained a victory for his clients. A deputation from the Vestry subsequently waited upon the President of the Local Government Board and drew his attention to the defect in the Act. The defect, however, still remains.

The supply of wholesome water for drinking is a sanitary requirements of the greatest importance; and one might suppose that direct powers would be given to local authorities to require that surface

wells should be abolished and water laid on to houses by the water companies. No direct power of the kind, however, is given, excepting in respect of small houses for which the water rate does not exceed three pence a week. Vestries have power to order water to be supplied to houses for the purpose of flushing closets and drains ; but they have no power, for this purpose, of insisting that the water shall be derived from any specific source. They have power if they have sufficient direct evidence to prove that their water is unfit to drink, either (in the discretion of the magistrate) to have private wells closed or to require that they shall be used only for specific purposes. But supposing that in any such case where water is not laid on by a company a magistrate were to direct that the well-water should be used only for flushing closets and drains, the Vestry have still no power, or at any rate a very doubtful power, to order that drinking water shall be provided. I cannot help here remarking on the improper powers which the water companies possess, and abuse, of cutting off the water supply from houses in order to enforce obedience to their regulations, or because their water-rent is in arrear. Not only are houses thus left sometimes for weeks without one of the first necessities of life, owing,

it may be, to no default of the tenant, but the companies coolly give us intimation of their proceeding so that we (acting in the interests of health) may take legal measures to compel landlords to have the water supply reinstated, and thus act as the companies' cat's paw.

House-to-house inspection should, I think, be carried out habitually, and as is well-known it has been carried out in the parish of Camberwell from the moment when the Metropolis Local Management Act came into operation down to the present time. But some parishes have not undertaken any such duty; and so far as I know the Sanitary Acts do not make it imperative. I presume that the absence of any such provision in the earlier Acts led to the introduction into the Amendment Act of 1866 of Clause 20, which says: "It shall be the duty of the Nuisance Authority to make from time to time, either by itself or its officers, inspection of the district, with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist calling for abatement under the powers of the Nuisances Removal Acts, &c." But a clause which leaves it to a Nuisance Authority to make its own inspections can hardly be regarded as rendering systematic house-to-house inspection imperative. There seems to me, therefore, a reasonable excuse

for their default on the part of those Vestries which have not yet required their officers to undertake such duties; the more especially as officers of Vestries have no legal power of entry unless they have reason to suspect the presence of a nuisance, and then only (in case of refusal of admission) after due notice, and armed with an order of a magistrate. I admit that, on the whole, we have had very little difficulty in the systematic performance of this duty. But the inspectors are at times refused admittance; and a former member of this Vestry, offended by being required to carry out certain necessary works, actually forbade his tenants, on pain of ejectment, to allow any of the Sanitary Officers of the Vestry to enter his houses.

The power given to Vestries of compelling, under certain conditions, the disinfection of premises after dangerous infectious diseases is undoubtedly a very valuable one, and a power which has been largely exercised. But after all it is only a minority of cases in which such diseases occur that, under present circumstances, are dealt with. In the absence of compulsory notification of such diseases, a large number of infectious cases, which are not fatal, never come to the knowledge of the sanitary authorities. And in no inconsiderable proportion

of those that do come to our own knowledge, where the persons immediately concerned object to the interference of the Vestry, they arm themselves with a certificate from the medical attendant that all needful disinfection has been effected. In many such cases we have reason to know that no actual disinfection has been attempted, or that disinfection has been done in a perfunctory and absolutely useless manner, but any further action on our part is necessarily estopped. I do not here call special attention to the inherent difficulties of efficient disinfection in the thickly-peopled houses of the very poor, though they are often so great as practically to neutralise the effects of disinfection ; but I may point out that although Vestries have power to compel landlords to strip off paper, and to lime-white rooms or houses in which infection exists, they have no power to compel them to reinstate, and that consequently premises are apt, after disinfection, to be left in a miserable-looking condition, which (though not unhealthy) is a serious grievance to the tenant, and to the casual visitor would be a proof of official neglect.

It is difficult to see how the spread of dangerous infectious diseases among the very poor can be effectively checked unless the legislature gives local authorities much greater powers than they now

possess of compelling the removal of the sick to hospital. But it may be admitted that the exercise of even the most stringent powers must necessarily fail to a large extent to secure the desired object. Fortunately, in a very large number of cases the removal of our own dangerous patients is secured by the judicious advice and firm action of the Inspectors of Nuisances. But there are cases where all such advice fails, and unfortunately these are often cases for the necessity of removal of which there is the most pressing need. The enactment giving power of compulsory removal is limited in its operation to persons who, suffering from dangerous contagious or infectious disorder, *are without proper lodging or accommodation, or are lodged in a room occupied by more than one family*. Now it is well recognised that this enactment has reference to the needs of the patient and not to the safety of the persons with whom he lives; and that hence a medical man is not justified in certifying that the patient is without proper lodging or accommodation unless the room in which he is lying is unfit for living in, or in some way or other contravenes express provisions of the Sanitary Acts, and a magistrate will refuse to make an order for his removal unless the circumstances of the case be exceptionally bad.

That a magistrate will be slow to grant an order we have experienced on several occasions. And even if the order be obtained it by no means follows that the patient shall be removed. The medical man in attendance may certify (most likely correctly, at any rate correctly according to his judgment) that the patient is too ill to be removed; or the patient himself may still decline to go, and may remain immovable except by force, which in such a case can scarcely be applied. In one instance, a few years ago, we obtained a magisterial order for the removal of a man suffering from small-pox; he refused to submit, and as his removal would have involved a prolonged struggle, and probably a free fight between a man covered with pocks and his friends on one side, and two or three Vestry officials and policemen on the other, he had his way. Again, some few years ago, we had a localised outbreak of typhus in Camberwell, which, owing mainly to the kinds of difficulty just considered, we did not succeed in arresting until after the lapse of several weeks. Here we had to do with medical men who co-operated loyally with us; but (and this is the reason why I quote the case) the disease in two or three instances was carried to localities a quarter or half a mile away, and came under the treatment of other practitioners.

Now these were traced by the Inspectors, who from their previous knowledge were able to inform the medical attendants of the nature of the cases they were treating. But in every instance, I believe, the medical man refused to recognise the case as one of typhus ; and all attempts, therefore, at isolation or removal to hospital, or disinfection failed.

The Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1868, though not perfect, is one of very great value. It gave large powers properly applicable to exceptional cases, and (what was almost of equal importance) could be held *in terrorem* over landlords who grossly neglected their duty. One of its chief surviving defects, according to my opinion, is that (equally with the Nuisances Removal Acts) proceedings under it have to be based on a certificate to the effect that a house or houses are "in a state injurious to health so as to be unfit for human habitation." Now, as I have before stated, a house may be so delapidated as not to be fit for occupation, and yet not unhealthy ; it may be filthy and yet the filth may be of a kind that does not involve unhealthiness ; it may stink, and yet the effluvia may be due solely to the persons and dresses and furniture of the occupants. It may present all these defects in combination, and yet there may not only

have been no prevalence of disease in the house or the neighbourhood, but the children may be chubby and robust. Now these and like considerations have undoubtedly from time to time arrested my action in regard to property which I had desired to bring under the operation of the Act, and have made me put off my action until something additional might arise to justify or compel me. The Amendment Act of 1879 seems to me to have been singularly ill-conceived and ill-constructed; and has to a large extent defeated the intentions and destroyed the usefulness of the original Act. Its main features are: that it gives the neglectful and unworthy landlord, whom the former Act punished, the power to compel a Vestry to purchase, at a sum to be determined by arbitration, the property which they condemn to be demolished, or even order to be thoroughly repaired, and thus probably to obtain a pecuniary reward for his evil-doings; and that it gives to Vestries the power of retaining the property thus purchased, of building model dwellings in its place, and of becoming the landlords of houses intended for the reception of the kind of inmates who were displaced. I cannot say that I think it desirabable that a Vestry should become the landlord of a number of small houses, scattered at irregu-

lar intervals over a wide area; which is what must occur if the Amendment Act should be largely had recourse to. If a Vestry is to have and maintain model property for the poorest classes it is at least necessary that this property should occupy definite if not selected area, so that it may be advantageously arranged and capable of easy supervision. But nothing of this kind is possible under the Act. It is for the landlord alone to determine whether his condemned property shall be bought by the Vestry. The Vestry has no power whatever to compel him to sell if he does not wish to do so. Neither has it any power of compulsory purchase in regard to adjoining property, excepting in a particular case. In a case which I have recently reported to the Vestry as suitable to be dealt with under Torrens's Act, the Vestry will probably be required to purchase property on which it will be impossible to re-erect dwelling-houses. The money spent in its purchase will under present circumstances be wholly thrown away; whereas, if powers of compulsory purchase had been possessed, a useful and valuable improvement might be effected. Either compulsory powers should be given to Vestries, or Vestries should be empowered to sell the condemned properties (of which a landlord wishes to rid himself) by auction,

and hand over to him the produce of the sale. As it stands at present, Torrens's Act imposes penalties on ratepayers, and rewards landlords who grossly neglect their duties.

I have already in a previous report given my opinions with respect to the enactments relating to houses let in lodgings, and the difficulties which attend their enforcement; and I might adduce many other defects in the Sanitary Acts and many other administrative difficulties besides those which I have just discussed, where my present object solely to lead to amelioration of the law and to excuse Vestries for having failed to do their duty.

But I admit fully that the Sanitary Acts do give Vestries large powers, and that when these powers are exercised through officers who do their duty conscientiously and judiciously much good may be effected, and much even beyond that which could be enforced by the strict and literal application of the Acts. I will illustrate my meaning. I have pointed out that it might be possible for landlords and manufacturers, &c., by merely insisting on their legal rights, to oppose almost insuperable obstacles to periodical and systematic inspection of premises. I am bound to acknowledge, however, that it very rarely happens that any one of the Inspectors is

refused admission on application. I have pointed out that a Vestry's power to insist on simple repair of premises is at least doubtful; but, as a general rule, a notice from the Vestry that repairs are needed is obeyed, if not to such an extent as might be wished, at any rate sufficiently for the time being. I have shown also that the Vestry's legal power of sending patients suffering from dangerous infectious fevers to hospitals are practically almost useless; nevertheless, I know that by the personal influence which the Inspectors possess and exercise many such patients are sent to hospital who would otherwise certainly be detained at home, to the danger of their fellow-tenants and of the neighbourhood. Further, there are, as I have already stated, many landlords of small property who not only do not resent the visits of the Inspectors, but invite assistance from them, and act on their suggestions.

I now come to the consideration of the important question as to how far the Vestry of Camberwell has up to the present moment conscientiously and sufficiently carried out the duties required of it under the Sanitary Acts. As to its conscientious performance of these duties I have a right to speak with some degree of authority. I have been connected with the Vestry from its birth: I have

seen generations of vestrymen come and go ; I have been intimately associated with vestrymen of widely different social positions ; I have known that a varying proportion of them consist of the landlords of the kind of property to which the sanitary laws chiefly relate, that many of these have become vestrymen with the main object of defending the interests of their class (and why should they not ?), and that often they have influenced the decision of the Sanitary Committee, and even of the Vestry itself, in respect of sanitary questions. But I have never known a case in which the Vestry, or even the Sanitary Committee, has interfered to prevent the strict application of the sanitary laws in respect of any one of its own members. Nor do I ever recollect that any sanitary proceedings which I had urged as being necessary have not been sanctioned by the Vestry. As regards the sufficiency of the sanitary work done during these many years I dare not speak quite so positively, for I have had a large share in what has been done, and I am conscious (as every man must be conscious who has had large experience of such work) how often our efforts fail to achieve the result at which we aim, and how often our most successful efforts fail to secure more than mere temporary benefit. I think it

right, however, to recall to recollection that systematic house-to-house inspection was commenced in Camberwell immediately on the organisation of the sanitary department at the beginning of 1856, and that it has been maintained without intermission ever since ; that during that time 82 miles of sewers have been made, more than 28,000 houses have been drained, and probably more than 10,000 cesspools abolished. For a statistical record of the more important works done through the direct agency of the sanitary department I must refer to the table prepared jointly by the Surveyor and myself. It will be seen from that that our sanitary works have covered a large field ; and that, amongst other matters, the disinfection of houses and of bedding after infectious disease, the application of Torren's Act, and the regulation of houses let in lodgings have formed no unimportant part of the duties of the Inspectors. And, indeed I do not hesitate to assert that, notwithstanding that here and there there may seem to have been neglect, that in some instances the carrying out of sanitary requirements may not have been effected so pertinaciously as might be, and that there are still many things in the parish that one would like to see otherwise than they are, an enormous amount of good work has been done,

and is doing, mainly by the Inspectors of Nuisances. I take this opportunity of saying that in my opinion no Vestry has been better served than the Vestry of Camberwell has been served by the four men who are now Inspectors; they do their duties without favour, and yet without exciting undue opposition; and by the influence they have acquired outside the Vestry secure the efficient performance of much sanitary work of which a dry numerical summary can give no notion, and of much which cannot be tabulated.

Before concluding, there are two points on which I should like to make a few remarks. One relates to improvements which might be made in the Sanitary Acts, the other relates to improvements which might be effected in the sanitary administration of the parish.

However free from faults the Sanitary Acts might be made, I have no doubt that defects would still be found in them, and that means of evading them would be discovered and excuses made for not putting some of the more important enactments into force. On the other hand, I am sure that, notwithstanding all their imperfections, vast good may be accomplished by their aid, especially when those who administer them show tact and knowledge in

dealing with offenders. But I have no doubt the Sanitary Acts admit of much improvement, and I have already indicated some improvements which I think might be made, not only with great advantage, but without much difficulty. I proceed to point out the chief of those to which I now refer. One difficulty often experienced is in respect of the rapid abatement of dangerous nuisances. At the present time an order is given for abatement within a limited period, at the end of which an appeal is made to the magistrate, who probably allows some additional time and adjourns the case. Then if the work be not commenced he probably imposes a penalty; if it be in progress probably again adjourns the case. Thus—and by the aid of various manœuvres which it would take too long to particularise—nuisances which should be abated in a day or two are often allowed to continue in uninterrupted operation for two or three weeks or more. Now, if in administering the Nuisances Removal Acts Vestries could themselves impose penalties in cases of non-compliance with their orders, as they can do in regard to the provision of water-closets and dust-bins, &c., and as they are empowered to do in respect of defaults in houses let in lodgings, it is obvious that they would be much better able than they are now

to cope effectually with the nuisances which are constantly arising. In the next place, the power of framing regulations for houses let in lodgings ought to be vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, and their bye-laws should be compulsory throughout the whole of the metropolis. In the third place, Torren's Acts should be amended, and if not restored to their original simplicity, should at any rate be so modified as (with the object of making real local improvements) to give Vestries powers of compulsory purchase. Fourthly, I should like the expressions "a nuisance or injurious to health," and "in a state dangerous to health so as to be unfit for human habitation," as applied to houses in the Sanitary Acts, and on the basis of which proceedings have to be taken against them, replaced by something more definite, such for example, as "a nuisance or unfit for human habitation by reason of filthiness, disrepair, faulty ventilation, bad drainage, structural defects, or recurrence of disease," And, lastly, I think express power should be given to order for any house that the purest available water should be supplied for drinking purposes

The last subject of consideration is a domestic one. Can we improve the sanitary administration of the parish? There are, no doubt, some matters

of detail which have been fitfully under the consideration of the Sewers and Sanitary Committee for some many months past that need to be dealt with, and one or two other matters which change of circumstances make it important to reconsider. There is one subject, however, to which I feel it my duty to call special attention. It is probably well known that I have long advocated the appointment of a larger number of Inspectors than are at present employed. We began with two when the parish comprised between fifty and sixty thousand inhabitants, and we continued to employ two only until the time of the cholera epidemic of 1866. Then two additional Inspectors were appointed for temporary purposes; but I am glad to say that their services were continued. And from that time to the present (with merely temporary exceptions) we have never had less than four Inspectors. But in my annual report for the year 1866 I pointed out that in my opinion a still larger number of Inspectors would before long be required. I venture to quote what I then wrote on this subject:—

“It will be seen, I think, from all that has just been stated, that the Inspectors have not been idle, that the systematic house-to-house inspections have been continuous and beneficial in a high degree to

he parish, but that the actual inspections form only a very small portion of the duties which these officers have to perform, and that if they be compared with the number of houses in the parish, to inspect the parish thoroughly would, at the rate at which inspection has been going on, require a period of several years. But it should be explained that systematic inspections are for the most part limited to the poorer houses and poorer localities of the parish, and to those houses, of whatever class they may be, which lie along the lines of newly constructed sewers, and that much of the worst property has really been inspected pretty frequently. There is no doubt, however, that a staff of two Inspectors was quite inadequate to keep a constant supervision over the whole of the poorer parts of the parish, even at the time of their first appointment, when the parish contained not more probably than 11,500 houses, and that as the parish has gradually been growing, until at the end of last year it contained over 16,000 houses, such a staff has become more and more unequal to the task which it is evident that many persons supposed it was their duty to perform. As population grows, and as new and increased powers in reference to sanitary matters are conferred upon the Vestry, it is

evident that to maintain efficiency a commensurate increase in the sanitary staff must be made. The appointment of two additional Inspectors last year, whose services will, I hope, be permanently retained, was therefore a most important and beneficial step. I suspect, however, that before long it will be found advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to appoint such an officer for each separate ward of the parish. I may here point out one or two disadvantages under which our Inspectors in common with those of some other districts, labour: these are, in the first place, the very great superficial extent of the parish, which makes it a considerable part of a day's labour to get from one extremity of it to the other; in the second place, the fact that the police courts are not only not within our parish, but at a considerable distance from it—an arrangement which necessarily leads to a very considerable sacrifice of the Inspectors' time."

When this report was written the estimated number of houses in the parish was 16,000, it is now more than 32,000. Moreover, since that time many fresh duties have been imposed upon the Inspectors, more especially the carrying out of the Drug and Food Act, the inspection of houses let in lodgings, and the supervision of the disinfection of houses

and bedding in connection with infectious diseases. Under these circumstances, I am compelled to say that, in my opinion, the time has come when in order to secure effective performance of sanitary duties a considerable addition should be made to the sanitary staff. In connection with this subject there is one other consideration on which I feel it my duty to remark. There are no duties performed by any Vestry official which requires more good temper, more firmness, more tact, more skill, and more thorough honesty for their efficient discharge than do those performed by Inspectors of Nuisances. They have large powers which they might easily abuse; they are exposed to many temptations; the character of the Vestry, indeed, is largely involved in the mode in which they discharge their multifarious functions. It is important, therefore, to have as Inspectors exceptionally good and trustworthy men, and to pay them liberally.

J. S. BRISTOWE, M.D., F.R.S.,
Medical Officer of Health.

January 29th, 1884.

NOTE.—I think it right to add here that the Superintendent of Dust Removal is also a Sanitary Inspector; and that two extra men are generally employed for the purposes of disinfection,

and bedding in connection with infectious diseases. Under these circumstances, I am compelled to say that, in my opinion, the time has come when in order to secure effective performance of sanitary duties a considerable addition should be made to the sanitary staff. In connection with this subject there is one other consideration on which I feel it worthy to remark. There are no duties performed by any Vestry official which require more good temper, more firmness, more tact, more skill, and more thorough honesty for their efficient discharge than do those performed by Inspectors of Nuisances. They have large powers which they might easily abuse; they are exposed to many temptations; the character of the Vestry, indeed, is largely involved in the mode in which they discharge their multifarious functions. It is important, therefore, to have, as Inspectors exceptionally good and trustworthy men, and to pay them liberally.

J. S. BRISTOWE, M.D., F.R.S.

Medical Officer of Health

January 20th, 1881.

I enclose herewith a copy of the report of the Committee of the Sanitary Department, and I beg to say that the same is prepared for the purpose of information.

MEMORANDUM ON CHOLERA, BY JOHN S. BRIS-
TOWE, M.D., F.R.S., MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR CAMBERWELL.

Epidemic or Asiatic Cholera has been known in India for centuries, and probably from time immemorial. It is seldom entirely absent there, but at irregular intervals breaks out into wide-spread epidemics. The first Indian outbreak, that specially interests us, is that which, originating in the delta of the Ganges in the year 1817, soon ravaged the greater part of Hindostan, and during the next ten or twelve years spread over nearly the whole of Asia, including the Burmese Empire, China, Tartary, and Persia. In 1829 it commenced its progress through Tartary and Persia into Europe, and in that year reached Orenburg. It then became temporarily arrested, but subsequently took a fresh start; and still travelling slowly westwards it appeared in the spring of 1831 in European Russia and Poland, and in October invaded Hamburg, Berlin and Vienna. In the same month cases

were imported into Sunderland, and the disease remained endemic in this country for fourteen months. Having thus reached the north-western angle of Europe, the epidemic divided into two branches, one of which crossed the Atlantic and appeared in Quebec in 1832, thence diffusing itself over the North American continent; the other turned southwards, attacking successively France, Spain, Italy, and the Northern coast of Africa. The disease did not finally leave Europe until the year 1837. Since the epidemic of 1817, numerous other epidemics have occurred in India, and several times the disease has slowly spread thence to Europe and to this country: not, however, always taking the same route as on the first occasion.

