Contributors

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Paddington.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

REPORT OF THE VESTRY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH,

1863.



Paddington.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

REPORT OF THE VESTRY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH,

1863.



REPORT.

THE following is a List of the Names and Addresses of the Vestrymen and Auditors of the several Wards, viz. :--

The Rev. ARCHIBALD BOYD, 13, Sussex Gardens, West, Minister of Paddington.

THOMAS ARBUTHNOTT WHITTER, Esq. 2, WestbourneStreet, FREDERICK JOSEPH PRESCOTT, Esq. 13, Oxford Square, wardens.

WILLIAM TODD, Esq. 5, Monmouth Road South, THOMAS CHEW, Esq..... 15, Durham Terrace, *Overseers*.

WARD No. 1.

FOR ONE YEAR.

LUCKING, Mr. WILLIAM JOHN	10, Pickering Terrace.
LYNE, Mr. RICHARD	41, Westbourne Park Road.
SMITH, Mr. FREDERICK	1, Westbourne Villas.
TIPPETT, MR. GEORGE FREDERICK .	9 & 11 Princes Mews.

FOR TWO YEARS.

GOSLETT, Mr. WILLIAM QUINTON, Mr. ISHMAEL SNELL, Mr. EDMUND WORTHY, LieutCol. JOHN	 23, Westbourne Villas. 13, Jonson's Place. 2, Jonson's Place. 12, Westbourne Park Villas.
FOR THREE Y	EARS.
CHEW, THOMAS, Esq JORDAN, Mr. JAMES SALMON, Mr. JOHN SCANTLEBURY, WILLIAM, Esq	 15, Durham Terrace. 5, Sunderland Place. 6, Bridge Ter., Ormes Green. 63, Porchester Terrace.

Auditor-HARRISON, Mr. WILLIAM, 18, Jonson's Place.

WARD No. 2.

FOR ONE YEAR.

BICKER-CAARTEN, JNO. MARINUS, Esq.	4, Formosa Terrace.
BUDDLE, Mr. WILLIAM	5, Delamere Terrace.
BURNS, Rev. Dr. JABEZ	17, Porteus Road.
TILDESLEY, Mr. DAVID	90, Portsdown Road.
TREADAWAY, Mr. GEORGE	29, Harrow Road.
TREEBY, Mr. THOMAS	6, Chichester Road.
FOR TWO YE.	ARS.
BAYLIS, THOMAS HENRY, Esq	5, The Terrace, Kensington

BENSON, JOHN, Esq	13, Park Place Villas.	
ELLIS, Mr. WILLIAM	40, Clifton Gardens.	
LIVEING, Captain WILLIAM	7, Clifton Villas.	
Wood, Mr. Alfred Worth	3, Warwick Crescent.	
YEO, Mr. ROBERT	66, Portsdown Road.	

FOR THREE YEARS.

ANGELL, THOMAS JOHN, Esq	16, Warwick Road West.
CLARKE, Mr. HENRY DANIEL	Desborough House, West-
	bourne Green.
EMLER, Mr. JOHN MAY	6, Chichester Place.
GUTCH, GEORGE, Esq	PorteusHouse, Porteus Road.
THIRST, Mr. JOHN	1, Westbourne TerraceNorth.
TILDESLEY, SAMUEL, Esq	19B, Clifton Gardens.

Auditor-LITTLE, Mr. DAVID, 5, Chichester Street.

WARD No. 3.

FOR ONE YEAR.

ABBOTT, JOHN SAMUEL, Esq	11, Inverness Road.
AUSTIN, HENRY DE BRUNO, Esq	34, UpperHydeParkGardens.
BRETT, CHARLES, Esq	44, Cleveland Square.
CORRIE, WILLIAM, Esq	20, Leinster Square.
LOWDEN, JOHN DAWSON, Esq	12, Leinster Gardens.
WARD, Mr. GEORGE	Craven Lane.

FOR TWO YEARS.

BOETEFEUR, ALEXANDER, Esq	45, Moscow Road.
COMPTON, Mr. JAMES	8, Charles Street.
EVANS, ROBERT, Esq	15, Glo'ster Place.
KEMSHEAD, HENRY MORRIS, Esq	Westbourne Park.
SMITH, GEORGE JAMES PHILIP, Esq.	55, Glo'ster Place.
TODD, WILLIAM, Esq	5, Monmouth Road South

FOR THREE YEARS.