The first British epidemic was that above referred to, of 1831-32, the second occurred in 1848-49, the third in 1853-54, and the last in 1865-66. On each of these occasions the disease was distinctly imported into this country by passengers or sailors coming direct from infected places, and its general prevalence was always preceded by local outbreaks in the seaport towns to which such infected visitors were admitted. The general history of these epidemics, so far at least as relates to England, has been that isolated outbreaks

occurred in the Autumn of the first year, that the disease died out with the approach of winter, and reappeared with comparative virulence in the later Spring, Summer or early Autumn of the second year, lasting for some two or three months and then disappearing altogether. It might seem from this that its prevalence was largely determined by season; and indeed there is strong evidence to show that on the whole high temperature is favourable, and cold inimical, to its spread. Yet, on the other hand, the disease has prevailed with the greatest severity in Moscow, Sweden and other northern regions in the depth of winter.

To what cause or causes is Epidemic Cholera due? This is a question which has been the subject of innumerable discussions and investigations during the last fifty years. The horror which the disease occasions, the slowness yet certainty of its onward march, its sudden and capricious outbreaks, and its equally sudden subsidence and then total disappearance, all conspire to invest it with an atmosphere of mystery. Like influenza it is the very type of an epidemic disease, and therefore, like epidemic diseases generally, has been largely held to be due to some atmospheric or telluric condition, some peculiar "epidemic constitution,"

which, diffusing itself from country to country, gives to the prevailing maladies a Choleraic character, and produces, where local circumstances are favourable, an outbreak of the fully developed disease. In favour of the dependence of Cholera on some miasm or epidemic constitution was the striking fact, that although Cholera afflicted large numbers of persons within a short time, there was little evidence of its communicability by direct contagion. It was noticed, and has been constantly observed, that nurses and medical attendants seldom, if ever, take the disease from patients under their charge, and that the introduction of Cholera patients into a general hospital is by no means necessarily followed by the communication of the disease to other patients.

Nevertheless, it has always happened that the spread of Cholera epidemics has followed lines of traffic, showing that human intercourse, not winds, has been instrumental in its propagation. In every invasion of this country, the disease has first been distinctly imported into our seaport towns by the arrival thither of infected persons from infected localities, and has thence been carried by like means to other localities in relation with them by railways or other lines of traffic, and has thus gradually

become distributed throughout the country, not generally, but by local outbreaks. The fact that Cholera, though obviously not directly contagious, or at all events not directly contagious in a high degree, yet had some mysterious relation with the movements of mankind, and never broke out in any isolated country or town without having been distinctly imported into it by human agency, was manifestly opposed to the theory of its causation which has been referred to, and which had generally prevailed. Dr. Snow, now some years since, first shrewdly suspected that the Cholera contagium or poison was contained in the Cholera evacuations, and that the disease was propagated by the entrance of minute quantities of such evacutions, for the most part through the medium of contaminated water, into the alimentary canal. And numerous subsequent investigations, some of the most remarkable being conducted by himself, have entirely confirmed the correctness of his prevision. The matter is so important that I may quote a few of the best established and most striking cases.

The Cholera epidemic of 1849 was specially severe in the South of London, which was supplied with drinking water mainly from surface wells and by two water companies, the Southwark and Vauxhall,

and the Lambeth, which derived their water from the Thames—the one in the neighbourhood of Hungerford Bridge, the other in that of Battersea Fields—and supplied it in a very imperfectly filtered condition. At that time all the sewers of London discharged themselves into the Thames, the water of which was consequently very foul. The Cholera epidemic of 1854 also was very severe in South London. But between 1849 and 1854, the Lambeth Company had removed its intake from Hungerford Bridge to Thames Ditton, and consequently furnished an infinitely purer water than it had done in 1849; the other company continued to draw its water from the neighbourhood of Battersea Fields. At this time the two companies were acting in rivalry, so that in many streets their mains ran side by side, and houses, under the same sanitary conditions in other respects, received a different water supply. A careful investigation of the distribution of Cholera in South London in this year, conducted mainly by Dr. Snow, but with the assistance of the Registrar General gave the following results:—

	Population in 1851	Cholera deaths in 14 weeks.	Cholera deaths per 10,000
In houses supplied by the Southwark Company	266,516	4,093	153
In houses supplied by the Lambeth Company	173,748	461	26

The facts were even more remarkable when examined in detail, inasmuch as in streets and localities in which both companies supplied, the disease singled out the houses furnished by the Southwark Company.

During the same epidemic, a remarkable outbreak occurred within a limited area, in the neighbourhood of Golden Square, the facts of which were also examined into by Dr. Snow. There had been a few cases in the neighbourhood during the month of August, including altogether up to the 30th, nine deaths. On the 30th, at least eight cases which ultimately proved fatal occurred; on the 31st, 56; on September 1st, 143; on the 2nd, 116; on the 3rd, 54; and then daily until the 9th, 46, 36, 30, 28, 12, 11; after which the disease rapidly disappeared. No less than 616 persons were ascertained to have been attacked fatally with Cholera within this area, between August 19th, and September 30th, of whom at least 415 contracted this disease between August 31st, and September 4th inclusive. It would take too much time to go fully into details; suffice it to say, that Dr. Snow's investigations proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, that this sudden and evanescent outbreak was distinctly due to the sewage-contaminated water of the Broad Street pump,

occupying the centre of the affected area, the water of which was held in great repute, and was largely drunk by those who lived in its neighbourhood.

Again, the epidemic of 1866 was remarkable in the fact that it was almost limited to a circumscribed area in the East of London, including Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St. George's Stepney, Mile End and Poplar, together with the suburban districts of Stratford and West Ham. The enquiries of Mr. Radcliffe, conducted under the directions of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, demonstrated with almost mathematical precision that the localisation of the epidemic was almost entirely due to the distribution to these districts of impure and unfiltered water by the East London Water Company.

It must be assumed therefore, as a fact, that the Choleraic poison, at all events in a large number of cases, is conveyed through the medium of foul drinking water, and necessarily therefore, by means of all articles of food or drink, to which such water is added. But it still remains to ask, "how does the poison reach the water; whence does it come; and what is it? It would naturally be supposed that the Choleraic poison is contained in the Cholera stools; and indeed there is plenty of

evidence to show that the drinking of water directly contaminated with small quantities of "rice water" evacuations has induced Cholera; and, as regards the local outbreaks above adverted to, it is certain that the incriminated waters were contaminated with sewage, and that there was at least the probability that that sewage contained the evacuations of Cholera patients. But on the other hand there is good reason to believe that the freshly passed stools are not specifically noxious. Much however of what seems mysterious in reference to these matters appears to be explained by the important experimental enquiries first conducted by Professor Thiersch, and since repeated by Dr. Sanderson in this country. The experiments which yielded the most striking results were those performed on mice. It was ascertained by these gentlemen that when, under certain conditions, mice were fed with Cholera evacuations, they were attacked with symptoms which proved rapidly fatal, and that both symptoms and post-mortem appearances had a very close resemblance to those of human Cholera. The chief points of likeness consisted in the rapidity and intensity of the disease; in a remarkable lowering of the temperature (sometimes as much as 20 degrees); in the accumulation in the intestines of

thin fluid, containing lowly vegetable organisms, and shed epithelial cells ; and in the discharge of loose stools from the bowel. The method adopted by Dr. Sanderson to infect the mice, was to soak pieces of filter paper in fresh Cholera evacuations, or in the contents of the bowels of patients dead of cholera, to dry them, to ascertain by weighing the quantity of solid matter thus added to them, to cut them into pieces an inch square, to soak them in bacon fat, and then to administer them to the mice. The mice under these circumstances ate them greedily. The consequences were : that of the mice fed with paper prepared from evacuations which had not been allowed to stand more than twenty-four hours, or on the first day after passing, 11 per cent. were affected ; that of those fed with paper prepared on the second day, 36 per cent. ; that of those fed with paper prepared on the third day, every one ; that of those fed with paper prepared on the fourth day, 71 per cent. ; and that of those fed with paper prepared on the fifth day, 40 per cent. Paper prepared subsequently had no effect. These experiments shew : that the Cholera evacuations have little or no intensity of action when perfectly fresh ; that their virulence increases up to the third day, diminishing during the fourth and

ftth days : and that they lose all specific properties after that date.

The application of the above results in explanation of the phenomena connected with the causation of Cholera is obvious. And it is fair to conclude from them, and from the other facts which have been adduced : that the specific poison of Cholera is furnished by the discharges (vomit and fæces) from the alimentary canal ; that these are not operative when completely fresh, but acquires virulent infective properties in the course of the following two, three, four or five days, and subsequently lose them ; that the poison of the disease is taken up by, or acts upon, the mucous membrane of the bowels, which it reaches through the mouth ; and that while, undoubtedly, it may be conveyed to the mouth under cleanly circumstances from saturated bed-clothes, and direct contamination of culinary utensils, food or fingers, larger outbreaks of the disease are due to the infection of drinking-water (well, pond or river) with Cholera poison derived from cesspools, sewers or other such sources.

There can be little doubt, from the fact of its active powers of multiplication, that the Cholera poison is an organized contagium : that one phase of its normal active existence is passed externally

to the body: but that that phase is commonly of short duration, and probably readily arrested or rendered innocuous by cold or other agencies.

Having placed before you a resumé of our present knowledge of the nature and causation of Cholera, and explained what was formerly mysterious about it, you will be able to understand the few remarks I propose to add with respect to two or three questions of immediate interest.

1st. What are the prospects of the invasion of this country by Cholera? The epidemics of 1831-32 and 1848-49, came to us from the north of Europe, and their advent was watched and foretold. The epidemic of 1853-54 may perhaps be regarded as exceptional, for the disease had never left Europe from the time of the previous epidemic. The epidemic of 1865-66 reached Europe *via* Egypt. It arrived in England however, not from Egypt directly, but through the continent of Europe. So far our former experience would lead one to believe that an epidemic of Cholera in this country is imminent. But, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that, for several years in the early part of the last decade, cholera prevailed in some parts of Europe and yet did not reach this country at all; and that on one occasion Cholera raged severely in

Arabia, not far from Egypt, and that then also we escaped. Our experience therefore in this matter is contradictory, and the only legitimate inference we can derive from it is that, while there is a distinct danger that the disease may be imported, there is a reasonable hope that we shall escape.

2nd. Supposing Cholera is introduced what course will it take? In this respect again our experience of the disease is limited; and we are not justified therefore in asserting that future epidemics shall take the same course as former epidemics. Hitherto (as I have already pointed out) whenever Cholera has appeared in this country, there have been a few local outbreaks in the latter part of the first year, the disease has died out in the winter, and in the following later spring, summer, or autumn, there has been a severe prevalence of the disease, lasting for about a couple of months. If the same course should be taken by the threatened epidemic, we may expect a few small outbreaks of the disease either in the autumn of this year or in that of next year, and in the following summer a more or less violent epidemic.

3rd. If Cholera should become epidemic in London to what extent will London suffer? My belief is that it will not be severe in London, that

it will occur only in small local outbreaks, and that Londoners generally have no serious cause for alarm. The history of the disease in this country, which I have given at some length, points strongly to this conclusion. It was to sewage-contaminated water that all our larger outbreaks were formerly due. And the water which is now supplied by our water companies is (as furnished to us by them) reasonably free from danger of sewage-contamination. Indeed, excepting the outbreak of Cholera in the East of London during the epidemic of 1866, I know of no dissemination of disease by means of our water companies since their intake has been removed from the Thames in London.

Of course, in the case of a disease like Cholera, of which our practical experience is very small, conditions may be present or may arise to falsify all our preconceived opinions; and after all the epidemic may become both general and severe. I repeat, however, that all our present knowledge and present experience points to the opposite conclusion.

Let me add, in conclusion, without at present going into minute details: that pure water, well filtered and carefully guarded from fæcal contamination, thorough domestic cleanliness, and where

Cholera is present the immediate disinfection by carbolic acid or Condy's fluid of all evacuations and contaminated articles, are conditions of the utmost importance in preventing the spread of the disease ; that there is no reason whatever to believe that indulgence in fruit has any influence whatever in causing or adding to the virulence of Cholera ; and that it must not be assumed that the ordinary summer and autumnal diarrhœa which always causes a heavy mortality during July and August, (and violent cases of which are often termed Choleraic diarrhœa or Cholera) has any relation at all to the disease now prevailing in Egypt.

J. S. BRISTOWE, M.D., F.R.S.,
Medical Officer of Health.

July 18, 1883.

Since writing the above I have thought that it might be of interest at the present time to reproduce some of the more important facts with respect to the Cholera epidemic of 1865-66, as they are given in my reports for those two years.

In the report for 1865, published early in 1866, I find the following reference to Cholera :—

“ Cholera, again, which had been imported into Europe by pilgrims from the East, raged more or less over the whole basin of the Mediterranean, and subsequently penetrated into the interior of France, and of some other continental nations, and in the autumn invaded Southampton, and appeared also in the neighbourhood of Epping.” * * * *

“ We had much more reason to fear an invasion of Cholera, although from the unusual route the disease took throughout Europe, or perhaps rather from its uncertain course, there seemed some ground for hoping we might escape it. The appearance, however, of the disease in an unquestionable form, during the autumn, both in Southampton and at Epping, proved that the poison of the disease had found its way into this country, and made it exceedingly probable that there would be an epidemic outbreak in the autumn of the present year.”

From my special report on Cholera for the year 1866 I extract the following statements:—

“ Early in the year 1866, it ” (Cholera, which had died out during the winter) “ was

again introduced into England. It was brought by emigrants (en route from Germany to America) into Liverpool, and by shipping into Southampton, Llanelly, and other sea-port towns.” * * * * *

“In the week ending July 7th, 14 deaths from Cholera and Choleraic diarrhœa were reported” (in London) “but that number was scarcely ominous. In the corresponding week of the previons year 12 Choleraic deaths had been registered. From this week however to that ending August 4th, Cholera increased with frightful rapidity; the deaths from Cholera in the five weeks embraced within this period being successively 14, 32, 346, 904, and 1,053. The epidemic had then attained its height; and during the next five weeks it diminished almost as remarkably as it had previously increased: the weekly deaths from it being consecutively 781, 455, 265, 198, and 157. During the next seven weeks (including the last three weeks in September and the four weeks of October), the mortality from Cholera presented but little weekly variation, the deaths for each successive week being respectively 182, 150, 177, 182, 207, 144, and 112. In the course of

November the epidemic practically left us; during the four weeks terminating within this month the deaths fell from 73 to 67, from 67 to 32, and from 32 to 8. A few Cholera deaths were still registered throughout Dec."

"Altogether 5,563 persons died of Cholera in London from the commencement of June until the end of December. During the same period 2,861 persons were cut off by diarrhœa.

"The late epidemic pressed with very different degrees of severity on the different parts of the metropolis. Indeed, it can only be said to have been really severe in the Eastern districts. In these it originated as an epidemic disease, and it attained in them gigantic proportions, while there was still but little of it elsewhere in London; of the total number of Cholera deaths given above, no less than 3,925 occurred in this section of the metropolis. Indeed had it not been for the remarkable outburst of the disease in these districts, lasting with intensity for a period of five or six weeks, the weekly mortality in London from Cholera would scarcely in any week of the epidemic have exceeded 200, and would in most weeks have been considerably less."

“ The deaths from Cholera and from Diarrhœa, from the beginning of June until the end of December, in the several groups of districts into which London is divided, were as follows :—

			Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Total
West	(with a population estimated at 511,258)	187	404	591	
North	(„ „ „ 686,021)	413	579	992	
Central	(„ „ „ 359,219)	328	390	718	
East	(„ „ „ 607,945)	3,925	861	4,786	
South	(„ „ „ 873,548)	710	627	1,337	

“ The Cholera death-rate for South London would have been considerably less had the Greenwich district (including Greenwich, Deptford and Woolwich) been excluded from computation; for in this district no less than 282 deaths from Cholera occurred, leaving for the rest of the Southern districts a total Cholera mortality of 428 only.”

“ The deaths from epidemic Cholera in Camberwell were only 46; of which 11 occurred in the Camberwell sub-district, 15 in that of St. George's, and 20 in that of Peckham. Dulwich escaped. There were also 54 fatal cases of diarrhœa.

“ The first fatal case of Cholera in the parish of Camberwell occurred on the 13th July,

at 60, Waterloo Street. This was in the week ending Saturday, July 14th, when the Cholera-deaths in London amounted to 32. In the next week (that ending July 21st) 7 deaths were ascribed to Cholera in Camberwell. This was the week in which the Cholera mortality in London amounted to 346. In the week ending July 28th the deaths from Cholera in Camberwell were 5 in number. During the same week there were 904 Cholera-deaths registered in the whole of London. In the next week, during which Cholera attained its height in London, there were only 3 deaths from this disease in our parish; and in the next three weeks severally one only. In the week ending Sept. 1st, there were 5 deaths from Cholera; in that ending Sept. 8th, 4; in that ending Sept. 15th, 4; in that ending Sept. 29th, 2; in that ending Oct. 6th, 3; in that ending Oct. 13th, 1; in that ending Nov. 3rd, 1; in that ending Nov. 10th, 2; and in that ending Nov. 17th, 1.

J. S. BRISTOWE.

July 24th, 1883.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE INFECTION OF CHOLERA.

MEMORANDUM ISSUED BY THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1. As there are outbreaks of Cholera at several places in Egypt, and it may perhaps extend to places which are in frequent and rapid communication with England, it is possible that cases of the disease may before long be brought into the ports of this country.

2. The Order of the Local Government Board, of July 12, 1883, renews the special powers conferred by the Board's Order of July 17, 1873, upon the sanitary authorities of the sea coast, to enable them to deal with any cases of Cholera brought into port, so as to prevent as far as possible the spread of the disease into the country. But as cases of choleraic infection have widely different degrees of severity, it is possible that some such cases, slightly affected, will, notwithstanding the vigilance of local Authorities, be landed without particular notice in English sea-board towns, whence then they may advance to other, and perhaps inland, places.

3. Former experience of Cholera in England justifies a belief that the presence of imported cases of the disease at various spots in the country will not be capable of causing much injury to the population, if the places receiving the infection have had the advantage of proper sanitary administration; and, in order that all local populations may make their self-defence as effective as they can, it will be well for them to have regard to the present state of knowledge concerning the mode in which epidemics of Cholera (at least in this country) are produced.

4. Cholera in England shows itself so little contagious, in the sense in which small-pox and scarlatina are commonly called contagious, that, if reasonable care be taken where it is present, there is almost no risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But Cholera has a certain peculiar infectiveness of its own, which, *where local conditions assist*, can operate with terrible force, and at considerable distances from the sick. It is characteristic of Cholera (and as much so of the slight cases where diarrhoea is the only symptom as of the disease in its more developed and alarming forms) that *all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective*. Probably, under

ordinary circumstances, the patient has no power of infecting other persons except by means of these discharges; nor any power of infecting even by them except in so far as particles of them are enabled to taint the food, water, or air, which people consume. Thus, when a case of Cholera is imported into any place, the disease is not likely to spread, unless in proportion as it finds, locally open to it, certain facilities for spreading by *indirect infection*.

5. In order rightly to appreciate what these facilities must be, the following considerations have to be borne in mind:—*first*, that any choleraic discharge, cast without previous thorough disinfection into any cesspool or drain, or other depository or conduit of filth, infects the excremental matters with which it there mingles, and probably, more or less, the effluvia which those matters evolve; *secondly*, that the infective power of choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, towels and like things, have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not thoroughly disinfected, as capable of spreading the disease in places to which they are sent (for washing or other purposes) as, in like circumstances, the patient himself would be; *thirdly*, that if, by leakage or soakage from cesspools

or drains, or through reckless casting out of slops and washwater, any taint (however small) of the infective material gets access to wells or other sources of drinking-water, it imparts to enormous volumes of water the power of propagating the disease. When due regard is had to these possibilities of indirect infection, there will be no difficulty in understanding that even a single case of Cholera, perhaps of the slightest degree, and perhaps quite unsuspected in its neighbourhood, may, *if local circumstances co-operate*, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of population.

6. The dangers which have to be guarded against as favouring the spread of Cholera-infection are particularly two. First, and above all, there is the danger of WATER-SUPPLIES which are in any (even the slightest) degree tainted by house refuse or other like kinds of filth; as where there is out-flow, leakage or filtration, from sewers, house-drains, privies, cesspools, foul ditches or the like, into springs, streams, wells or reservoirs, from which the supply of water is drawn, or into the soil in which the wells are situate; a danger which may exist on a small scale (but perhaps often repeated in the same district), at the pump or dip-well of a private house, or, on a large or even vast scale, in the

source of public water-works. And secondly, there is the danger of breathing AIR which is foul with effluvia from the same sorts of impurity.

7. Information as to the high degree in which those two dangers affect the public health in ordinary times, and as to the special importance which attaches to them at times when any diarrhœal infection is likely to be introduced, has now for so many years been before the public, that the improved systems of refuse removal and water-supply by which those dangers are permanently obviated for large populations, and also the minor structural improvements by which separate households are secured against them, ought long ago to have come into universal use.

So far, however, as this wiser course has not been adopted in any Sanitary District, security must, as far as practicable, be sought in measures of a temporary and palliative kind.

(a.) Immediate and searching examination of sources of water supply should be made in all cases where the source is in any degree open to the suspicion of impurity: and the water both from private and public sources should be examined. Where pollution is discovered, everything practicable should be done to prevent the pollution from

continuing, or, if this object cannot be attained, to prevent the water from being drunk. Cisterns should be cleaned, and any connexions of waste-pipes with drains should be severed.