BOWLES, WILLIAM, Esq	51, Norfolk Square.
PEARCE, THOMAS, Esq	85, Glo'ster Terrace.
ROCHE, CHARLES MILLS, Esq	98, Glo'ster Terrace.
SAMPSON, WILLIAM, Esq	19, Queen's Terrace,
WHITTER, THOS. ARBUTHNOTT, Esq.	2, Westbourne Street.
WYATT, GEORGE, Esq	44, Glo'ster Crescent.

Auditor-CROUCH, NEWTON, Esq., 10, Bayswater Terrace.

WARD No. 4.

FOR ONE YEAR.

BICKNELL, SAMUEL, Esq	79, Connaught Terrace.
BROAD, Mr. JAMES	136, Praed Street.
DICKINSON, WILLIAM, Esq	16, Cambridge Street.
MAYNARD, Mr. THOMAS	12, Star Street.
PRICE, HALL ROKEBY, Esq	5, Stanhope Place.
STEWARD, SAMUEL, Esq	23, Connaught Square.
TURNER, Mr. HENRY	139, Praed Street.
WILKINSON, Mr. PHILIP	7, Harrington Terrace.

FOR TWO YEARS.

BURGESS, Mr. WHARFE	15, Oxford Terrace.
DAVIES, Mr. ROBERT	29, Cambridge Terrace.
MERIVALE, JOHN LEWIS, Esq	5, Norfolk Square.
MINGAY, Mr. JOHN	14, Titchborne Street.
PENNY, GEORGE JESSE, Esq	4, Berkeley Place.
SHAW, BENJAMIN, Esq	8, Cambridge Square.
STRATTON, Mr. STEPHEN	34, Albion Street.
WARRINGTON, Mr. WILLIAM	35, Connaught Terrace.

FOR THREE YEARS.

CATES, Mr. WILLIAM	61, Star Street.
COUSENS, Mr. GEORGE	1, Portsea Place.
GASELEE, Mr. Serjeant STEPHEN	2, Cambridge Square.
HALL, Mr. RICHARD	1, Porchester Street.
LANGHAM, Mr. THOMAS	86, Connaught Terrace.
NIXON, Mr. JOHN	72, Praed Street.
PERRY, Mr. WALTER BEAUCHAMP .	11, Porchester Street.
PRESCOTT, FREDERICK JOSEPH, Esq.	13, Oxford Square.

Auditor-COYLE, Mr. WILLIAM, 17, Oxford Terrace.

The Officers of the Vestry are as follow, viz .:--

Vestry Clerk	FREDERICK AVELING.
First Assistant	HENRY AVELING.
Second ditto	WILLIAM DAVISON.
Third ditto	FREDERICK WALLIS.
Medical Officer of Health	JOHN BURDON SANDERSON, M.D.
Surveyor	WILLIAM MERRY.
Surveyor's Assistant	RIMELL GADSDEN.
Assistant Surveyor	GEORGE FREDERICK STEVENS.
Clerk of the Yard	JAMES STEVENS.
Inspector of Nuisances	THOMAS ROWELL.
Assistant Overseer	JAMES PURSEY.
Collectors $\begin{cases} Ward \ 1 & \dots \\ , & 2 & \dots \\ , & 3 & \dots \\ , & 4 & \dots \end{cases}$	ROBERT CHEADLE.
Collectors) , 2	JOHN GORDON.
, 3 ····	ROBERT JENKINS.
(" 4 …	JOHN BARRABLE.
Vestry Hall Keeper	SAMUEL HARDY.
Engine Keepers	George Fleming.
Ligne Reepers	CHARLES MORRIS CAMPBELL.
	(THOMAS SOUTHERN.
Beadles	JAMES GILL.
	JOSEPH DRAKE.
	(WILLIAM PORTER.