(*b.*) Simultaneously, there should be immediate thorough removal of every sort of house-refuse and other filth which has accumulated in neglected places; future accumulations of the same sort should be prevented; attention should be given to all defects of house drains and sinks through which offensive smells are let into houses; thorough washing and lime washing of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied, should be practised again and again.

8. It may fairly be believed that, in considerable parts of the country, conditions favourable to the spread of Cholera are now less abundant than at any former time; and in this connexion, the gratifying fact deserves to be recorded that during recent years enteric fever, the disease which in its methods of extension bears the nearest resemblance to Cholera, has continuously and notably declined in England. But it is certain that in many places such conditions are present as would, if Cholera were introduced, assist in the spread of that disease. It is to be hoped that in all these cases, the local sanitary

authorities will *at once* do everything that can be done to put their districts into a wholesome state. Measures of cleanliness, taken beforehand, are of far more importance for the protection of a district against Cholera than removal or disinfection of filth after the disease has actually made its appearance.

9. It is important for the public very distinctly to remember that pains taken and costs incurred for the purposes to which this Memorandum refers cannot in any event be regarded as wasted. The local conditions which would enable Cholera, if imported, to spread its infection in this country, are conditions which day by day, in the absence of Cholera, create and spread other diseases: diseases, which, as being never absent from the country, are in the long run, far more destructive than Cholera; and the sanitary improvements which would justify a sense of security against any apprehended importation of Cholera would, to their extent, though Cholera should never re-appear in England, give amply remunerative results in the prevention of those other diseases.

GEORGE BUCHANAN,

Medical Officer of the Board.

Local Government Board,

July 13, 1883.

MORTUARY.

The Vestry, having, after much consideration, decided that a Mortuary should be erected in the Parish, a Special Committee was appointed for that purpose who very carefully viewed similar buildings erected by other Vestries and District Boards. By their direction, plans, with alternative designs, were prepared by your Surveyor for a Mortuary to be placed in the disused Burial Ground of Saint George, next the canal, and the Vicar (the Rev. S. Smith) having consented to recommend the appropriation of a portion of the site, the Vestry adopted the design. The estimated cost was about £600, and the necessary petition to the Bishop for a faculty, has been prepared and lodged by the Solicitors of the Vestry, and on the approval of such site, &c., the building will then be proceeded with.

1883-84.

ANALYST'S REPORTS.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

June 20th, 1883.

To the Vestry of St. Giles Camberwell.

GENTLEMEN,

During the past quarter I have analysed 25 *Milks*, no fewer than ten of which were adulterated with, respectively, 10, 21, 10, 7, 9, 18, 15, 7, 10, and 14, per cent. of water. For so large a parish, this number of milks seems very small, when we consider the importance of milk as an article of food. In two cases I have found 18 and 14 grains of carbonate of soda in the milk, the object of which is to prevent the souring. In several other cases the milks have been admixed with some five per cent. of water.

Of four *Butters* analysed none were adulterated ; as they were all well within the margin as regards density, melting point, and per centage of fatty acids. A sample of *Dripping* was also of good quality.

Of four varieties of *Arrowroot* and of two *Flours* it may be said that they were distinctly of the nature and quality demanded. Five *Breads* have also been analysed, one of which was most suggestive of alum, but the weight of the bread was too small to undertake the analysis in duplicate. A further sample was, I believe, taken later on ; if so, it contained no alum. At the present day some base imitations of genuine baking-powders are made, in which alum is made no take the place of tartaric acid. For this reason it may be advisable to analyse a larger number of breads.

A sample of *Tea*, and two samples respectively of *Coffee* and of *Chicory*, were decidedly good.

A *Brown Sugar* was of excellent quality.

Of two *Cacaos* one was thoroughly genuine, and the other as thorough a mixture. No. 25 was of a very fine, full-brown color, of powerful pleasant

aroma, and strong, agreeable taste of the nut. In No. 56 sugar is the predominant feature, amounting to as much as 45 per cent. The actual cacao may amount to 25 per cent. Arrowroot is largely admixed, and so it makes up into a thick paste with hot water, which may be admired by those who do not know the pleasant taste and nutritious character of the genuine article. As this cacao was sold as a mixture, nothing more need be said than that is advisable to learn to mix for oneself. But I have no hesitation in saying that it is a mistake to suppose these admixtures cheap.

A sample of *Pickled Walnuts* was good. But the same remark could not be made of a *Sweet-meat*. These were round like marbles, varying in color, so much so that each would really require a separate analysis. The brown ones were colored with no less than 1.34 per cent. of oxide of iron or ochre. There was no injurious metallic or other contamination; they were simply nasty, and I should hope would not commend themselves to Children.

Only one drug has been analysed—a *Cod-liver Oil*, of good quality.

The rest of the samples consisted of fermented liquors. Both the *Whiskey* and the *Brandy* were well up to the standard of alcohol. A sample of stout, No. 50, was of excellent quality, and very strong alcoholically. It contained 13 per cent. of proof spirit, and shows the need of caution in apportioning the quantity we should drink. A sample of *Ale* was on the border of excess as to salt, and was very inferior in nutriment. Yet another *Ale* was well within the allowed margin of salt, and was of fair quality.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to remark that the number of analyses is again in excess, and I trust I may have a smaller number in the coming quarter.

The certificates are all in the hands of our Inspectors.

In the above Report, the following Articles of Food, &c., were analysed :—

Coffee.	Chicory.	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Milks.	Breads.	Dripping.	Butters.	Spirits.	Tea.	Drugs.	Beer.	Arrowroot.	Flour.	Pickles.	Sweets.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
2	2	1	2	25	5	1	4	2	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	18	39

Total for the Quarter—57 Samples.

MICHAELMAS, 1883.

It was suggested by myself that the number of Milk Analyses made during the quarter, usually thirty, was very small for so large a parish. In consequence, the Vestry instructed the Sanitary Committee to increase the number, and this has been done.

Fifty-two *Milks* have been examined, and the conclusions have justified the recommendation. Two of the Milks were sold as skim-milks; one was genuine, the other contained Thirty per cent of added water.

Of the rest, seventeen were adulterated with respectively, 12, 9, 7, 10, 6, 6, 15, 20, 10, 10, 7, 10, 15, 20, 6, 14, and 30 per cent.

Nor does this represent the whole of the adulteration, as at least five more lay on the borderland of prosecution and non-prosecution.

Of four *Breads*, and three *Butters*, it may be said that they were genuine.

A sample of mixed *Sweets*, was good of its kind, and *Toffy*, which belong to the same category was

fair, although it was made from a sugar containing the chlorides of potassium and sodium. It is from such sugar, generally beet-root sugar, that beers so obtain often excess of these salts.

Four samples of *Ginger Ale* have been analyzed. They may be said to be free from alcohol, and form a pleasant effervescing drink, flavoured quite as often with cloves as with ginger. They vary much as to sweetness, but are otherwise unobjectionable.

Of *Spirits* only one sample has been taken. A specimen of *Gin* was of much higher standard, speaking alcoholically, than required by the Act. It contained 75 instead of 65 per cent of proof-spirit. Certainly, in the interests of temperance, I do not regard this as an advantage, any more than the sale of a highly diluted spirit. The latter is not satisfying, and is sure to be followed by a second dose. The former is injurious.

Of *Ales* and *Porters*, I have examined eight samples. The ales are largely within the margin of the allowed quantity of salt, and shew that the sugars, were employed as a source of alcohol, are of very pure quality. The same remark applies to the *Porters* with one exception. No. 112 is very extra-

ordinary in this respect, and I should wish not only that a further sample of Porter and Ale should be at once taken, but that the Publican and the Brewers should be informed of the result of this analysis. The actual amount of chloride of sodium or common salt per gallon in the Porter amounts to $46\frac{1}{5}$ grains by one analysis and to $45\frac{1}{2}$ grains by a second analysis. This quantity is below the average allowed. But then we have, by one analysis, 74 grains, and by a second analysis nearly 75 grains of chloride of potassium. And, in addition to this, we have further 74 grains of potash otherwise combined. These Salts must be derived almost entirely from the sugar used, and must exercise an aperient action. This analysis is really interesting as exhibiting the quantity of salts that may be taken in a dark colored liquid when their presence is disguised by a bitter and rendered palatable by the presence of the cooling spirit.

The Certificates are all in the hands of our Inspectors.

In the above Report, the following Articles of Food, &c., were Analysed :—

Ginger Ale.	Milks.	Breads.	Butters.	Spirits.	Beer.	Sweets.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
4	52	4	3	1	8	2	20	54

Total for the Quarter—74 Samples.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

During the past quarter eighty samples of food have been analysed.

Of 50 *Milks* analysed, fifteen were found to be sufficiently adulterated to come within the limits of prosecution. These were found to contain, respectively, of added water 8, 6, 9, 8, 16, 20, 6, 8, 10, 10, 6, 15, 8, 7, and 14 per cent.

One very interesting case was referred to Somerset House for reference. This milk, No. 114, had the following composition:—

Sp. gr. 1027. Cream 8 per cent.

Total solids	...	11.39	...	11.19
<hr/>				
Water	...	88.61	...	88.81
Fat	...	3.26	...	3.13
Solids, not fat		8.13	...	8.06
<hr/>				
		100.00	...	100.00
Ash	...	0.70		
Salt	...	0.10		

Rigidly interpreted, according to the standard of Public Analysts, this milk has 9 per cent of added water. I had given it as containing 6 per cent.

The milk which had been sampled on the 18th September, was referred to Somerset House on the 31st October, a period of six week having elapsed. The result was as follows:—

Total solids	...	...	9.87
<hr/>			
Water	...	...	90.13
Fat	...	...	3.17
Solids not fat	...	...	6.70
<hr/>			
			100.00

And the conclusion is, from a consideration of these results, and after making the addition for natural

loss arising from the decomposition of the milk through keeping, we are of opinion that the milk contains not less than 14 per cent of added water.

Now this milk, according to the Somerset House standard, contained 5 per cent. of added water, and affords further confirmation of what I have several times insisted upon in my reports, that it is almost guess-work to state by how much, *exactly*, a milk has deteriorated in keeping.

I explained the matter to the Magistrate, who listened most courteously, and I was well supported by your Vestry Clerk.

Besides the stated adulteration of milk, amounting to 30 per cent. of cases of prosecution, a number of others are only just inside the border. We have milks carefully and skilfully watered down to a gravity which proves how reliable are the analysis upon which the Society of Public Analysts has based its standard; but this leaves no margin for further watering.

Of eight *Butters* examined, only one was found to contain at least 80 per cent. of fat other than butter fat.

Of four *Breads*, only one was very suspicious as to the presence of alum. I was compelled to make a further analysis, and found an amount corresponding to $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains of ammonium alum per four pound loaf. Its presence may have been derived from a baking powder, and the quantity was within the allowed limits.

Two *Flours* were analysed, and both found to be good.

Two *Porters* and six *Ales* do not call for much notice. In two of them it would be difficult to account for the large amount of chlorides, except from the quality of the sugar employed; the other six were well within the allowed limits. In several, hops furnished the real bitter.

Samples of *Moist Sugar*, of *Loaf Sugar*, and of *Coffees* (2) were quite free from adulteration. The same may be said of a specimen of *Corned Beef*.

A tin of *Ox-tail Soup* shewed most careful and cleanly preparation, and although the metal tin was distinctly present, soup of such character can be thoroughly recommended.

In conclusion, I may mention that all the Certificates are in the hands of the Inspectors.

MARCH, 1884.

During the past quarter I have analysed fifty samples of *Milk*. Of these, sixteen were found adulterated with water to the extent, respectively, of 10, 12, 6, 21, 20, 6, 14, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 6, 20, 6 and 10 per cent. One was skimmed as well as watered. Another was watered, but contained 41 per cent of cream. In addition to these, eleven had been tampered with, but I was not able to give certificates as the amount of added water did not reach the standard you have fixed upon.

We have had two cases of very considerable scientific interest before the Lambeth Police Magistrates, which deserve to be placed upon record, as I have always maintained that we cannot, with any certainty, infer the condition of a fresh milk from a stale sample.

In the cases referred to Somerset House, one disputed milk was marked 181.

I had given the results of the analysis as follows:—

Sp. gr. 1030. Cream $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

		Next Day.	
Total solids	... 10.78	... 10.64	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Water	... 89.22	... 89.36	
Fat...	... 2.79	... 2.77	
Solids, not fat	7.99	7.87	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	100.00	100.00	
Ash	... 0.66		
Chlorides	0.13		

I had further stated that this milk had eight per cent of added water. The case was referred to Somerset House. After 5 weeks, the solids not fat had *only* diminished from 7.87 per cent to 7.83 per cent. ! and the result of the examination was thus given by the referees, "From a consideration of these results, and after making the addition for material loss arising from the decomposition of the milk through keeping, we are of opinion that the milk contains not less than four per cent. of added water."

Mr. Chance, the presiding Magistrate, allowed me to make some observations. I pointed out that this milk had only lost 0.04 per cent. of solids not fat. I stated there was no regularity in the loss arising from decomposition, and that the formula of

the referees was incorrect. If milk were quite fresh and only mixed with pure water, it underwent but little change in a cool place; bnt, if mixed with stale milk and impure water the degradation was very rapid. Dr. Voelcker had lately stated (and I quote him as an independent authority without siding with much that he had written upon milk) that no analyst was entitled to come to any definite conclusion as to the original composition of sour milk. This milk really contained eleven per cent. of added water, but for good reasons I had allowed a margin of three per cent.

After this explanation, his worship expressed his satisfaction and agreement with my statement.

The second case, No. 198, was also referred to Somerset House.

I had given a certificate as follows:—

Sp. gr. 1028. Cream 5 per cent.

Total solids	...	11.34	...	11.40
Water	...	88.66	...	88.60
Fat...	...	3.16	...	3.21
Solids, not fat		8.18	...	8.19
		100.00	...	100.00
Ash	...	0.65		
Chlorides		0.15		

This milk has 6 per cent of added water. And now for the report of the referees at Somerset House.

The sample of milk referred to in the annexed letter, and marked 198, was received here on the 1st January.

Water	89.64
Fat	3.15
Solids, not fat	7.21
	<hr/>
	100.00

“From a consideration of these results, and after making addition for the natural loss arising from the decomposition of the milk through keeping, we are of opinion that the milk contains not less than 10 per cent. of added water.”

I would make the further remark that this milk really contains 8 per cent. of added water according to the standard of Public Analysts. The degradation in this case, after a fortnight's keeping, amounts to 0.97 or nearly 1 per cent. ! If it had been as low as in the former case, heard on the same day, and calculated after a certain formula of the Referees, the milk would have been reported as genuine.

Of four *Butters*, one was adulterated with 75 per cent. of fat other than butter-fat.

Five *Breads* were distinctly of the nature and quality demanded.

Three *Drugs* have been analysed, all of excellent quality. They were samples of sulphate of quinine, iodide of potassium and bromide of potassium.

A specimen of *Pickles* (picallilli) concludes my list.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ALBERT J. BERNAYS.

The above Reports are submitted to the Vestry.

(Signed)

F. G. LEWIN,

*Chairman to the Sewers and Sanitary
Committee, 1883-84.*

H. BICKERSTAFF,

Vice-Chairman.

J. C. REYNOLDS,

Surveyor to the Vestry.

June, 1884.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CONTRACTS.

Name of Contractor.	Nature of Contract.	Terms.
Messrs. Beevers	Granite (Guernsey)	Lady-day, 1883 to Lady-day, 1884, as per Schedule
Mrs. Jordan	Flints	Ditto
Mr. Joseph S. Gabriel	Rag Stone (per Rail)	Ditto
	Rag Stone (per Barge)	Ditto
Mr. William Wood	Croydon Flints, &c.	Ditto
Mr. William Harris	Croydon Flints	Ditto
Mr. William Harris	Hard Core	Ditto
Mr. William Harris	Burnt Ballast	Ditto
Mr. William Harris	Hoggin	Ditto
Messrs. Turner & Sons.. .. .	Masons' and Paviers' Work	Ditto
Messrs. Shand, Mason & Co.	Repairs to Pumps	Ditto
Messrs. Aird & Son	Repairs to Hydrants	Ditto
Messrs. Prentice & Monson	Printing	Ditto
Messrs. J. Smith & Co.	Stationery	Ditto
Mr. William Harris	Sewers General Works	Ditto
Messrs. Hobman & Co.. .. .	Tar Paving Works	Ditto
Mr. J. Nichols	Slop Barging	Midsummer, 1883 to Midsummer 1884, as per Specification.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL CONTRACTS.

Name of Contractor.	Nature of Contract.				Terms.	Locality of Work.	
Messrs. Turner & Sons ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Special Contract.	{	Gowlett Road.
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. ..	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	—
As last	{ Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{	Keston Road.
	{ Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„	{
As last	{ Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{	Amott Road (part of)
	{ Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„	{
As last	{ Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{	Hinckley Road.
	{ Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„	{
Messrs. Wheeler & Hindle	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{	Goodrich Road.
Mr. W. Harris	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„	{
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{	Furley Street.
Messrs. Wheeler & Hindle	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„	{
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. {	{ Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{	Fenham Road (completion).
	{ Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„	{
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. {	{ Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{	Elcot Avenue.
	{ Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„	{
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. {	{ Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{	Barry Road (Completion).
	{ Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„	{
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. {	{ Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{	Etherow Street.
	{ Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„	{

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL CONTRACTS--Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Nature of Contract.	Terms.	Locality of Work.
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. ..	Paving Work	Special Contract.	Jennings Road.
Messrs. Wilkes & Co. ..	Roadwork	"	"
Limmer Asphalte Co. ..	Asphalte Paving Work	Ditto	Langton Road (part of).
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. ..	Kerbing Channelling & Roadwork	"	"
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. {	Paving Work	Ditto	Frankton Road (completion).
	Roadwork	"	"
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. ..	Paving Work	Ditto	Belgrave Terrace.
Messrs. Wheeler & Hindle.	Roadwork	"	"
Mr. J. S. Gabriel	Paving Work	Ditto	Linnell Road, (completion).
Mr. W. Harris	Roadwork	"	"
Mr. J. S. Gabriel	Paving Work	Ditto	Oswyth Road.
Mr. W. Harris	Roadwork	"	"
Messrs. Wheeler & Hindle.	Paving Work	Ditto	Gairloch Road.
Mr. W. Harris	Roadwork	"	"
Mr. J. S. Gabriel	Paving Work	Ditto	Cross Road
Mr. W. Harris	Roadwork	"	Shenley Road to Crofton Road
Mr. J. S. Gabriel	Paving Work	Ditto	Tresco Road.
Mr. W. Harris	Roadwork	"	"
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. {	Paving Work	Ditto	Waghorn Street.
	Road Work	"	"

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL CONTRACTS—Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Nature of Contract.				Terms.	Locality of Work.
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Special Contract.	{ Howden Street.
Messrs. Wilkes & Co. ..	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	—
Mr. J. S. Gabriel ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{ Nutbrook Street.
Mr. W. Harris ..	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„
Messrs. Wheeler & Hindle	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{ Adys Road.
Mr. G. G. Rutty ..	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„
Limmer Asphalte Co. ..	Asphalte Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{ Westhall Road.
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. ..	Kerbing, Roadwork, &c...	..	..	..	„
Mr. W. Harris ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{ Landcroft Road.
	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„
Mr. J. S. Gabriel ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{ Heber Road.
Mr. W. Harris ..	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{ Rosemary Road (completion).
Messrs. Wilkes & Co. ..	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{ Pemell's Place (new portion)
Messrs. Wilkes & Co. ..	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. {	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{ Agnes Street or Acorn Place.
	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	„

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL CONTRACTS—Continued.

Name of Contractor.	Nature of Contract.				Terms.	Locality of Work.
Messrs. Mowlem & Co. ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Special Contract.	{ Penford Street.
Messrs. Wilkes & Co. ..	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	"
Mr. J. S. Gabriel ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{ Chiswell Street.
Mr. W. Harris ..	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	"
Mr. W. Harris ..	Paving Work	..	..	..	Ditto	{ Old James Street.
Messrs. Wilkes & Co. ..	Roadwork ..	..	..	..	"

Name of Contractor	Name of Contract	Issue	Locality of Work
McGee, Miller & Co.	Working	Drill	Old Town Street
Mr. H. Miller	Working	"	Church Street
Mr. H. Miller	Working	Drill	Prison Street
Mr. H. Miller	Working	"	
McGee, Miller & Co.	Working	Special Contract	
McGee, Miller & Co.	Working		

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL CONTRACTS—Continued.

VESTRY CLERK'S REPORT.

Your Vestry Clerk begs to report that during the past year, Conferences of Delegates from other South London Vestries and District Boards have been summoned, by the Vestry, to consider a scheme for the amalgamation of the South Metropolitan Gas Company and the Gas Light and Coke Company, and to discuss the question of the Water Supply of South London.

With reference to the Gas Amalgamation Scheme, in August last it was reported to the Vestry that the Gas Light and Coke Company, and the South Metropolitan Gas Company, proposed to present to the Board of Trade, a scheme for their amalgamation. The Vestry thereupon resolved to invite Delegates from

Proposed
scheme for the
amalgamation
of the South
Metropolitan
Gas Company
and the Gas
Light & Coke
Company.

the South London Vestries and District Boards to take such action in connection with the scheme as they might deem advisable.

In response to such invitation, Delegates were appointed by the Vestries of Lambeth, St. George's, Southwark, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe, and the District Boards of Wandsworth, Lewisham, St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, Greenwich, and Plumstead. The Vestry of Camberwell appointed Messrs. E. Dresser-Rogers, G. C. Whiteley, and A. Middlemass as their delegates. Mr. E. Dresser-Rogers was subsequently appointed Chairman of the Conference.

In October, a letter was received from the Board of Trade, transmitting a draft of the scheme, and asking the criticism of the Local Authorities. The Delegates thereupon met in conference, and after full consideration of the draft scheme, resolutions were passed to the following effect:—

“That having regard to the initial prices established by the respective Acts of Parliament, under which the Com-

panies are constituted, it was inequitable, if not positively illegal, that the initial price of the South Metropolitan Company should be set aside merely by a proviso in the scheme; and that though due provision was made for the protection of shareholders, no reduction could be made in price to South Metropolitan consumers unless, and until, a reduction was made in the whole of the proposed amalgamated district."

It was also decided to employ experts to report as to the effect of the scheme, if approved, on the interests of the Gas Consumers of South London.

In accordance with these resolutions, Mr. W. H. Michael, Q.C., and Mr. Shiress Will, with Mr. A. Penney, the Gas Engineer, and Mr. Alfred Lass, F.C.A., were retained-gentlemen whose experience and special knowledge on all matters relating to gas and water commended them to the judgment of the delegates.

At a subsequent meeting, the able and exhaustive reports of the experts, with full tables and statistics, were submitted and considered, and the representatives were further confirmed in their intention to oppose the proposed amalgamation. Mr. Michael and Mr. Shiress Will were accordingly instructed to settle the objections to the scheme, so that they might be laid before the Board of Trade. These objections, so settled, were printed and forwarded to each of the delegates, and to the Board of Trade, together with a summary of the statistical tables prepared by Mr. Lass.

The Conference were also effectively assisted by the influence of the Members for the Boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, and the County of Surrey, and the representatives in Parliament of Vestries and District Boards South of the Thames.

The almost unanimous opposition, supported by just and powerful objections, eventually prevailed with the Board of Trade; and your Vestry Clerk received the following letter which was submitted to the final meeting of the delegates on the 8th of February

BOARD OF TRADE,

(RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,)

LONDON, S.W.,

14th January, 1884.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Trade, to state for the information of the Vestry of Camberwell (St. Giles) that having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and to the almost unanimous opposition of the representatives of the consumers, they have decided *not* to give their approval to the scheme of amalgamation of the Gas Light and Coke Company with the South Metropolitan Gas Company.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. CALCRAFT.

The Vestry Clerk,

Camberwell (St. Giles).

This determination of the Board happily settled the question without the Conference incurring further expense, and being heard by counsel in opposition to the scheme.

The Delegates congratulated the Rate-payers on the success that has attended their opposition, which had brought about the rejection of the scheme, and had enabled the South Metropolitan Company at once to reduce their prices for gas from 2s. 10d. to 2s. 8d. per thousand cubic feet, instead of its being increased, if the scheme had become law, from 2s. 10d. to 3s. ; and they also passed a resolution thanking the Borough Members for Lambeth and Southwark ; the County Member for Surrey ; Mr. E. Dresser-Rogers, (the Chairman of the Conference) Mr. A. Middlemass and Mr. G. C. Whiteley, (the delegates appointed by the Vestry of Camberwell) ; and the Clerks of the Vestries and District Boards opposing the amalgamation.

Water Supply

With reference to the Conferences on the question of the Water Supply, it will be remembered that, in September last, a Special Committee was appointed by the Vestry "to watch over all questions relating to the Water Supply of the Parish ; to report from time to time to the Vestry, as to the sufficiency, or otherwise, for domestic and fire extinguishing purposes,

as well as regards the purity and price ; and generally to take such steps, and make such recommendations to the Vestry as the Committee may, in the interests of the Parishioners, deem needful.” The Committee was composed of the following members, two being elected from each ward :—Messrs. Coote, Sugden, Thomson, Hurst, Middlemass, Duckett, Fitzgibbon, Ashmore, Fermor, Squire, Ball, and Whiteley. Mr. W. H. Squire was subsequently elected Chairman.

The committee at once proceeded to obtain from various sources information on the subject before them, and, at their third meeting, they were enabled to prepare a report which was submitted to the Vestry.

Under the head of “Quantity” they reported on the desirability of securing a constant supply of water for the whole of the parish. It was found that the Kent and the Lambeth Water Companies were making progress with this work, but the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company were proceeding

very slowly. In November, 1882, the total number of houses supplied by that Company was 98,286—3,161 out of that number being on constant supply, and 95,125 being supplied on the intermittent system, while in August, 1883, there were 10,022 houses being supplied by the same Company, 3,378 of that number being on constant supply, and 96,644 on the intermittent system, thus showing an increase of 1,736 houses to be supplied in the ten months, with a total increase of 217 only placed on constant supply, or in other words, the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company have 1,519 more houses on the intermittent system of supply than for the ten months previous—a rate of progress by no means calculated to carry out the object in view, or such progress as can be said to give any evidence of their being able to fully supply this and the other South London Parishes on the constant system for many years to come. In Camberwell the total number of houses supplied on the constant system by the Lambeth, Kent, and Southwark and Vauxhall Water Companies was about 8,000 out of a total of 32,000, thus leaving about 24,000 still supplied on the intermittent system.

Under the head of "Quality" the committee dealing with the quality of the water supplied for domestic purposes quoted from Colonel Sir. F. Bolton's report for August, 1883 to show that the Southwark and Vauxhall Company were compelled, whenever floods prevailed, to take in from their source of supply—the Thames, *turbid water*, as they were unprovided with storage reservoirs. Being also unprovided with reservoirs for subsidence, they had to draw from the river *at all times*, and consequently the filter beds soon became choked. For the year, during which these inefficient arrangements existed, the Company's revenue was nearly £203,000 out of which about £3380 were spent in filtration, maintenance, and repairs, &c., while the sum declared available for dividend during the same period is shown to exceed £83,000.

The question of "Price" also engaged the attention of the committee, and they were unanimously of opinion that the charge should be regulated by the quantity consumed, the same as for gas or any other commodity, and

that some system of meterage should be urged upon the Companies for their adoption.

The Committee were further of opinion that the inhabitants of the district are fully entitled to an ample supply of pure and wholesome water, at a reasonable price, and that, in the event of existing companies failing to carry out the just requirements under which their monopolies were created, the Committee should be empowered to confer with other local bodies South of the Thames, as to the desirability of taking united action to secure for the district an independent supply.

At the time the Committee commenced their work, the City authorities, and the Metropolitan Board of Works, were making an attempt to deal with the water question. They proposed to go to Parliament, to either purchase the existing companies, or provide an independent supply; uniformity of rating throughout the whole of the metropolis, and an unintermittent supply being spoken of as two of the leading features of their scheme. The Committee therefore thought it desirable that the Vestry should be in a position to make

itself heard upon so important a subject, and they therefore recommended, and the Vestry consented, that a Conference of representatives from local authorities South of the Thames, should be convened on the subject.

The delegates met for the first time, in January last, the Vestries of Camberwell, Lambeth, Newington, and Bermondsey, and the District Boards of Wandsworth, Lewisham, and St. Saviour, being represented. Mr. G. C. Whiteley was elected Chairman of the Conference, and resolutions were passed condemning the dilatory action of the companies in providing a constant supply of pure and wholesome water, and in providing an adequate supply for the extinction of fires; and advising a test action in order to obtain for South London consumers the benefit of the judgment of the House of Lords in *Dobbs v. Grand Junction Water Works Company*.

At a second meeting of the Conference in February, further resolutions were passed in support of the Metropolis Water Bill of 1884, promoted by the City Corporation; and recommending the Vestries of South London to peti-

tion the Board of Trade, for the institution of local enquiries into the frequent sacrifice of property taking place in the metropolitan area, South of the Thames, from fires, and the absence of water when needed thereat.

At the last meeting of the Conference, in March, the result was reported of the memorials that had been forwarded to the Government, the Board of Trade, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and to other bodies in support of the foregoing resolutions; and their thanks were given to the Vestry of Camberwell for convening the meetings.

The Committee have met since, and have presented a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the Bill introduced by Mr. Torrens, M.P., to declare that the term "Annual Value" in the 68th section of the Waterworks Clauses Acts, of 1847, shall mean "Rateable Value," and a deputation from the local authorities of the metropolis, waited upon the Home Secretary upon the subject (Mr. W. H. Squire representing the committee) when it was elicited from the President of the Local Government Board—

present at the interview—that he was prepared to accept and to amend the Bill in Committee, so as to cause the rate-book of the parish to be conclusive evidence of value—thinking as he did that no injustice would be done to the Water Companies by making the valuation list applicable to their charges.

While this report is going to press, the committee are still engaged in correspondence with the Local Government Board as to the supply of water for fire extinguishing purposes.

On the 11th of October, 1882, the Vestry Mortuary appointed a special committee “to consider “the question of erecting a Mortuary in a “central position of the parish, and to report “as to the character of the building, and the probable cost thereof.” The Committee consisted of Messrs. Grummant, Sugden, Jackson, Wrigglesworth, Middlemass, Wesson, W. Lyon, Wilson, Kemp, Fermor, Whiteley, and Puckle, and Mr. G. C. Whiteley, was elected Chairman.

The Committee having obtained full information as to the cost of construction and

management of the various mortuaries of the metropolis, proceeded to view those in use at Newington, Lambeth, St. George the Martyr, Clerkenwell and Islington, and by the the Corporation of the City of London. In October of last year, the several sites which had been suggested as suitable for the erection of a mortuary in this parish, were viewed by the committee, and of those seen, viz., at St. Giles Churchyard, Addington Square Yard, Glengall Wharf, Victoria Road Arches, Park Road Wharf, and St. George's Churchyard—it was unanimously decided that the last was the most suitable.

Your Surveyor was accordingly requested to prepare and submit plans and estimates for a mortuary on this site.

On the 5th of December of last year, the committee submitted to the Vestry, the report of their proceedings to date, with the Surveyor's plans of two buildings, both of a simple, but suitable character, and combining the necessary amount of accommodation, at an estimated cost of £950 and £650 respectively. The

Vestry resolved to adopt the latter plan, and authorised the committee, in due course, to receive Tenders, and to report thereon to the Vestry.

Your Vestry Clerk accordingly prepared the necessary Petition for a Faculty, having obtained thereto the signatures of the Vicar of St. George's, and the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish Church of St. Giles; and on the 26th of June last, the Bishop of Rochester issued his citation—which was affixed to the door of St. George's Church—to any person requiring to show cause why a License or Faculty should not issue, to appear personally or by Proctor, before the Vicar General and his Surrogate at Rochester Cathedral, on the 6th day from the date of citation. If there be no opposition, the Faculty will be granted on the 22nd of July, otherwise, it will be necessary to go on, in due form, with pleadings, evidence, and hearing, and the cause may possibly be sent to the Arches by letters of request. Your Vestry Clerk does not, however, anticipate that any opposition will be made to prevent, or delay, the erection of the much-needed Mor-

tuary your Special Committee were entrusted to provide. The only impediment, in your Vestry Clerk's opinion, would be the passing into law of a Bill, now before Parliament, making it illegal to erect any building on a disused churchyard. The Chairman of the Committee, and your Vestry Clerk, have, on behalf of the committee, been in communication with members of Parliament, to obtain the insertion of a clause exempting mortuaries from the operation of this Disused Burials Ground Bill. It is satisfactory to add that the replies received lead the committee to believe that this reasonable exemption will be made.

The Vestry will be glad to be reminded of several other of the chief matters of interest which have come within their discussions during the period embraced by this report.

London
Government
Bill.

The Home Secretary having introduced a Bill "For the better Government of London," it received the anxious consideration of the Vestry—involving, as it did, the important principle of Local Self Government. The

Vestry, after much deliberation, expressed its views on the subject, and a committee was appointed to formulate reasons in support of them.

Better provision for the comfort and welfare of the large portion of the parish comprised in the district of East Dulwich, has received great attention from the Vestry, and it will be remembered that strenuous efforts were made during the past year to effect perhaps the most immediately necessary improvement that could be effected, by obtaining better means of transit to and from East Dulwich. The action of the Vestry in relation to the provision of Tramways, is fully recorded in the Report of your Surveyor. Strong representations were also made for Fire Brigade and Police Stations for East Dulwich, but only in the latter case were they successful. Perhaps when the Bill before the House, for removing the limit for the Fire Brigade rate, has become law, the equally urgent necessity for a Fire Engine Station may also be recognised.

As to Tramways, Fire Station, and Police Station at East Dulwich.

Paving of
Lordship Lane
Rotherhithe
New Road,
St. James'
Road, and
Canterbury
Road.

The administration of the paving section of the Metropolis Local Management Acts has, as usual, occupied no inconsiderable place in your discussions, and has again, on a special case, been brought before the superior Courts of Law. Lordship Lane has, on the judgment of Justices Hawkins and Field, been decided to be a "new street," and has accordingly been paved at the expense of the owners of property therein. In the Rotherhithe New Road case a similar judgment has been given, and that road has also been paved at the expense of the owners, but the operation of the Statue, in the case of the St. James' Road, has been, for the present, suspended, first on the ground that a longitudinal apportionment—the term applied to that made by the Vestry—was not contemplated by the Act, inasmuch as an apportionment could only be made on both sides, and, again, because a portion of the road which was included in the apportionment, was held to be an old road, while the remaining, and greater, portion was still open to a decision as to its being a new street. The Vestry have accordingly amended this resolution, and the result remains to be seen. Canterbury Road is in the somewhat

novel position of being divided down the centre of the length of the street, by the boundary between this parish and Greenwich. To avoid the effect of the judgment in the St. James' Road case, apportionments were made by the Vestry and the Board simultaneously, on both sides of the road. Camberwell has successfully collected its charges under this apportionment, but the Greenwich Board have been delayed by a decision of Mr. Balguy, in the Greenwich Police-court. It is to be regretted that the Board have not availed themselves of the permission then given, to take the opinion of a superior Court, as the question is one that demands an early definition of the legal power of the authorities in similar cases.

The Vestry have supported and opposed, during the past year, several Bills introduced into the House of Parliament, and have sent deputations, and presented petitions, on many subjects—besides those already alluded to—affecting the welfare of their parishioners. Among these may be noted a deputation to the Home Secretary in favour of legislation,

Itinerant
Showmen;
Diseases Pre-
vention Bill;
Sanitary
Inspection of
Dwellings Bill
Artizans, and
Labourers'
Dwellings
Acts.

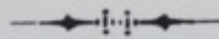
giving Local Bodies power of control over itinerant showmen ; and petitions for the amendment of the Diseases Prevention Bill, and the Sanitary Inspection of Dwellings Bill. The years 1883-4 will be marked by general efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the poor, and the Vestry gave earnest attention to the matter. It is not necessary here, however, to refer more specially to their work in this connection, as their views have been so ably expressed in the exhaustive reports, written by their Medical Officer, and reprinted herewith. For the same reason it is only necessary casually to refer to their enforcement of the Artizans' and Labourers' Acts, to the houses in Basing Road, which resulted in the demolition of property that was quite unfit for human habitation. It is satisfactory to be able to state that every assistance was given to the Vestry by the owners of the houses.

Deaths of
Messrs. Mulley
and Coombs,
and of Mr. D.
S. Waters.

Your Vestry Clerk, in conclusion, records again here, what has been expressed by the members in Vestry assembled, the loss it is felt the parish has sustained in the death of members who have long had its welfare at

heart—Mr. W. C. Mulley and Mr. W. Coombs.
Your Vestry Clerk will also be permitted to
allude to the sorrow occasioned by the prema-
ture death of Mr. D. S. Waters, for ten years a
valued official of the Vestry.

1883 — 84.



Report of the Finance Committee.

1888-89

Report of the Finance Committee

*REPORT of the FINANCE COMMITTEE as to
the State of the Finance, &c. of the Parish.*

Table I.—PARISH OF CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

CENSUS SUMMARIES.

Statement of the NUMBER OF HOUSES AND PERSONS in the Parish of Camberwell, as taken in 1881, 1871, 1861, 1851, and 1841, according to the Superintendent Registrar's Returns.

	Number of Houses.				Number of Persons.		
	In-habited.	Unin-habited.	Building.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Summary of Returns of Houses and Persons in the Parish on the 3rd April, 1881. }	27,306	2,982	752	31,040	87,455	99,100	186,555
Census of 1871	17,755	1,920	359	20,034	50,814	60,488	111,302
Census of 1861	12,098	667	194	12,959	31,638	39,850	71,488
Census of 1851	9,417	917	237	10,571	23,545	31,123	54,668
Census of 1841	6,843	278	119	7,240	17,102	22,765	39,867

The Rateable Value of the Parish has shewn a steady increase during the past 21 years, as will be seen from the following statement :—

TABLE II.

Showing the RATEABLE VALUE for the last 21 Years.

Year.				Rateable Value	Increase.
				£	£
1863	..	..	..	270,313	
1864	..	..	..	287,757	17,444
1865	..	..	..	311,079	23,322
1866	..	..	..	362,882	51,803
1867	..	..	..	388,209	25,327
1868	..	..	..	414,314	26,105
1869	..	..	..	445,344	31,030
1870	..	..	..	465,762	20,418
1871	..	..	..	500,807	35,045
1872	..	..	..	504,543	3,736
1873	..	..	..	508,368	3,825
1874	..	..	..	520,834	12,466
1875	..	..	..	583,260	62,426
1876	..	..	..	599,624	16,364
1877	..	..	..	635,991	36,367
1878	..	..	..	696,978	60,987
1879	..	..	..	723,375	26,397
1880	..	..	..	778,998	55,623
1881	..	..	..	866,199	87,201
1882	..	..	..	907,433	41,234
1883 (Lady-day, 1884) ..				923,928	16,495
					£653,615*

* Total Increase in 21 Years.

In the year 1863 One Penny in the Pound produced about £1,000, after deduction for losses ; it now yields about £3,400.

The following is a Statement of the Area, Rateable Value, and Number of Ratepayers of each Ward of the Parish:—

Ward.	Number of Ratepayers.	Rateable Value.	Area in Acres.
No. 1	4,390	£ 85,069	200
2	3,022	76,123	240
3	3,341	83,411	280
4	5,494	129,324	370
5	7,070	192,120	830
6	9,469	357,881	2,422
Total	32,786	923,928	4,342

The above Return is based upon the new Valuation, which came into force on the 6th April, 1881.

N.B.—The above Wards are now divided—for Collecting purposes—into Ten Districts.

The following is a Summary Extract of the
different Accounts as Audited.

OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS.

The Overseers have received during the past year as follows, viz. :—

ON THE VESTRY RATES.

Dr.		£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand March 26th, 1883	..	4,334	13	6
„ Cash received from Rates, &c.	..	113,193	8	0
		<hr/>		
		£117,528	1	6
		<hr/>		

Cr.		£	s.	d.
By Cash disbursed	.. .. .	117,072	12	9
„ Balance in hand March 25th 1884	..	455	8	9
		<hr/>		
		£117,528	1	6
		<hr/>		

ON THE POOR RATE.

Dr.		£	s.	d.
To Cash received from Rates, &c.	.. .. .	99,022	16	5
		<hr/>		

Cr.		£	s.	d.
By Cash disbursed	.. .. .	99,022	16	5
		<hr/>		

VESTRY ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand March 26th, 1883	9,046	3	0			
„ do. on Deposit	16,097	2	4			
				25,143	5	4
„ do. received during the year				144,473	7	4
				<u>£169,616</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>
Cr.						
By Cash Expended during the year				137,540	3	6
„ Balance in hand March 25th, 1884						
Current Account	10,979	6	10			
Deposit Account (Loans)	1,597	2	4			
„ „ (Vestry)	19,500	0	0			
				32,076	9	2
				<u>£169,616</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>

For Particulars see Detailed Account.

BURIAL BOARD.

Dr.						
To Cash in hand March 26th, 1883				1,552	16	7
„ do. received for Interment Fees, and other amounts				4,122	9	4
				<u>£5,675</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>
Cr.						
By Cash expended during the year				4,844	2	0
„ Balance in hand March 25th, 1884				831	3	11
				<u>£5,675</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

CHURCHWARDENS.

Dr.						
To Cash in hand March 26th, 1883				91	17	10
„ do. received for Burial Fees				160	6	6
				<u>£252</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Cr.						
By Cash Expended during the year				30	7	3
„ Balance in hand March 25th, 1884				221	17	1
				<u>£252</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

CHARITY DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE.

Dr.		£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand January 1st, 1883..	..	1,168	0	5
„ do. received during the year ..	..	1,134	17	2
		<u>£2,302 17 7</u>		
Cr.				
By Cash Expended during the year..	..	1,170	15	8
„ Balance in hand for Distribution for the year 1884 .. .. .	..	1,132	1	11
		<u>£2,302 17 7</u>		

CHARITY TRUSTEES.

Dr.				
To Cash in hand January 1st, 1883 ..	..	7	2	3
„ do. received during the year ..	..	1,185	9	0
		<u>1,192 11 3</u>		
Cr.				
By Cash Expended during the year ..	..	1,183	17	10
„ Balance in hand December 31st, 1883 ..	..	8	13	5
		<u>£1,192 11 3</u>		

It will be seen by the foregoing Statement of Accounts that there are Cash Balances in hand on the different Accounts as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS on the Vestry						
Rates				455	8	9
There are Liabilities for Poundage, &c., amounting to	507	14	0			
From which deduct further Assets in the nature of Arrears, amounting to ..	208	6	6	299	7	6
Leaving a nett Balance in favour of the Rates of				<u>£156 1 3</u>		

OVERSEERS' ACCOUNT on the Poor Rate Balanced.