The following Contracts have been entered into, viz .:-

Mr. Crockett for General Sewers Work .	$\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{At Five per Cent.} \\ \text{under the de-} \\ \text{tailed Schedule} \\ \text{Prices.} \end{array} \right.$
Mr. Edwin Tildesley for Groby Granite (unbrol	ken) 10s. 4d. per ton.
Ditto for ditto ditto (broken	h) $\begin{cases} 13s.4d. \text{ per cubic} \\ \text{yard.} \end{cases}$
Messrs. Curnock	oth $\{ \pounds 2145.$
Mr. Ferguson for Cleansing the Streets .	
Messrs. Mowlem and Co for Paving	{ as per detailed Schedule.
Mr. Morgan for Carting Materials	101d. per ton.
Ditto for Day-Work	8s. 9d. per day.
Messrs. Studds for Sifted Gravel	2s. 61d. per ton.
Ditto for Unsifted Ditto	2s. per ton.
Mr. Baldwin for removing Dust and Asi	hes. { The Contractor to receive £100.
Mr. Ware { for Horsing Fire Engin Station No.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ £ 60 per annum.
Mr. Heath for ditto Station No.	2. £40 per annum.

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During the year, 23 Meetings of the Vestry, and 100 Meetings of the various Committees, have been held, making a total of 123 Meetings.

New Roads have been adopted to the extent of 1 mile, 5 furlongs, and 51 yards, which with the previously existing mileage, give a total of 30 miles, 2 furlongs, 18 yards, maintained and watered by the Parish.

Sixty New Public Lamps have been added, making a total of 1386 Lamps now lighted by the Parish.

The provisions of the 105th section of the Metropolis Local Management Act have been successfully carried out in Twenty-One cases, which, added to the results of former years, make a total of Eighty-One cases of Road-completion under the said Act.

Date.	Poor.	Lighting.	General.	Sewers.	Metropolis Main Drainage.	Church.	To:	TAL
	d.	đ.	d.	d.	d.	d.	8.	d.
April Rate,1862	71	1	4	2	-	10	1	3
October Rate, 1862.	71	1	5 <u>1</u>	-	3	-	1	5
	1s. 3d.	2 <i>d</i> .	$9\frac{1}{2}d.$	2 <i>d</i> .	3 <i>d</i> .	$\frac{1}{2}d.$	2	8

The following Rates have been levied :-

The present Assessment of the Parish is £605,356.

The number of Borough Voters, according to the present Register, is 5351, exclusive of persons disqualified by non-payment of Rates and other causes.

The number of County Voters, 58.

The number of Persons returned in the Jury List, presented to the Justices of the Peace on the 29th day of September last, amounted to 3351.

The Works, Sanitary or otherwise, carried into effect during the year, appear in the Reports of the respective Officers hereunto annexed; and such Reports are followed by the documents required by the 198th section of the before mentioned Act, with which documents the present Report concludes.

(By Order)

FREDERICK AVELING,

Vestry Clerk.

VESTRY HALL, HARROW ROAD; 15th July, 1863.

SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1862-63.

BY

J. BURDON-SANDERSON, M.D.,

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Assistant Physician to Middlesex Hospital, and formerly Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, &c., &c.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



REPORT

TO THE VESTRY OF PADDINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to present the usual Annual Statement of the Proceedings of the Vestry and of the Sanitary Committee, in the exercise of the powers vested in them by law for the preservation of the Public Health.

During the year preceding December 31st, 1862, 516 Orders for the improvement of Houses, or for the removal of nuisances injurious to health, were issued by the Sanitary Committee. The requirements contained in these Orders have been complied with without exception, although in many instances the Committee have thought fit to allow of considerable delay, especially in the execution of extensive structural improvements.

On two occasions it was found necessary to take proceedings under the 73rd Section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, relating to the construction of new House Drains, viz .:- On the 24th of June, in respect of the Houses Nos. 126 and 127 Edgware Road ; on the 18th of December as to the House No. 15 Porteus Road. In each of these cases the order of the Sanitary Committee having been unduly disregarded, the matter was referred to the Vestry. On its appearing that the Premises in question were severally not "drained with a sufficient Drain" as provided by the Act, it was in each case resolved that a notice should be served on the owner, specifying in detail the works required, and informing him that in case of his failing to comply within twenty-eight days, the Vestry would cause these works to be executed at his expense. This notice having in neither case been attended to within the time specified, the Vestry caused the Drains to be constructed under the superintendence of their Surveyor, and subsequently recovered their expenses from the respective Owners.