VESTRY ACCOUNT	£	s.	d.
	32,076	9	2
Against which there are Liabilities (partly estimated) after deducting Assets, amounting to	25,294	6	3
Leaving a Nett Balance in hand of	<u>£6,782</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>

BURIAL BOARD ACCOUNT	831	3	11
In addition to which there are Assets, after deducting Liabilities amounting to	79	4	9
Leaving a Nett Balance in hand of	<u>£910</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT	<u>£221</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>
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CHARITY DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE'S ACCOUNT	<u>£1,132</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>
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TRUSTEES OF CHARITY ESTATES ACCOUNT	<u>£8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>
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All of which is respectfully submitted to the Parishioners.

G. C. WHITELEY, *Chairman.*

March 25th, 1884.

TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1884

TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT

Assets which have no liabilities (fixed assets) and
 liabilities (assets) amounting to

Assets which have no liabilities (fixed assets) and
 liabilities (assets) amounting to

TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT

Assets which have no liabilities (fixed assets) and
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 liabilities (assets) amounting to

TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT

Assets which have no liabilities (fixed assets) and
 liabilities (assets) amounting to

ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.

AN ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT

OF

CASH RECEIVED & EXPENDED

BY THE

VESTRY OF THIS PARISH,

FROM THE

26th March, 1883, to the 25th March, 1884.

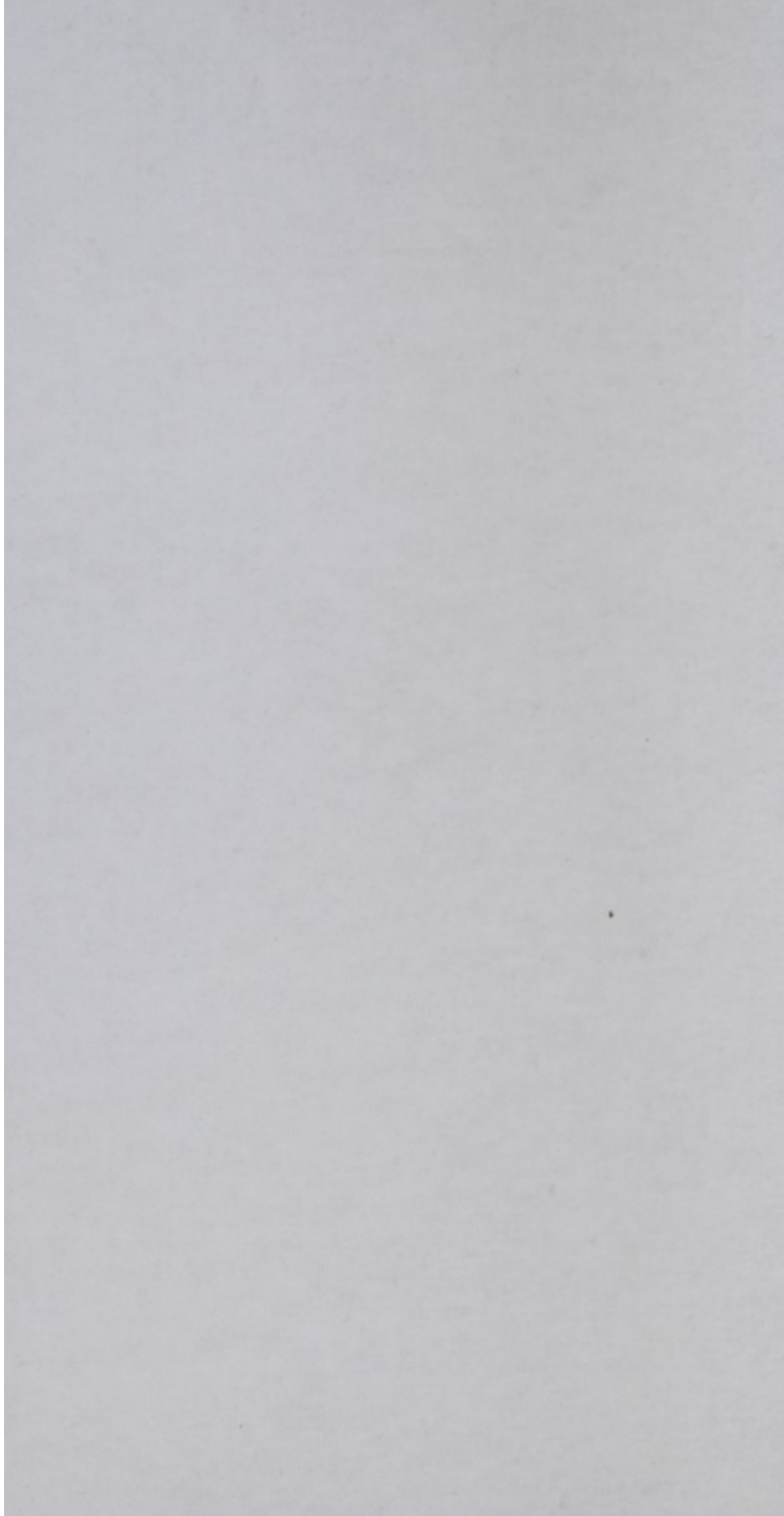
GENERAL RATE.—Continued.

Dr.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Cr.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To amount brought forward		112,741 13 6	By amount brought forward	45,087 4 2
SALE OF ROAD SWEEPINGS, MANURE, &c.			PARISH ROADS.	
To Cash		42 16 0	By Cash	1,688 14 6
DEPOSITS WITH TENDERS.			LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.	
To Cash		280 0 0	By Cash, Amount of Precept, dated 22nd February, 1883.. .. .	24,353 16 10
			INCIDENTAL ACCOUNTS.	
			By Cash	620 14 0
			SMALL BILLS.	
			By Cash	10 18 8
			HIGHWAYS LABOUR.	
			By Cash	5,983 17 2
			SCAFFOLD, &c. LICENSES.	
			By Cash, Return of Deposits.. .. .	151 15 5
			ASSESSMENT EXPENSES.	
			By Cash.. .. .	155 0 0
			RENT OF WHARFS.	
			By Cash	311 18 8
Carried forward		113,064 9 6	Carried forward	78,363 19 5



GENERAL RATE.—Continued.

Dr.	Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Amount brought forward..	113,064 9 6	By amount brought forward ..	.. ..	78,363 19 5	
			REPAYMENT of LOANS ACCOUNT.			
			By Cash paid Metropolitan Board of Works, 11th Instalment of Loan of £8,000, due October 1st, 1883..	420 0 0		
			By Cash paid General Insurance Company, 4th Instalment of Loan of £6,000, due May 28th, 1883 ..	1,200 0 0		
			By Cash paid London Life Association, 9th Instalment of Loan of £10,000, due July 29th, 1883..	666 13 4		
			By Cash paid General Insurance Company, 8th Instalment of Loan of £4,500, due February 23rd, 1884 ..	225 0 0		
			By Cash paid Metropolitan Board of Works, 4th Instalment of Loan of £17,000, due January 1st, 1884 ..	850 0 0		
			By Cash paid Metropolitan Board of Works, 3rd Instalment of Loan of £12,500, due April 1st, 1883 ..	625 0 0		
					3,986 13 4	
			INTEREST.			
			By Cash paid as under, less Income Tax, viz.:			
			Metropolitan Board of Works ..	142 8 0		
			Do. do. do. ..	541 17 5		
			Do. do. do. ..	404 5 10		
Carried forward	113,064 9 6	Carried forward ..	1,088 11 3	82,350 12 9	



GENERAL RATE.—Continued.

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To amount brought forward	113,064	9	6
Carried forward..	113,064	9	6

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
By Amount brought forward..	1,088	11	3	82,350 12 9
INTEREST.—Continued.				
By Cash paid as under, less Income Tax, viz. :—				
General Insurance Company ..	121	14	8	
London Life Association ..	180	6	8	
General Insurance Company ..	74	18	2	
				1,465 10 9
DEPOSITS WITH TENDERS.				
By Cash returned				170 0 0
MASONS' GENERAL WORKS.				
By Cash..				1,652 0 10
Carried forward				85,638 4 4



GENERAL

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward..	..	113,064	9	6

Carried forward 113,064 9 6

RATE.—Continued.

Expenditure.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Amount brought forward..	..	85,638	4	4

REMOVAL OF STREET REFUSE.

By Cash..	..	768	7	6
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OFFICERS' WEEKLY SALARIES.

By Cash..	..	556	10	0
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SALARIES.

By Cash paid Salaries of Vestry Clerk, Surveyor, Assistant Vestry Clerk, and other Officers, One Year, £2,420, One-third to this Rate	806	13	4
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By Cash paid Salaries of Medical Officer, Inspectors of Nuisances, and Superannuation, One Year, £864 13s. 4d. One-half to this Rate	432	6	8
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Carried forward 88,202 1 10





GENERAL RATE.—Continued.

Dr. Estimated Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MATERIALS.						
To Amounts due	3,280	8	8			
NEW ROADS.						
To Amounts due to Contractors and others	23,865	19	2			
SLOPPING AND WATERING.						
To Amounts due for Rent of Dépôt, Insurance, Repairs, and Sundries	225	16	1			
„ Amounts due for Fodder	383	0	9			
				608	16	10
„ Amounts due for Horses				425	0	0
„ Amounts due for Timber, &c.				6	19	11
MASONS' GENERAL WORKS.						
To Amounts due for Stone, Lime, &c., &c.	327	2	3			
PARISH ROADS.						
To Amounts due for Tar Paving, Footpaths, &c.	199	2	10			
INTEREST AND INSTALMENTS OF LOANS.						
To Amounts due to Metropolitan Board ..	884	13	2			
ASSESSMENT EXPENSES.						
To amount due	70	0	0			
GLENGALL WHARF.						
To Amounts due for Ironwork, Gas, Water, &c.	17	2	2			
Carried forward	29,685	5	0			

Estimated Assets.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in favour of Rate				24,440	19	3
By Accounts due to Vestry, viz. :—						
Repairs to Trenches	2	11	9			
Do. Roads	28	10	6			
Sale of Road Sweepings, Manure, &c. (estimated at)	10	0	0			
Sundries	70	8	8			
				111	10	11
NEW ROADS.						
By Amounts due from Owners				15,806	13	6
Carried forward				40,359	3	8



Estimated Assets.—Continued.

Cr.

* Less £199 8s. 9d. due to Owners of New Roads,
and remaining unclaimed.



SEWERS RATE.

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand March 26th 1883, as per last Annual Report, page 187 ..		2,187	5	2
OVERSEERS.				
To Order of Vestry, 1883		13,300	0	0
PRIVATE DRAINS.				
To Cash from Owners of Property		904	7	1
NEW SEWERS.				
To Cash from Owners of Property		269	4	6
ADULTERATION ACT.				
To Cash from Police Court for Fines and Costs		91	17	6
NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT.				
To Cash from Police Court for Fines and Costs		30	7	0
SALE OF DUST.				
To Cash		165	8	9
DEPOSIT WITH TENDER.				
To Cash from Contractor		10	0	0
SUNDRIES.				
To Cash		40	4	4
Carried forward		16,998	14	4

Expenditure.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
SEWERS GENERAL WORKS.				
By Cash paid W. Harris				1,512 12 11
REPAYMENT OF LOANS ACCOUNT.				
By Cash paid as under, viz.:				
Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company, 18th Instalment of Loan of £13,000, due June 24th, 1883 ..		650	0	0 ✓
London Life Association, 16th Instalment of Loan of £23,000 due May 1st, 1883		766	13	4 ✓
London Life Association, 17th Instalment of Loan of £10,000, due 29th September, 1883		333	6	8 ✓
Atlas Insurance Company, 18th Instalment of Loan of £26,000, due January 31st, 1884		866	13	4 ✓
Pelican Insurance Company, 20th Instalment of Loan of £8,000, due February 23rd, 1884		400	0	0 ✓
				3,016 13 4
INTEREST ON LOANS.				
By Cash paid as under less Income Tax, viz., Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company		82	4	3 ✓
Carried forward		82	4	3
				4,529 6 3
U 2				



SEWERS			
Dr.	Receipts.	£	s. d.
To Amount brought forward..		16,998	14 4
Carried forward ..		16,998	14 4

RATE.—Continued.

Expenditure.		Cr.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
By Amount brought forward..	82 4 3	4,529	6 3
INTEREST ON LOANS.—Continued.			
By Cash paid as under, less Income Tax, viz. :—			
London Life Association	544 5 2 ✓		
Ditto	333 1 11 ✓		
Atlas Insurance Company	551 12 0 ✓		
Pelican Insurance Company	17 12 6 ✓		
		1,528	15 10
SMALL BILLS.			
By Cash paid		44	1 1
DISINFECTING.			
By Cash paid for attending Machine, Repairs to Apparatus, Compensation, Disinfecting Powder, &c.		269	3 7
PRIVATE DRAINS.			
By Cash returned to Owners		74	8 5
INCIDENTAL ACCOUNTS			
By Cash paid sundry persons		374	3 7
DUST WORKS ACCOUNT.			
By Cash paid for Building Stables, Paving, &c.		66	12 6
NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT.			
By Cash paid for Summonses, &c.		13	6 9
NEW SEWERS.			
By Cash paid Contractors		631	12 0
Carried forward		7,531	10 0



Receipts.

Carried forward	16,998 14 4
-----------------------	-------------

Cr.

ADULTERATION ACT.

By Cash paid Analyst, Summonses, Sam-	
ples, &c. 	220 13 0

LABOUR.

By Cash for Flushing, &c.	1,102	4	3
---------------------------	----	----	----	-------	---	---

DUST PLANT ACCOUNT.

By Cash for Horses, Baskets, &c.	186 16 4
--	----------

GLENGALL WHARF.

By Cash, Moiety of Rent, Building Office,	
Sundries, &c.	179 5 10

DUST WORKING EXPENSES.

By Cash paid for Fodder, Repairs to Carts and Harness, Veterinary Expenses, &c. (including £1,991 for Labour) ..	3,461	3	9
--	-------	---	---

SALARIES.

By Cash paid T. Ballard, Foreman of	
Sewers	132 10 0

„ Cash paid Salaries of Vestry Clerk, Surveyor, and other Officers, One Year, £2,420, One-third to this Rate .. 806 13 4

„ Cash paid Salaries of Medical Officer and Inspectors of Nuisances, &c., One Year, £864 13s. 4d., One-half to this Rate	432 6 8
---	---------

Carried forward	14,053	3	2
-----------------	----	----	--------	---	---



297

Expenditure.		Cr.	
		£	s. d.
By Amount brought forward	.. ..	14,053	3 2
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			
By Cash paid	£1,264 5s. 3d., One-third to this Rate	421	8 5
		14,474	11 7
By Balance carried to Assets and Liabilities Account	.. ..	2,524	2 9
		£16,998	14 4



STATEMENT OF MORTGAGES OWING BY THE VESTRY.

Date of Mortgage.	Name of Mortgagee.	Nature of Security.	Amount. Borrowed.	Rate of Interest.	Term of Years.	Annual Instalment.	Amount repaid March 25th, 1884	Balance due.
			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Feb. 24th, 1864	Pelican Life Assurance Company	Sewers Rate	8,000	4½ per cent.	20 years	400 0 0	8,000 0 0	
June 22rd, 1865	Hand-in-Hand Fire Insurance Company	Sewers Rate	13,000	5 „	20 „	650 0 0	11,700 0 0	1,300 0 0
Jan. 31st, 1866	Atlas Life Insurance Company	Sewers Rate	26,000	5 „	30 „	866 13 4	15,600 0 0	10,400 0 0
Sept. 5th „	London Life Association	Sewers Rate	10,000	5 „	30 „	333 6 8	5,666 13 4	4,333 6 8
May 8th „	London Life Association	Sewers Rate	23,000	5 „	30 „	766 13 4	12,266 13 4	10,733 6 8
Nov. 6th, 1872	Metropolitan Board of Works	General Rate	8,000	3¾ „	20 „	*..	4,640 0 0	3,360 0 0
July 29th, 1874	London Life Association	General Rate	10,000	4¼ „	15 „	666 13 4	6,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Feb. 23rd, 1876	General Insurance Company	General Rate	4,500	4¼ „	20 „	225 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,700 0 0
May 28th, 1879	General Insurance Company	General Rate	6,000	4¼ „	5 „	1,200 0 0	4,800 0 0	1,200 0 0
Mar. 16th, 1880	Metropolitan Board of Works	General Rate	17,000	3¾ „	20 „	850 0 0	3,400 0 0	13,600 0 0
May 13th, 1880	Metropolitan Board of Works	General Rate	12,500	3¾ „	20 „	625 0 0	1,875 0 0	10,625 0 0
			138,000				75,748 6 8	62,251 13 4

*£440 the first year, and £420 the remainder of the time.

SEWERS RATE.

ESTIMATED LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

SEWERS RATE.—Continued.

Dr.	Estimated Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	Estimated Assets.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
	GENERAL WORKS.				By Balance in favour of Rate				2,524 2 9
To	Amount due for Drains, Repairs to Sewers, &c.	453	12	3	By Accounts due to Vestry, viz.:—				
	DUST WORKING EXPENSES.				For Sewers Sundries	4	15	6	
To	Amount due for Repairs to Harness, Repairs to Carts, &c.	27	6	2	For Dust	53	10	3	58 5 9
	DUST PLANT ACCOUNT.				NEW SEWERS.				
To	Amount due for Shovels	2	2	0	By Contributions due from Owners				820 15 0
	DISINFECTING.				PRIVATE DRAINS.				
To	Amount due for Powder, &c.	22	17	6	By Amounts due from Owners				223 17 9
	GLENGALL WHARF.								
To	Amount due for Rent, Gas, Water, &c.	37	6	9					
To	Amount not yet expended	747	0	0					
	INCIDENTAL ACCOUNTS.								
To	Amount due for Water to Urinals, Gully Truck, Registrars' Returns, &c.	59	14	5					
	PRIVATE DRAINAGE.								
To	Amount Returnable to Owners	138	11	10					
	SMALL BILLS.								
To	Amount due	10	12	1					
	DEPOSIT WITH TENDER.								
To	Amount due to Contractor	10	0	0					
	NEW SEWERS.								
To	Amount due to Contractors, &c.	549	0	0					
	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.								
To	One-third of £212 1s. 8d. to this Rate..	70	13	11					
	To Balance in favour of Rate	£2,128	17	1					
		1,498	4	2					
		£3,627	1	3					£3,627 1 3



LIGHTING RATE.

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance March 26th, 1883, as per last Annual Report, page 193		4,189	13	1
To Cash of Overseers, Amount of Order of Vestry, 1883		12,700	0	0
To Cash of Vestries and District Boards contributions to cost of opposition to the Amalgamation Scheme of the South Metropolitan Gas Co., with the Gas Light and Coke Co. ..		235	0	0
To Cash of Turner & Sons, cost of alterations to lamps in Church Street, High Street, &c.,		10	12	6
		<u>£17,135</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

Expenditure.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GAS FOR STREET LAMPS.						
By Cash paid South Metropolitan Gas Co.	9,814	13	5			
„ do. Crystal Palace District Gas Co. ..	613	5	8			
					10,427	19 1
OPPOSITION TO GAS COMPANIES' AMALGAMATION.						
By Cash, Contributions from Vestries' and District Boards, as per contra ..	235	0	0			
By Cash contribution from Camberwell Vestry	100	0	0			
					335	0 0
SALARIES.						
By Cash paid Salaries of Vestry Clerk, Surveyor, and other Officers, £2,420 One-third to this Rate					806	13 4
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.						
By Cash paid, £1,264 5s. 3d., One-third to this Rate					421	8 5
By Cash, Acts of Parliament, re Electric Light					15	0
By Cash, Counsel's Fees, re Electric Light ..					53	4 0
By Cash, New Lamps.. .. .					25	13 1
					12,070	12 11
By Balance carried to Assets and Liabilities Account.. .. .					5,064	12 8
					<u>£17,135</u>	<u>5 7</u>



LIGHTING RATE.—Continued.

Estimated Liabilities.

Estimated Assets.

Dr.

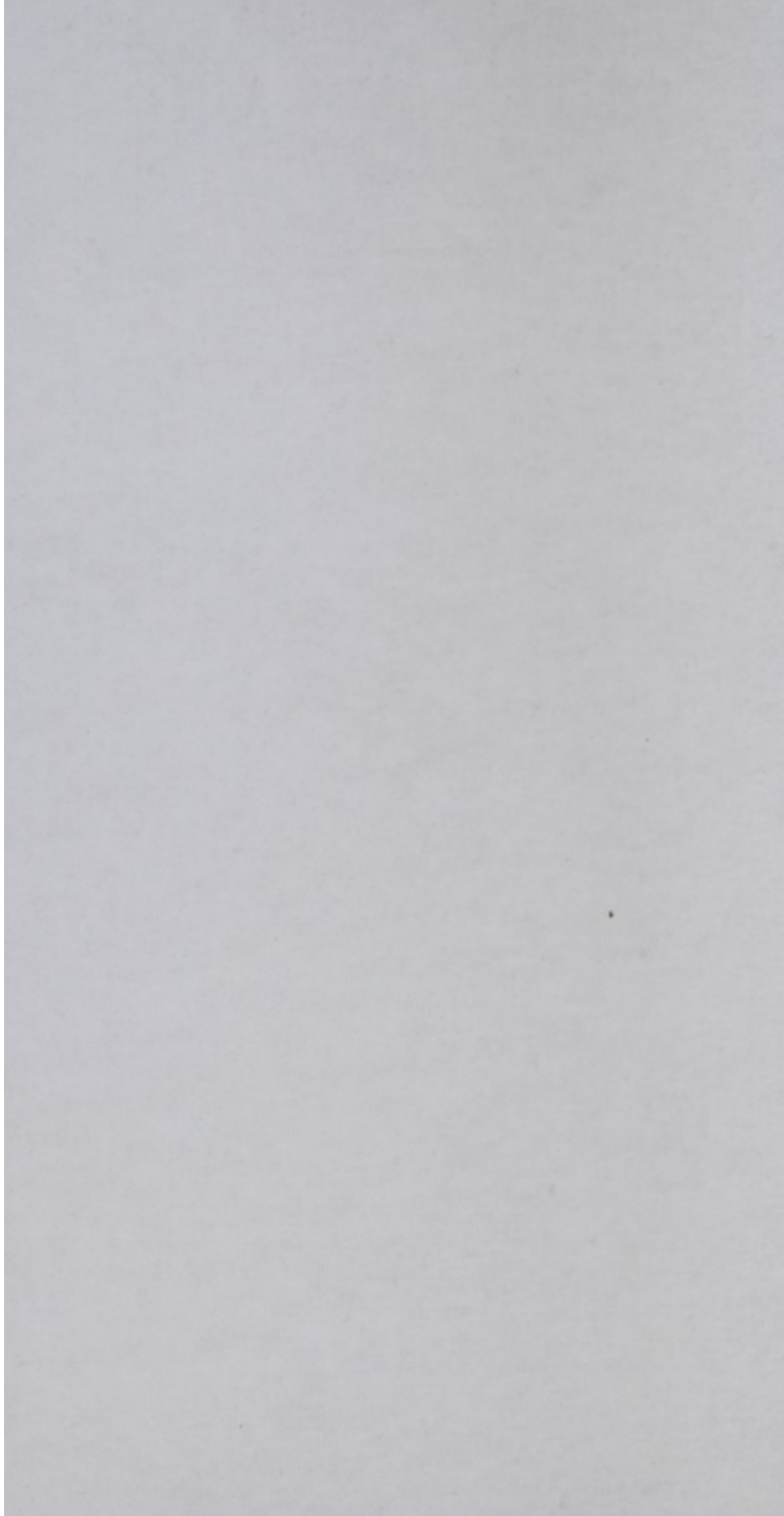
Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GAS FOR STREET LAMPS.						
To South Metropolitan Gas Company ..	2,375	15	1			
„ Crystal Palace District Gas Company ..	146	5	0			
				2,522	0	1
SYDENHAM HILL.						
To Lewisham Board of Works, Moiety of Lighting				101	9	7
PROVISION FOR CENTRAL LAMPS.						
To Amount yet to be Expended ..				600	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.						
To One-third of £212 1s. 8d., to this Rate ..				70	13	10
				3,294	3	6

By Balance in favour of Rate	£	s.	d.
By Governors of Dulwich College, Two Years Lighting to Lady-day, 1884 ..	5,064	12	8
			50 0 0

To balance in favour of Rate.. .. .	1,820	9	2
	£5,114	12	8

£5,114 12 8



METROPOLITAN

Receipts.

Dr.

1883.

£ s. d.

March 26th. To Balance in hand, as per last
Annual Report, page 197

18 3 3

OVERSEERS.

To Amount of Order of Vestry, 1883 ..

22,400 0 0

£22,418 3 3

CONSOLIDATED RATE.

Expenditure.

Cr.

£ s. d.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF
WORKS.

By Cash, Amount of Precept dated 22nd

February, 1883.. ..

22,371 8 9

By Balance

46 14 6

£22,418 3 3

V 2



A Summary of Cash Received and Expended

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Cash at Bankers, March 26th, 1883. as per last Annual Report, page 199 ..	9,046	3	0
„ Cash on Deposit do. ..	16,097	2	4
	25,143	5	4
GENERAL RATE.			
To Amount received in respect of this Rate during the year	94,316	5	8
SEWERS RATE.			
To Amount received in respect of this Rate during the year	14,811	9	2
LIGHTING RATE.			
To Amount received in respect of this Rate during the year	12,945	12	6
METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED RATE.			
To Amount received in respect of this Rate during the year	22,400	0	0
	£169,616	12	8

Dr.

Balance.

To General Rate	24,440	19	3
„ Sewers Rate	2,524	2	9
„ Lighting Rate	5,064	12	8
„ Consolidated Rate	46	14	6
	£32,076	9	2

From March 26th, 1883, to March 25th, 1884.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
GENERAL RATE.			
By Amount paid in respect of this Rate during the year	88,623	10	3
SEWERS RATE.			
By Amount paid in respect of this Rate during the year	14,474	11	7
LIGHTING RATE.			
By Amount paid in respect of this Rate during the year	12,070	12	11
METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED RATE.			
By Amount paid in respect of this Rate during the year	22,371	8	9
	137,540	3	6
By Balance at Bankers, March 25th, 1884, less outstanding Cheques	10,979	6	10
By Cash on Deposit (Loans)	1,597	2	4
By ditto (Vestry)	19,500	0	0
	32,076	9	2
	£169,616	12	8

Balance.

Cr.

By Cash at Bankers	10,979	6	10
„ Cash on Deposit Accounts	21,097	2	4
	£32,076	9	2



We, being the Auditors duly elected for the Parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the County of Surrey, have examined and Audited the foregoing Accounts of the Vestry of the said Parish, from the 26th day of March, 1883, and the items therein comprised, and having found such Accounts correct, do now sign the same, in token of our allowance thereof.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1884, and continued by adjournment until the 27th day of June, 1884.

W. P. ANDREWS, *Chairman*,

HY. CASTLE,

G. FOSTER,

W. R. HILLIER,

FREDERICK A. RAWLINGS, A.C.A.

Auditors of
the Parish of
St. Giles,
Camberwell.

REPORT of the AUDITORS to the VESTRY.

Respecting the Accounts for the Year ending March 25th, 1884.

VESTRY HALL, CAMBERWELL, S.E.,
27th June, 1884.

GENTLEMEN,

In submitting the Accounts as audited by us, (from the 24th March, 1883, to 25th March, 1884) we have pleasure in testifying to the admirable way in which the books and vouchers have been kept and submitted to us.

In our report of last year we drew attention to the system adopted in the collection of rates, in cases where only a portion is paid, and can only express our regret that some means have not been found to alter the same, having in view the large amount of empty property in the parish.

W. P. ANDREWS, *Chairman*,
HY. CASTLE,
GEORGE FOSTER,
W. R. HILLIER,
FREDERICK A. RAWLINGS, A.C.A.

REPORT of the AUDITORS to the VESTRY.

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W. B. ANDREWS, Chairman.
H. CASTLE,
GEORGE FOSTER,
W. R. HILLIER,
FREDERICK A. RAWLINGS, A.C.A.

OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS.

From 26th March, 1883, to 25th March, 1884.

VESTRY RATES made APRIL 7th, 1883, and OCTOBER 6th, 1883, and ARREARS OF 1882.

METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED RATE, 6d. in the Pound	
SEWERS RATE.. .. . 4d. in the Pound	£ s. d.
LIGHTING RATE 4d. in the Pound	127,822 16 10½
GENERAL RATE 7d. in the Pound	
Arrears of last year ..	335 6 0
6d. 9d.	£128,158 2 10½

Districts.	Amount Charged, including £0 6s. 4d. short paid at Lady- day, 1883.	Collected.	Arrears, March 24th, 1884.	Allowed to Owners.	Amount legally excused.	Empties.	Reduced on Appeal.	TOTAL.	Short-paid.	Over-paid.
St. George's Ward, No. 1	£ s. d. 11,590 19 4½	£ s. d. 9,885 15 4	£ s. d. 8 8 0	£ s. d. 993 9 10	£ s. d. 60 48 0 5½	£ s. d. 650 4 9½	£ s. d. 8 16 5½	£ s. d. 11,594 14 11½	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. 3 15 7½
St. George's Ward, No. 2	10,123 10 1	9,075 5 0	..	676 8 12	12 12 11½	349 7 10½	1 18 3	10,124 12 9	..	1 2 8
Camden Ward, No. 3 ..	10,710 15 6	9,369 7 7	13 8 8	523 9 10	45 5 8½	754 12 10½	5 5 11½	10,711 10 4	..	14 10
Peckham Ward, No. 4 ..	8,199 1 2½	6,820 1 0	27 0 0	498 7 10	31 15 0	812 11 3	9 13 9½	8,199 8 6½	..	7 4
Peckham Ward, No. 4a ..	7,004 3 0	6,005 2 11	12 12 0	368 10 10	33 8 9½	581 0 10½	3 8 2	7,004 3 1	..	1
Peckham Ward, No. 5 ..	11,426 4 0½	9,844 19 1	22 2 0	548 9 10	37 11 8½	960 18 3½	12 7 1½	11,426 7 11½	..	3 11
Peckham Ward, No. 5a ..	11,614 11 3½	9,774 7 6	23 18 8	398 11 10	88 2 5	1,321 9 10½	10 3 4½	11,616 13 3½	..	2 2 0
Camberwell Ward, No. 6	16,866 5 2	15,533 16 6	33 18 8	73 5 10	52 14 10	1,145 2 0½	28 1 5	16,866 18 5½	..	13 3½
East Dulwich, No. 6 ..	18,034 7 0½	14,219 10 10	29 5 4	161 15 10	68 9 10	3,506 13 10½	48 10 6	18,034 5 11	1 1½	..
Dulwich, No. 6 ..	10,729 0 8	10,097 6 9	6 0 8	27 11 10	7 4 6¾	580 14 1¾	10 3 4½	10,729 0 8½	..	½
Public Companies ..	11,859 11 10	11,825 8 4	31 12 6			2 11 0		11,859 11 10	..	..
	128,158 9 2½	112,451 0 10	208 6 6	4,269 18 10	434 6 2¾	10665 6 10½	138 8 5½	128,167 7 10	1 1½	8 19 9
Add short-paid ..								0 1 1½		
								128,167 8 11½		
Deduct over-paid ..								8 19 9		
								£128,158 9 2½		



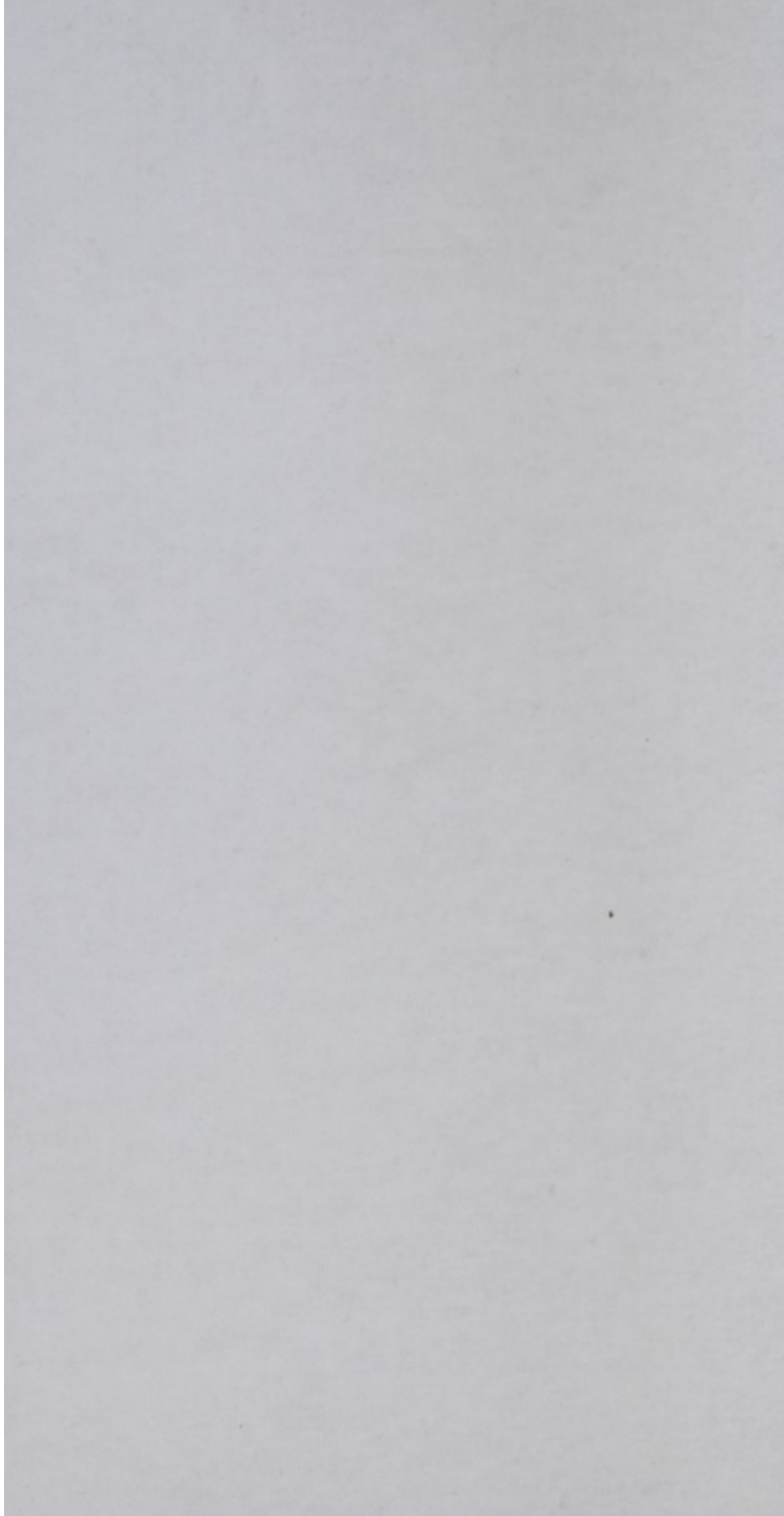
VESTRY RATES.

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance in hand, March 26th, 1883,					4,334	13	6
„ do. received on 1883 Rates, and							
Arrears of former Rates					112,439	16	0
To Cash Sundries, viz. :—							
Summons and Warrant Fees		503	11	3			
Return <i>re</i> Registration							
Expenses	200	0	0				
Do. Election Expenses	50	0	0				
					250	0	0
					753	11	3

Expenditure.

Expenditure.		Cr.	
	£	s.	d.
By Cash paid to Vestry, viz. :—			
General Rate, Order 1883	65,500	16	10
Sewers Rate, Order 1883	13,300	0	0
Lighting Rate, Order 1883	12,700	0	0
Metropolitan Consolidated Rate, Order 1883	22,400	0	0
			113,900 16 10
By Cash paid Collectors' Poundage.. ..			1,542 9 6
„ do. for Superannuation to Retired Collector			100 0 0
„ do. Salaries of Clerks			333 15 0
„ do. paid other Disbursements, viz. :—			
Printing and Stationery	295	17	5
Stamps used in Collection	150	11	0
„ do. Sundry Expenses (including £250, returned to this Account, see Contra)	749	3	0
			1,195 11 5
			117,072 12 9
By Balance to Assets and Liabilities ..			455 8 9
			£117,528 1 6





We, the Auditors, having duly and fairly examined the foregoing Accounts, and having found them perfectly correct, do append our Signatures to the same.

W. P. ANDREWS, *Chairman*,

HY. CASTLE,

G. FOSTER,

W. R. HILLIER,

FREDERICK A. RAWLINGS, A.C.A.

Auditors of
the Parish of
St. Giles,
Camberwell.

June 27th, 1884.

15204

[illegible]

EXTRACT from POOR RATES made APRIL, 7th, 1883 and OCTOBER 6th, 1883, and arrears of 1882.

At 2s. 5d. in the £.

Districts.	Amount of Rates at 2s. 5d. in the £, and arrears due at the time of making the April Rate.		Collected.	Arrears, March 24th, 1884.	Allowed to Owners.	Amount legally excused.	Empties.	Reduced on Appeal.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ward 1, St. George's Arrears	10,174 13 2½ 12 14 7	10,187 7 9½	8,687 15 0	7 17 6	873 2 9½	41 1 6½	569 10 5	8 0 7	10,187 7 9½
Ward 2, St. George's Arrears	8,901 0 11 1 18 5½	8,902 19 4½	7,989 16 10¾		595 4 8½	7 15 9	308 6 7½	1 15 4½	8,902 19 4½
Ward 3, Camden Arrears	9,401 16 11 17 16 9½	9,419 13 8½	8,240 10 8¾	12 11 10½	461 11 10	35 17 5	664 8 10¾	4 12 11½	9,419 13 8½
Ward 4, Peckham Arrears	7,157 11 3 46 10 8	7,204 1 11	5,993 4 9½	22 13 9	439 5 9¾	27 0 0½	713 3 10¾	8 13 7½	7,204 1 11
Ward 4a Peckham Arrears	6,135 5 2½ 22 0 11	6,157 6 1½	5,278 14 5½	11 16 3	323 12 2	27 3 4	512 16 4	3 3 7	6,157 6 1½
Ward 5, Peckham Arrears	9,994 11 3½ 44 10 6	10,039 1 9½	8,653 10 6½	20 14 4½	482 5 1¼	29 1 0½	842 5 0¾	11 5 7½	10,039 1 9½
Ward 5a Peckham Arrears	10,173 11 6½ 46 14 11	10,220 6 5½	8,606 15 1¾	22 8 9	349 18 3¾	68 1 10	1,163 17 0	9 5 5	10,220 6 5½
Ward 6, Camberwell Arrears	14,776 4 5½ 50 10 9	14,826 15 2½	13,659 14 11¾	31 16 3	64 6 11½	42 7 4½	1,002 18 11¾	25 10 8	14,826 15 2½
Ward 6, East Dulwich Arrears	15,841 1 8 23 9 7½	15,864 11 3½	12,507 14 7	27 8 9	142 18 6	58 9 3	3,083 7 1	44 13 1½	15,864 11 3½
Ward 6, Dulwich Arrears	9,539 4 7 6 7 10	9,545 12 5	8,986 6 9½	5 13 1¼	24 4 5	5 18 2	513 17 6	9 12 5	9,545 12 5
Public Companies ..		10,437 18 2½	10,406 8 1	29 8 1¼			2 2 0		10,437 18 2½
	112,805 14 3½	99,010 12 0	192 8 9		3,756 10 7½	342 15 9	9,376 13 9½	126 13 4½	112,805 14 3½



POOR RATE.

Dr.

Receipts.

[illegible]

(Signed), H. LLOYD ROBERTS.

325

Expenditure.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash to Guardians, viz. :—						
For Poor Purposes	68,298	14	1			
For County Rate	9,531	3	9			
				77,829	17	10
By Cash for Police Rate				18,796	16	11
„ do. Collectors' Poundage				1,380	18	3
„ do. Superannuation, Retired Collector				100	0	0
By Cash, Sundry Expenses, viz. :—						
Printing Jury Lists	100	16	0			
Election of Vestrymen	106	2	0			
Registration of Voters	278	17	3			
Returning Officer's Expenses	424	6	8			
Magistrates' Clerk	2	7	6			
Knight & Co., Monthly Statement						
Books	2	14	0			
				915	3	5
				£99,022	16	5

District Auditor.

June 6th, 1884.



An Account in Abstract of
OF
CAMBERWELL

FROM MARCH 26th 1883,

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance, Cash in hand, 26th March, 1883, as per last Annual Report, page 219		1,552	16	7
„ Cash, Fees for Interments, Vaults, and Private Graves		3,885	16	8
„ do. Of Board of Guardians, Fees for Parish Interments		165	17	6
„ do. Of G. Booker, for Grass		35	0	0
„ do. For Burial Certificates		7	2	6
„ do. Interest on Deposit Account		28	12	8
Carried forward		5,675	5	11

the Receipts & Expenditure
THE
BURIAL BOARD

TO MARCH 25th 1884.

Expenditure.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Cash, Interment Fees—Rev. S. Smith ..		28	14	0
„ do. do. Rev. T. Ray ..		226	3	0
„ do. do. Parish Clerk ..		129	19	6
„ do. do. Rev. Dr. Morgan		167	13	6
„ do. do. Churchwardens of St. Giles' ..		160	6	6
„ do. do. Churchwardens of St. George's		20	17	0
„ do. do. Dissenting Ministers' Fees ..		50	0	0
„ do. Advanced on Account of Labour, Wages, and Petty Cash ..		850	0	0
„ do. Salaries, Clerk and Surveyor ..		220	0	0
„ do. Small Bills		22	2	5
„ do. General Life and Fire Assurance Company, Instalment of Loan		1,350	0	0
„ do. Ditto, One Year's Interest on Loan (less Income Tax) ..		105	1	6
„ do. H. Daniel and Co., Vaults, &c. ..		29	5	0
„ do. G. H. Farrington, Grants, and Stamps on Grants		18	0	0
„ do. W. M. Carey, Printing, &c. ..		22	17	3
„ do. Vestry of St. Giles'—Paving Langton Road, abutting the Cemetery		144	3	0
„ do. W. Jenner, Contractor, Repairing Roads at Cemetery, &c. ..		832	10	0
Carried forward		4,377	12	8



BURIAL BOARD

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Amount brought forward..	..	5,675	5	11

£5,675 5 11

ACCOUNTS.—Continued.

Expenditure.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Amount brought forward		4,377	12	8
„ Cash, Sundry Accounts		135	4	0
„ do. Income Tax		2	3	9
„ do. Keeping St. Giles' Churchyard in order		21	11	6
„ do. W. Harris, Cartage at Cemetery		33	8	11
„ do. R. Stevens, Repairs, &c. at Cemetery		31	7	2
„ do. Interment Fees—Rev. F. F. Kelly		143	13	3
„ do. do. „ A. A. W. Drew		8	3	10
„ do. do. „ C. J. Meade		8	13	0
„ do. do. „ R. O. Thorpe		6	16	6
„ do. do. „ J. H. Hazell		6	1	6
„ do. do. „ T. Smith		17	14	6
„ do. do. „ W. English		5	18	6
„ do. do. „ J. M. Clark		4	5	3
„ do. do. „ T. A. Warburton		29	4	2
„ do. do. „ T. J. Gaster		6	6	6
„ do. do. „ J. J. Stephenson		1	15	0
„ do. do. „ J. D. Dyke		4	2	0
„ Balance, Current Account		831	3	11
		£5,675	5	11

We hereby Certify and Report that we have Examined and Allowed the Accounts of the Burial Board of the Parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, Surrey, of which the foregoing is an Abstract, and we have thereunto appended a statement of Assets and Liabilities up to March 25th, 1884.

Dated the 26th of May, 1884, and continued by adjournment till the 27th day of June, 1884.

W. P. ANDREWS, *Chairman*,
HY. CASTLE,
G. FOSTER,
W. R. HILLIER.
FREDERICK A. RAWLINGS, A.C.A.

Auditors of
the Parish of
St. Giles,
Camberwell.



BURIAL BOARD

Dr.	Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries, Clerk and Surveyor		55	0	0
„ Labour at Cemetery		44	15	6
„ Rev. T. Ray		55	7	0
„ Parish Clerk		32	3	6
„ Churchwardens of St. Giles,		45	9	6
„ Churchwardens of St. George's		6	0	6
„ Rev. Dr. Morgan, Special Fees		5	16	0
„ Ministers' Fees—Rev. F. F. Kelly		39	19	6
„ do. „ S. Smith		7	11	6
„ do. „ A. A. W. Drew		4	9	4
„ do. „ C. J. Meade		1	8	0
„ do. „ R. O. Thorpe		1	2	0
„ do. „ J. H. Hazell		1	16	0
„ do. „ T. Smith		3	11	6
„ do. „ W. English		1	15	6
„ do. „ T. A. Warburton		7	18	6
„ do. „ T. J. Gaster		2	17	0
„ Officiating at Cemetery, Rev. Dr. Morgan		36	6	0
„ South Metropolitan Gas Company		5	15	1
„ Lambeth Water Company		3	2	6
„ Books, Printing, &c., W. M. Carey		3	8	1
„ Small Bills		1	17	6
„ Petty Disbursements		10	9	10
„ Work at Cemetery, J. G. Burge		1	3	6
„ Pipes at Cemetery, S. Marshall		1	1	10
„ Balance		910	8	8
		<u>£1,290</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>

Statement of Mortgages, 25th March, 1884.

Balance of Mortgage due to the General Life and Fire Assurance Company	<u>£1,350</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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ACCOUNTS.—Continued.

Assets.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward as per Cash Book		831	3	11
„ Interment Fees to 24th March, 1884		302	1	2
„ Interment Fees Board of Guardians, to 24th March, 1884		33	3	6
„ Balance in hands of Clerk to Board		124	5	3
		<u>£1,290</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>



CHURCHWARDENS'

From March 26th, 1883,

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance in hand, March 26th, 1883		91	17	10
„ do. Received for Burial Fees		160	6	6

£252 4 4

ACCOUNT.

to March 25th, 1884.

Expenditure.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Cash, W. Harris, Drainage		11	6	9
„ do. Insurance of Church		12	3	0
„ do. N. Atkinson, Ventilating and repairing Chancel		6	17	6
		30	7	3

By Balance	221	17	1
	£252	4	4

Examined and found correct,

W. P. ANDREWS, *Chairman.*
 HY. CASTLE,
 G. FOSTER,
 W. R. HILLIER,
 FREDERICK A. RAWLINGS, A.C.A.

Auditors of
 the Parish of
 St. Giles,
 Camberwell.

June 27th, 1884.



ACCOUNT

to March 25th, 1884

Expenditure	
By Cash	11 6 0
do. Insurance of Church	12 3 0
do. M. Anderson, Ventilation and	6 17 0
repairing Church	20 7 3

By Balance

Examined and found correct

W. R. Anderson, Chairman
H. L. Carter
G. Foster
W. R. Hopper
Barnes A. Rawlinson, A.C.A.

Attest:
The Parish of
St. John
Church

June 25th, 1884

*The following are the Bequests under the Will of
the late Robert Alexander Gray, Esquire.*

Will dated 15th December, 1863.

As to Bequest for Warm Clothing for Poor.

CHARITY ACCOUNTS.

Five Hundred Pounds, to be invested in
their names at their discretion; and the in-
come thereof to be applied to the purchase
of Warm Clothing for the Poor of the Parish
who are not receiving Parochial Relief.

The above bequest of £500 has been laid out
in the purchase of £517-9s. 1d. Consols, £1
per Cent. Annuities, and has been transferred into
the name of The Official Trustees of Charitable
uses, pursuant to the provisions of the Charitable
Trusts Amendment Act, 1853. The sum has been
added to the Account of the Charity in the Books
of the Office of the Charity Commissioners, Whitehall.

CHARITY ACCOUNTS

*The following are the Bequests under the Will of
the late Robert Alexander Gray, Esquire.*

Will dated 15th December, 1868.

AS TO BEQUEST FOR WARM CLOTHING FOR POOR.

“To the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of Camberwell, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, to be invested in their names at their discretion; and the Income thereof to be applied in the purchase of Warm Clothing for the Poor of the Parish who are not receiving Parochial Relief.”

The above Bequest of £500 has been laid out in the purchase of £517 9s. 3d. Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities, and has been transferred into the name of “The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds,” pursuant to the provisions of the Charitable Trust Amendment Act, 1855. The sum has been entered to the Account of the Charity in the Books, at the Office of the Charity Commission, Whitehall,

and the Vicar and Churchwardens have furnished the Official Trustees with an authority from themselves as the acting Trustees, as to Payment of the Dividends.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1879.

JAMES WILLIAMS, M.A., *Vicar.*

JONAS DUCKETT,
FREDERICK FERMOR, } *Churchwardens.*
DAVID COLEGRAVE,

AS TO BEQUEST OF THIRTY GUINEAS FOR BENEFIT
OF INMATES OF PARISH WORKHOUSE.

“To the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of Camberwell, such a sum of money as when invested in their names, in the purchase of Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, will produce annually the sum of Thirty Guineas, in trust, to so invest the same sum, and to permit the Master, for the time being, of the Parish Workhouse of Camberwell, to apply and distribute the annual income of the said Trust Fund, from

time to time each Christmas, in such manner as he may think proper for the personal comfort or benefit of the inmates for the time being of such Workhouse."

The sum of £1,013 5s. has been laid out in the purchase of £1,050 Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities, and has been transferred into the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," pursuant to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855. The sum has been entered to the Account of the Charity in the Books, at the Office of the Charity Commission, Whitehall, and the Vicar and Churchwardens have furnished the Official Trustees with an authority from themselves as the acting Trustees, as to Payment of the Dividends.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1879.

JAMES WILLIAMS, M.A.,	<i>Vicar.</i>
JONAS DUCKETT,	{ <i>Churchwardens.</i>
FREDERICK FERMOR,	
DAVID COLEGRAVE,	

time to time each Christian, in such manner
as he may think proper for the personal
comfort or benefit of the inmates for the
time being of such Workhouse.

The sum of £1,013 2s. has been laid out in the
purchase of £1,050 Consolidated 3 per Cent.
annuities, and has been transferred into the name
of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds,"
in pursuance to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts
amendment Act, 1852. The sum has been entered
in the Account of the Charity in the Book at the
office of the Charity Commission, Whitehall, and
the Vicar and Churchwardens have furnished the
Official Trustees with an authority from themselves
the acting Trustees, as to payment of the

dividends.
Dated this 2nd day of March, 1852.
James H. Wilson, M.A. Secy.
Johns Duckett, Esq. T. Secy.
Frederick Fenwick, Esq. Chas. Secy.
David Gurney, Esq. Treas.
and the Rev. John Wilson, Vicar of the Church of St. Andrew,
St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew's, London.

LIST
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY ESTATES.

W. DICKER, Esq.

J. A. LYON, Esq.

R. A. PUCKLE, Esq.

A. HONYWILL, Esq.

C. COOK, Esq.

R. STRONG, Esq., J.P.

E. DRESSER ROGERS, Esq.

T. L. LASSAM, Esq.

J. O. WILSON, Esq.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY ESTATES OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1883.

Dr.			Cr.		
December 1882 to December 1883			December 1882 to December 1883.		
To Balance brought forward from last year's Account			By Cash,		
To Cash from Receiver, viz.:			G. Martin, One year's Rent of slip of Land next Canal, to		
SIR EDMUND BOWYER'S CHARITY.			Michaelmas, 1883		
One year's Rent to Michaelmas, 1883			Sundries—Fire Insurance		
E. Symes	100	0 0	Repairs to Engine House		
T. E. Silk	60	0 0	Printing		
H. Carrington	50	0 0	C. S. Stevens, Receiver, for Collection of Rents and		
H. Matthewson	35	0 0	Dividends, of the several Estates, &c. for the year		
F. Browning	40	0 0	(including expenses and Stamps)		
			Charity Distribution Committee, voted for Distribution ...		
			J. Wilson's Bequest, Mr. Churchwarden Borland ...		
			Balance at Bankers		
CAGE, CAMBERWELL GREEN.					
One year's Rent to Michaelmas, 1883, J. Smith's					
Executors					
ENGINE HOUSE, CAMBERWELL GREEN.					
One year's Rent to Michaelmas, 1883, G. Priest					
ENGINE HOUSE, PECKHAM.					
(Unlet)					
SHOULDER OF MUTTON ESTATE.					
One year's Rent to Michaelmas, 1882 Mann, Cross-					
man and Co. (less Property Tax)	19	10 0			
Ditto G. Culver (less Tax) ...	29	3 10			
Property Tax Deductions refunded	1	7 1			
SIR THOMAS HUNT'S GIFT.					
One year's Rent Charge to Christmas, 1883, J. Dallor					
DIVIDENDS.					
One year's Dividends to July, 1883, on £1,000 Consols	30	0 0			
Ditto on £220 5s. 6d. New 2½ per Cent. Annuities ...	5	10 0			
Ditto on £350 Consols, per Charity Commissioners ...	10	10 0			
Ditto on £187 5s. 11d. Consols, per Court of Chancery					
(less Property Tax)	5	9 4			
Ditto to October, 1883, on £1,509 17s. 9d. Reduced					
Three per Cent. Annuities	45	5 10			
Ditto to July, 1883, on £80 13s. 1d. Consols, per					
Court of Chancery, Jane Wilson's Bequest, less					
Income Tax	2	7 1			
Property Tax Deductions refunded	0	4 3			
BOWLES' FIVE ACRES.					
Rents from sundry Tenants, to Michaelmas, 1883, less					
Property Tax	324	4 8			
Ground Rents on Property, Bowles Road and Kent					
Road, to Michaelmas, 1883, less Property Tax	343	8 5			
Property Tax refunded	16	15 5			
BURSTED'S LAND.					
Half-year's Rent to Michaelmas, 1883, Cooper and					
Kendall (less Property Tax)	16	6 7			
Ditto ditto T. Spurrier, less Property Tax	29	10 0			
Property Tax Deductions refunded	1	0 3			
INTEREST.					
Interest on Cash placed at Deposit Account during					
the year					

Examined and found correct:—

Signed

W. P. ANDREWS, *Chairman*,
HY. CASTLE,
G. FOSTER,
W. R. HILLIER,
FREDERICK A. RAWLINGS, A.C.A.

Auditors of the
Parish of St. Giles,
Camberwell.

£1,192 11 3

11 2 11
£1,192 11 3



Charity Estates Distribution Committee.

The REPORT of the CHARITY DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE.

The Committee beg to report as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
That they had an available balance in hand on the 1st of January, 1883, of	1,168	0	5
Cash received from the Trustees of the Charity Estates	1,125	0	0
Interest on Deposit Account	9	17	2
	<hr/>		
	2,302	17	7
The Amount expended to the 31st of December, 1883, is as follows :—			
The Aged Parishioners' Grant, 15 Distributors at £5 per month each for 12 months	900	0	0
Special Gifts	60	15	8
Samaritan Gift, 15 Distributors at £14 each	210	0	0
	<hr/>		
		1,170	15 8
Leaving an available Balance on December 31st, 1883, for Distribution during 1884 of			<hr/> £1,132 1 11
Balance at Bankers	332	1	11
Cash on Deposit	800	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,132	1	11

The foregoing sums were distributed as follows:—

AGED PARISHIONERS' GIFT.

						£	s.	d.
1	person for 4 months at 6s. per month					1	4	0
1	"	8	"	6s.	"	2	8	0
3	"	12	"	6s.	"	10	16	0
4	"	4	"	7s.	"	2	16	0
2	"	3	"	7s.	"	2	2	0
1	"	4	"	7s.	"	1	8	0
1	"	6	"	7s.	"	2	2	0
1	"	8	"	7s.	"	2	16	0
1	"	10	"	7s.	"	3	10	0
14	"	12	"	7s.	"	58	16	0
1	"	1	"	8s.	"		8	0
6	"	2	"	8s.	"	4	16	0
1	"	3	"	8s.	"	1	4	0
1	"	9	"	8s.	"	3	12	0
2	"	10	"	8s.	"	8	0	0
1	"	11	"	8s.	"	4	8	0
37	"	12	"	8s.	"	177	12	0
1	"	1	"	9s.	"		9	0
<hr/>						<hr/>		
79	Forward					£288	7	0

AGED PARISHIONERS' GIFT—*continued.*

79				Brought forward	288	7	0
11	persons for 2 months at 9s. per month				9	18	0
1	"	4	"	9s.	"	1	16 0
1	"	8	"	9s.	"	3	12 0
9	"	10	"	9s.	"	40	10 0
11	"	12	"	9s.	"	59	8 0
1	"	2	"	10s.	"	1	0 0
2	"	3	"	10s.	"	3	0 0
2	"	4	"	10s.	"	4	0 0
1	"	5	"	10s.	"	2	10 0
2	"	6	"	10s.	"	6	0 0
1	"	7	"	10s.	"	3	10 0
2	"	8	"	10s.	"	8	0 0
11	"	9	"	10s.	"	49	10 0
69	"	12	"	10s.	"	414	0 0
9	"	1	"	11s.	"	4	19 0
<hr/>					<hr/>		
212					£900	0	0
<hr/>					<hr/>		

THE SAMARITAN GIFT.

1	Person	...	...	at £2	2	0	0
31	„	...	...	at £1	31	0	0
12	„	...	...	at 15s.	9	0	0
279	„	...	...	at 10s.	139	10	0
10	„	...	...	at 7s. 6d.	3	15	0
1	„	...	...	at 7s.		7	0
91	„	...	...	at 5s.	22	15	0
1	„	...	...	at 3s.		3	0
12	„	...	...	at 2s. 6d.	1	10	0
<hr/>					<hr/>		
438					£210	0	0
<hr/>					<hr/>		

SPECIAL GIFTS.

			£	s.	d.
Harriott Smith's Gift...	...	...	30	0	0
Susannah Jones's Gift	...	...	3	0	0
Joseph Allen's Gift ...	...	...	6	0	0
Michael Arnott's Gift	...	...	1	10	0
Edward Noye's Gift ...	...	...	9	0	0
Thomas Hunt's Gift ...	...	...	2	13	4
William Matthew's Gift	...	...	5	12	4
Mrs. Pinchbeck's Gift	...	...	3	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£60	15	8
			<hr/>		

F. FERMOR,

Chairman.

The foregoing Accounts have been examined
and found correct by us,

W. P. ANDREWS, *Chairman*,

HY. CASTLE,

G. FOSTER,

W. R. HILLIER,

FREDERICK A. RAWLINGS, A.C.A.

Auditors of
the Parish of
St. Giles,
Camberwell.

June 27th, 1884.

THE NATURALISTS

The foregoing Accounts have been examined and found correct by us,

W. P. Andrews, Chairman,

And also of
the Trustees of
St. Giles
Church.

Mr. Castle,

G. Foster,

W. R. Hillier,

Frederick A. Rawlings, A.C.A.

June 27th, 1884.

ST. GILES CHURCH

VESTRYMEN

FOR THE PARISH OF

ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL,

ELECTED UNDER THE

Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855

VICAR.

REV. F. F. KELLY, LL.M., The Vicarage,
Camberwell.

Ex-officio Members of the Vestry.

CHURCHWARDENS.

JAMES E. NAYLOR, Esq., Airedale, Bushey
Hill Road.

JOHN BORLAND, Esq., 184, High Street,
Peckham.

HENRY JOHN BICKERSTAFF, Esq., 30, Brunswick Square, Camberwell.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Ward No. 1.

Retire
from Office
in the year.

- 1886 ARNOLD, RICHARD, 122, Sumner Road.
- 1885 BICKERSTAFF, HENRY JOHN, 30, Brunswick Square, Camberwell.
- 1886 COOTE, WILLIAM ALEX., Claremont Villa, Cottage Green.
- 1886 EVANS, GEORGE HENRY, Grove Place, Southampton Street.
- 1886 GRUMMANT, JOHN, Hatcham Grove House, Queen's Road.
- 1885 HONYWILL, ALBERT, 14, Hill Street, Peckham.
- 1887 SEARS, JAMES, 47, Marmora Road, Honor Oak.
- 1887 SMITH, SAMUEL, Jr., 53, Talfourd Road Peckham.
- 1885 SUGDEN, JOHN, 19, Peckham Grove.
- 1887 TEASDALE, THOMAS, 103, New Church Road.
- 1887 THORNHILL, JAMES ALFRED, Bradbourne House, Bushey Hill Road
- 1885 THWAITE, CHARLES NEWSOM, 23, Commercial Road, Peckham.

Ward No. 2.

Retire
from Office
in the year

- 1885 COOK, CHARLES, 1, Hill Street, Peckham.
- 1886 HAZEL, WILLIAM JAMES, 434, Old Kent Road.
- 1885 HURST, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, 406, Old Kent Road.
- 1887 HYDE, GEORGE, 342, Old Kent Road.
- 1886 JACKSON WILLIAM, 106, Trafalgar Road, Old Kent Road.
- 1887 LUMLEY JOSEPH, 105, Avondale Square, Old Kent Road.
- 1886 NORMAN, ALFRED, 551, Old Kent Road.
- 1886 ROSS, JAMES, 97, Avondale Square.
- 1887 SCOTTS, THOMAS JOHN, 516, Old Kent Road.
- 1885 THOMSON, HENRY ALEXANDER, 352, Old Kent Road.
- 1887 VICKERY, HENRY, 542, Old Kent Road.
- 1885 WRIGGLESWORTH, GEORGE HENRY, Camberwell Park.

Ward No. 3.

Retire
from Office
in the year

- 1885 CLOSS, JOHN JAMES, Langford House,
East Dulwich Road.
- 1886 DUCKETT, JONAS, 4, Brunswick Square.
Camberwell.
- 1886 FOSTER, THOMAS, 17, Kimpton Road.
- 1887 GOAD, CHARLES, 241, Camberwell Road.
- 1885 HILL, THOMAS, 4, Portland Place, Peck-
ham Road, Camberwell.
- 1887 INNES, JAMES EDWARD, 57, Denmark
Street, Camberwell.
- 1887 LASSAM, THOMAS LUDLOW, 276, Cam-
berwell Road.
- 1885 LINNELL, HENRY, 258, Camberwell Road.
- 1886 MIDDLEMASS, ANDREW, 29, Brunswick
Square, Camberwell.
- 1885 MULLEY, WALTER CHARLES, 147,
Camberwell Road.
- 1886 TEATHER, WILLIAM EDWARD, 33,
Camberwell Park.
- 1887 WESSON, JOSEPH NICHOLAS, 212,
Camberwell Road.

Ward No. 4.

Retire
from Office
in the year

- 1886 ASHMORE, CAMM FRANCIS, 12, Queen's Road, Peckham.
- 1866 DAVIS, JOHN ALFRED, 68, King's Road, Peckham.
- 1885 DUNN, FREDERICK, 32, St. Mary's Road, Peckham.
- 1885 FAULKNER, JOSEPH, 101, Asylum Road, Peckham.
- 1887 FITZGIBBON, JAMES, Bach House, 11, Queen's Road, Peckham.
- 1885 GIORGI, EDWIN, 1, George's Terrace, Hill Street, Peckham.
- 1886 HAYES, CHRISTOPHER DANIEL, 795, Old Kent Road.
- 1887 HULME, THOMAS, 141, Southampton Street, Camberwell.
- 1885 LYON, JOHN ANDREW, St. Mary-le-Strand House, Old Kent Road.
- 1887 LYON, WASHINGTON, 85, Asylum Road, Peckham.
- 1886 RANDALL, JOSEPH, 605, Old Kent Road.
- 1887 SALTER, HENRY, 30, Montpelier Road, Queen's Road, Peckham.
- 1887 STEDMAN, ALFRED, Hatcham Road.
- 1886 WESTAWAY, JAMES, 21, Peckham Park Road.
- 1885 WILSON, JOHN OSBORN, 141, Queen's Road, Peckham.

Ward No. 5.

Retire
from Office
in the year

- 1886 BALLANTINE, EDMUND, 26, South Grove,
Peckham.
- 1886 BONSALE, RICHARD THOMAS, 57,
High Street, Peckham.
- 1885 BORLAND, JOHN, 184, High Street,
Peckham.
- 1885 DADD, ISAAC, 117, Evelina Road, Peckham.
- 1886 DAVIS, EDWARD CHARLES, Penrith
House, Peckham Rye.
- 1887 DIXON, JOHN, Brunswick House, Hanover
Street.
- 1887 DOWTON, WILLIAM LEONARD, 84,
Rye Lane, Peckham.
- 1887 FERMOR, FREDERICK, 255, Southampton
Street, Camberwell.
- 1885 GUDGEON, EDWARD BARNABY, 159,
Grove Lane, Camberwell.
- 1885 HARDING, THOMAS, 3, Percy Terrace,
Lordship Lane.
- 1887 KEMP, WILLIAM ROBERT, 18, Talfourd
Road Peckham.
- 1886 LEWIN, FREDERICK GEORGE, 38, St.
Mary's Road, Peckham.
- 1887 PRESTON, DAVID CRIPPS, 109, Gibbon
Road, Nunhead.
- 1885 SQUIRE, WILLIAM HENRY, Blenheim
Villa, Blenheim Grove, Peckham.
- 1886 WATERER, ALFRED, 8, Gordon Road,
Peckham.

Ward No. 6.

Retire
from Office
in the year

- 1887 BELLIS, ALEX. JOSEPH, 184, Friern Road,
Peckham Rye.
- 1886 CONSTABLE, WILLIAM EDWARD,
Lordship Lane.
- 1887 DUNLOP, CHARLES, 5, Elsie Road, East
Dulwich.
- 1887 FOSKETT, EDWARD, 22, Grummant Road,
Peckham.
- 1887 HANCOCK, WILLIAM OLDING, 1,
Charlesworth Villas, Dulwich Grove.
- 1886 MANSELL, THOMAS COLSTON, 84,
Church Street.
- 1885 PHILLIPS, JOSEPH JOHN, "The Nor-
lands," Goose Green.
- 1887 PUCKLE, ROBERT ARTHUR, 161, Cam-
berwell Grove.
- 1885 ROGERS, EDWARD DRESSER, "Rockley,"
Champion Park.
- 1885 SIMMONS, JOHN, 51, Oakhurst Grove,
East Dulwich.
- 1885 STRONG, RICHARD, J.P., "Helstonleigh,"
3, Champion Park.
- 1886 TURNEY, GEORGE LEONARD, J.P.,
198, Camberwell Grove.
- 1886 WATSON, JOHN, Bawdale Road, Lordship
Lane, East Dulwich.

Ward No. 6—continued.

Retire
from Office
in the year

- 1886 WALLACE, MATTHEW, "Kirkside," Lordship Lane.
- 1885 WALTER, JAMES, Gough House, Croxted Road, Dulwich.
- 1886 WATTON, ALFRED, Trent Cottage, Hindman's Road, East Dulwich.
- 1885 WHITELEY, GEORGE CRISPE, "The Chestnuts," Dulwich Common.
- 1887 WOOLLARD, HENRY WEEDON, Cornwall Terrace, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich.

Auditors.

- HENRY CASTLE, 27, Trafalgar Road.
- ROBERT COUSINS, 100, Wells Street, Camberwell.
- GEORGE FOSTER, 74, George Street, Camberwell.
- WILLIAM ROBERT HILLIER, 109, Peckham Rye.
- FREDERICK A. RAWLINGS, A.C.A. 2, Maude Villas, Maude Road, Camberwell.

Overseers of the Poor.

THOMAS LUDLOW LASSAM, 276, Camberwell Road.

JOSEPH FAULKNER, 101, Asylum Road, Peckham.

JOHN SUGDEN, 19, Peckham Grove.

JAMES WALTER, Gough House, Croxted Road, Dulwich.

Burial Board.

JOHN GRUMMANT, Hatcham Grove House, Queen's Road.

EDWARD BARNABY GUDGEON, 159, Grove Lane.

JOHN ANDREW LYON, St. Mary-le-Strand House, Old Kent Road.

RICHARD STRONG, J.P., Helstonleigh, Champion Park, Camberwell.

JOSEPH NICHOLAS WESSON, 212, Camberwell Road.

GEORGE LEONARD TURNEY, J.P., 198, Camberwell Grove.

DAVID COLEGRAVE, 54, Peckham Grove.

ROBERT ARTHUR PUCKLE, 161, Camberwell Grove.

GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY, "The Chestnuts," Dulwich Common.

Collectors of Rates.

Ward.	Division.	Name.	Address.
1		Maltby, John B.	177, Camden Grove North
2		Bradley, J. C.	66, Trafalgar Road
3		White, James P.	13, Elmington Road
4	1st Division	Wilson, George	132, Peckham Park Road
	2nd Division	Webb, Wm. H.	84, Asylum Road
5	1st Division	Beaumont, F. G	29, Gordon Road
	2nd Division	Lyon, Bainbridge	14, Hanover Park
6	Camberwell Division	Bickerton, G. T.	79, Lyndhurst Road
	East Dulwich Division	Thompson, R. H.	8, Henslowe Road, Barry Road
Dulwich District		Andrews, William	At Mr. Bartlett's, High Street, Dulwich

Treasurer.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Borough.

ROBERT RYRIE, Esq., 34, Park Street, Grosvenor Square.

VESTRY CLERK.

GEORGE WILLIAM MARSDEN, 113, Camberwell Grove.

SURVEYOR.

JOHN COOK REYNOLDS, 43, Vicarage Road.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Dr. BRISTOWE, 11, Old Burlington Street, W.

ASSISTANT VESTRY CLERK.

F. A. F. REES, 25, Shenley Road, Camberwell.

INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

DONALD FRASER, 44, Bousfield Rd., Lausanne Road, *Superintendent of Dust Collection.*

DONALD MACKAY, 15, Blenheim Grove.

SAMUEL FISHER, 12, Brayard Road, Peckham.

JOSEPH HENRY STEVENSON, 117, Choumert Road, Peckham.

JAMES SEDGLEY, 7, Burton Terrace, Elm Grove, Peckham.

LIST OF COMMITTEES

For 1884-85.

General Purposes Committee.

- No. 1 Ward—Mr. J. Grummant (Vice Chairman)
 „ A. Honywill
 „ C. N. Thwaite
 „ R. Arnold
- No. 2 „ Mr. W. B. Hurst
 „ C. Cook
 „ A. Norman
 „ G. H. Wrigglesworth
- No. 3 „ Mr. C. Goad
 „ J. Duckett
 „ J. N. Wesson
 „ A. Middlemass (Chairman)

No. 4 Ward—Mr. J. A. Davis
 „ W. Lyon
 „ J. Randall
 „ A. Stedman
 „ J. Fitzgibbon

No. 5 „ Mr. F. Fermor
 „ T. Harding
 „ W. H. Squire
 „ E. Ballantine
 „ E. C. Davis

No. 6 „ Mr. R. Strong
 „ J. J. Phillips
 „ R. A. Puckle
 „ J. Simmons
 „ A. Watton
 „ H. W. Woollard

Sewers and Sanitary Committee.

No. 1 Ward—Mr. G. H. Evans
 „ J. Sears
 „ W. A. Coote
 „ T. Teasdale

No. 2 „ Mr. H. Vickery
 „ W. Jackson
 „ T. J. Scotts
 „ G. Hyde

No. 3 Ward—Mr. J. E. Innes
 „ T. Hill
 „ T. Foster (Vice Chairman)
 „ H. Linnell

No. 4 „ Mr. J. Westaway
 „ F. Dunn
 „ H. Salter
 „ J. O. Wilson (Chairman)
 „ T. Hulme

No. 5 „ Mr. W. R. Kemp
 „ F. G. Lewin
 „ I. Dadd
 „ A. Waterer
 „ R. T. Bonsall

No. 6 „ Mr. A. J. Bellis
 „ C. Dunlop
 „ G. L. Turney
 „ W. O. Hancock
 „ J. Watson
 „ W. E. Constable

Finance Committee.

No 1. Ward—Mr. J. A. Thornhill
 „ S. Smith
 „ J. Dixon

- No. 2 Ward—Mr. J. Lumley
 „ J. Ross
 „ H. A. Thomson
- No. 3 „ Mr. W. C. Mulley
 „ W. J. Hazel
 „ W. E. Teather
- No. 4 „ Mr. J. J. Closs
 „ J. A. Lyon.
 „ C. D. Hayes (Vice Chairman)
 „ T. Hulme
- No. 5 „ Mr. W. L. Dowton
 „ D. C. Preston
 „ E. B. Gudgeon
 „ E. Giorgi
- No. 6 „ Mr. G. C. Whiteley (Chairman)
 „ E. Foskett
 „ T. C. Mansell
 „ G. L. Turney
 „ M. Wallace

N.B.—The Churchwardens and Overseers are ex-officio Members of all of the above Committees.

Charity Distribution Committee.

- No. 1 Ward—Mr. C. N. Thwaite
 „ S. Smith
- No. 2 „ Mr. J. Lumley
 „ A. Norman

No. 3	Ward—	Mr. T. Hill	
		„	J. N. Wesson
No. 4	„	Mr. F. Dunn	
		„	J. Faulkner
No. 5	„	Mr. F. G. Lewin	
		„	F. Fermor (Chairman)
No. 6	„	Mr. M. Wallace	
		„	G. C. Whiteley
Mr. Churchwarden		Naylor	} <i>Ex-Officio Members</i>
„		Borland	
„		Bickerstaff	

Assessment Committee.

No. 1	Ward—	Mr. J. Grummant (Chairman)	
		„	A. Honywill
No. 2	„	Mr. W. Jackson	
		„	G. H. Wrigglesworth
No. 3	„	Mr. A. Middlemass	
		„	J. Duckett
No. 4	„	Mr. A. Stedman	
		„	J. O. Wilson
No. 5	„	Mr. W. R. Kemp (Vice-Chairman)	
		„	F. Fermor
No. 6	„	Mr. R. A. Puckle	
		„	A. Watton

Fodder Committee.

Mr. R. Arnold	Mr. A. Stedman
„ T. Teasdale	„ J. O. Wilson
„ A. Norman	„ R. T. Bonsall
„ H. Vickery	„ F. G. Lewin
„ A. Middlemass	„ H. W. Woollard
„ J. E. Innes	„ M. Wallace

Ex-officio :—The Vice-Chairmen of the General Purposes, Sewers and Sanitary, and Finance Committees.

The following is the list of the various Sub-Committees :—

New Streets Committee.

Mr. A. Honywill	Mr. J. A. Davis
„ F. Fermor	„ T. Harding
„ J. Duckett (Chairman).	„ J. Sugden
„ J. J. Phillips	„ W. B. Hurst
„ J. N. Wesson	„ R. A. Puckle
„ J. Randall	„ G.H. Wrigglesworth

Depot Committee, Victoria Road Stables.

Mr. J. Grummant	Mr. J. A. Davis
„ A. Norman	„ F. Fermor
„ J. Sugden	„ A. Stedman
„ J. N. Wesson	„ R. Arnold
„ C. Goad	„ W. B. Hurst
„ E. Ballantine	„ A. Watton

Mr. H. W. Woollard

Bills Committee — General Purposes.

Mr. J. Fitzgibbon	Mr. C. Goad
„ A. Honywill	„ W. H. Squire
„ W. B. Hurst	„ H. W. Woollard
„ C. N. Thwaite	„ J. A. Davis
„ A. Norman	„ F. Fermor
„ T. L. Lassam	„ J. Simmons

Dust Committee.

Mr. W. A. Coote	Mr. T. Hulme
„ G. H. Evans	„ H. Salter
„ H. Vickery	„ F. G. Lewin
„ G. Hyde	„ R. T. Bonsall
„ T. Hill	„ J. Watson
„ T. L. Lassam	„ W. O. Hancock

Bills Committee—Sewers and Sanitary.

Mr. G. H. Evans	Mr. F. Dunn
„ T. Teasdale	„ H. Salter
„ H. Vickery	„ I. Dadd
„ G. Hyde	„ A. Waterer
„ T. Foster	„ C. Dunlop
„ H. Linnell	„ A. J. Bellis

Wilson's Grammar School Trustees.

PECKHAM ROAD.

Founded by Royal Charter 1615—Reconstituted 1880.

Ex-Officio Governors :—

Rev. F. F. Kelly, *Vicar* (Chairman).

James E. Naylor	}	Churchwardens.
John Borland		
H. J. Bickerstaff		

Representative Governors :—

A. Middlemass

P. A. Nairne

Co-optative Governors :—

J. A. Lyon

R. Strong, J.P.,

F. Fermor

R. A. Puckle (Vice-Chairman)

G. L. Turney, J.P.

E. Dresser Rogers

HEAD MASTER—Rev. F. Mc Dowell, B.A. (Merton College, Oxford).

L. DESBOROUGH, *Clerk.*

1884-85.

BYE-LAWS
OF
THE VESTRY OF
ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.

1884-85

BYE-LAWS

OF

THE ARMY OF

ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.

BYE-LAWS
OF
THE VESTRY
OF
ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.

1. The Vestry shall be summoned to meet every alternate Wednesday, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening, throughout the year (unless ordered to the contrary by the Vestry), or on such other day and hour as the Vestry may from time to time direct.

2. A Special Meeting may be summoned upon requisition, stating at length the business of such meeting, and signed by not less than nine Members of the Vestry, and shall be held not earlier than Half-past Six o'clock in the evening, and no other business shall be entertained at such Meetings.

3. The Vestry clock shall be the standard of time for the meeting of the Vestry and Committees.

4. The names of the Members attending each Vestry shall be taken down by the Messenger, and afterwards entered in the Minutes.

5. All Notices of Motion intended to be discussed at any Ordinary Meeting of the Vestry, shall be sent to the Office of the Vestry Clerk, at least five clear days before the day of meeting, exclusive of Sunday.

6. The minutes of the last Meeting or Meetings of the Vestry, shall be read, as the first business at each ordinary and adjourned Vestry, and if correctly entered, the same shall be signed as required by the Statute, but no discussion shall be allowed upon the Minutes, except as to their accuracy, and any objection on that ground shall be decided by the Members present, who were also present at the Meetings to which such Minutes refer.

7. *At every Ordinary and Adjourned Meeting of the Vestry, after the Minutes have been read and signed, then immediately before the commencement of*

business, it shall be competent for any Members to ask a question or questions relative to Parochial affairs, of any Member or Officer of the Vestry, of which forty-eight hours' notice at the least shall have been given in writing to the Vestry Clerk, and signed by the Member intending to ask the same, but no discussion shall take place thereon, and such question shall be printed.

8. A paper of business for each Vestry shall be prepared by the Clerk, and sent to each Member three clear days before the Meeting, and no other business shall be considered at that Meeting except by a Resolution of the Vestry; and a copy of the Business Paper shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the Vestry Hall.

9. No Motion or Amendment shall be put from the Chair (except a Motion to adjourn, upon which there shall be no discussion), unless the same be in writing, and duly seconded.

10. Any member having once spoken on a Motion or Amendment, shall not again address the Vestry on the same subject, or at the same stage of proceedings, except in explanation, or the Mover of

the original resolution in reply; and no Member shall speak longer than ten minutes on any Motion or Amendment.

11. A division may be demanded by any three Members, and the Chairman shall thereupon appoint two Tellers from each side, who shall mark off, on a printed List of the Vestry, the names of the Members voting for and against the Motion or other Question.

12. The Treasurer's Bank Pass Book, made up to the evening of the previous day, shall be laid on the table of the Vestry at each meeting.

13. All Elections by the Vestry shall be by ballot, and such ballot shall be taken by Balloting Papers previously prepared for that purpose, unless otherwise ordered by the Vestry.

14. No member of the Vestry shall hold or be eligible to be a candidate for any office of profit in the appointment of the Vestry, nor shall any one who has been a Member of the Vestry be eligible for any such office, if the same shall have become vacant within three months of such person ceasing to be a Member.

15. Where Security is required of any officer, no Member of the Vestry shall be accepted as his Surety.

16. No motion for an increase of salary, or a gratuity to any officer, shall be entertained at any meeting of the Vestry, unless notice thereof shall have been first duly given, and placed on the Notice Paper for such Vestry, stating the amount of such salary or gratuity; and no amendment shall be made for any sum in excess of the amount for which notice has been given.

17. A Committee shall be appointed annually in the month of June, to consist of twenty-eight Members from the several Wards, in the following proportions :—

Wards 1, 2, 3,—Four Members each

„ 4 and 5—*Five Members each*

„ 6—*Six Members*

which Committee shall enquire into all questions of Drainage, Sewerage, Removal of Dust, Sanitary Improvements, Removal of Nuisances, all references

from the Metropolitan Board of Works relating to Sewerage, and to carry out the provisions of all Acts of Parliament relating to the Public Health, and shall from time to time report thereon to the Vestry.

18. A Committee consisting of a like number of Members for the respective Wards shall also be appointed as in the preceding Bye Law, which shall inquire into all questions of Paving, Lighting, Scavengering, Watering, General Purposes, and all References from the Metropolitan Board of Works, other than those relating to Sewerage, and superintend the execution thereof, and shall from time to time report to the Vestry.

19. A Committee shall also be appointed, to consist of Twenty-two Members, from the several Wards in the following proportions:—

Wards 1, 2, 3—Three Members each
„ 4 and 5—Four Members each
„ 6—Five Members

to which all questions of Finance, Law and Parliamentary Business shall be referred, and shall from time to time report thereon to the Vestry.

20. The Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, who are Members of the Vestry, and the representatives of the Vestry at the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the respective Chairman of the preceding Committees, shall be *ex-officio* Members of each Committee.

21. All bills of contractors or tradesman in the department of the Surveyor shall be certified by him and he shall be held responsible for the correctness of the measurement and charges therein; and all other bills shall be certified by the Accountant, and when so certified and approved by the respective Committees from which the order emanated, the same shall be signed by the Chairman and two Members thereof, and shall then be laid before the Finance Committee, who shall report upon them to the Vestry before they are paid.

22. Six Members of the Vestry shall be appointed for the purpose of signing cheques, and every cheque shall be signed by the Chairman for the time being, and two of such Members, and countersigned by the Vestry Clerk; and shall be so signed and sealed in the presence of the Vestry.

23. The Vestry Clerk, Surveyor, Assistant Overseer, and Accountant, shall severally be responsible for the safe custody of all books, papers, and documents belonging to the Vestry in their respective departments, together with all moneys and securities for money committed to their care respectively.

24. No book, plan, or document, shall be allowed to be taken from the Offices of the Vestry, except in the custody of one of the Officers.

25. All Contracts and bonds shall be prepared by the Vestry Clerk, free of charge, to the Contractors, Collectors, Officers, or their sureties, the cost of the stamps to be borne by the Vestry.

26. All works amounting to the estimated cost of Fifty pounds and upwards shall be competed for by open Tender, unless otherwise ordered by the Vestry.

27. The Offices of the Vestry Clerk, Surveyor, Assistant Overseer, and Accountant, shall be open daily, from Nine o'clock until Five, except on Saturday, when the offices may be closed at Two o'clock.

28. The Common Seal of the Vestry shall be kept in the custody of the Vestry Clerk, and shall not be affixed to any document whatever, except by order of the Vestry.

29. The business of each Meeting shall be taken in the following order :—

1st—The Minutes of the last Vestry to be read.

2nd—The Paper of business to be read.

3rd—Questions to be put and answered.

4th—Deputation to be received.

5th—Reports in the following order *unless specially resolved to the contrary* :—

1st—Finance Committee

2nd—Medical Officer of Health.

3rd—Sewers Committee.

4th—General Purposes Committee. } Alternately.

5th—Parish Officers.

6th—Any other Special report or communication to the Vestry.

7th—The Seal of the Vestry to be affixed to any document.

8th—Motions.

23. The Common Seal of the Vestry shall be
in the custody of the Vestry Clerk and shall
be annexed to any document whatever, except by
order of the Vestry.

24. The business of each Meeting shall be
in the following order:—

- 1.—The Minutes of the last Vestry to be read.
- 2.—The Paper of business to be read.
- 3.—Questions to be put and answered.
- 4.—Deputation to be received.
- 5.—Reports in the following order, unless specially
ordered to the contrary:—
 - a.—Finance Committee.
 - b.—Medical Officer of Health.
 - c.—Liquors Committee.
 - d.—General Purposes Committee.
 - e.—Alternately.
- 6.—Parish Officers.
- 7.—Any other Special report or communication
to the Vestry.
- 8.—The Seal of the Vestry to be annexed to any
document.
- 9.—Adjourn.