Proceedings have been taken by the direction of the Sanitary Committee at the Metropolitan Police Courts in the following instances:—On the 15th of May 1862, a man in the employment of a Cow-keeper in Brook Mews was convicted under the 70th Section of the Paddington Local Act, and fined five shillings for laying manure on the pave-

ment and suffering it to remain so as to be a nuisance. On the 29th of the same month, a Wharfinger was convicted of having on his wharf an accumulation of manure and other offensive matters, so foul as to be injurious to health, and an order was made by the Magistrates for the abatement of the nuisance. In February 1863, complaint was made against the Owner of certain Premises in Burwood Mews, which were in such a state as to be a nuisance in consequence of the want of proper water supply and apparatus for the Water Closet. This case was heard on the 26th, when the Owner having paid the costs of the summons and promised that the necessary works should be carried out, no order was made. On the 15th of May 1862, Edward Carter, of 10, Hermitage Street, and Edward Burch, of 13, Welling's Place, were severally convicted of having neglected the vaccination of their children. They were required to pay the costs of the summons, and a nominal penalty of one shilling was imposed in each case.

By the 26th Section of the Nuisances Removal Act, the Sanitary Inspector is empowered to examine any meat or other provisions exposed for sale, and in case it appear to him to be unfit for food, he may seize such meat or other provisions and convey it before a Justice in order to its destruction; and the person to whom it belongs becomes liable, in case it is condemned, to a penalty not exceeding \pounds 10 for every piece of meat so destroyed. This Section has been acted on during the year on two occasions. On the 30th of September, 140lbs. of putrid meat were seized on the premises of Mr. John Oates, of 3, Cornwall Terrace, and on the 28th of January a quantity of hams and chaps of bacon were in like manner seized on the premises of Mr. Frederick Smith, 85, Westbourne Park Road. In both cases the meat was ordered by the Magistrate to be destroyed; the Sanitary Committee did not think fit in either case to take proceedings for the enforcement of the penalty, but gave instructions to the Inspector to prosecute in the event of a repetition of the offence.

Proceedings for the abatement of over-crowding have been taken in three instances. On the 28th of November notice was given to the Owners of the Houses No. 38 North Wharf Road, and Nos. 2 & 8 Irongate Wharf, that complaint would be made at the Police Court on Thursday November 27th, in case they failed to take steps for the abatement of the over-crowding of those Houses. Before the expiration of the period named in the notices, written statements were received from the several Owners, engaging to cease the unlawful occupation. These engagements having in two cases been fulfilled, proceedings were rendered unnecessary; but at No. 2 Irongate Wharf the offence was continued. The owner was therefore summoned to appear at the Police Court, Marylebone, on the

22nd of December. An order for immediate abatement of the over-crowding was made by the Magistrate, which was carried out on the 26th.

On the 19th of February I reported the improper occupation of an under-ground dwelling at No. 3, Gibson Place, in contravention of the 103rd Section of the Metropolis Local Management Act. I was instructed to take proceedings forthwith, on notice of which the unlawful occupation was discontinued.

The Canal Basin.

On the 5th of June, 1862, I called the attention of the Sanitary Committee to the state of the water in the Canal Basin. Even at that early period the air in the neighbourhood had already acquired that peculiar smell which is so familiar to all who have occasion to frequent the surrounding district during the Summer. The water itself was black and putrescent, especially near the Wharves in the occupation of the Grand Junction Canal Company, where, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of the Sanitary Committee, no attempt had been made to check the carelessness of the labourers employed in loading the manure boats, or to prevent them from spilling manure into the water. At the next meeting of the Sanitary Committee (June 19th), several letters of complaint were read from Residents and Occupiers in the

neighbourhood, from which it was evident that the evil was daily increasing. The Clerk was therefore instructed to write to the Directors of the Company, urging upon them the necessity of at once emptying and refilling the Basin, and at the same time requesting that the Basin should not be allowed to remain empty longer than necessary, and that proper precautions should be taken under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of the Vestry to avert the prejudicial consequences which might ensue from the laying bare of so large a quantity of fetid mud. In support of that requisition I attended a meeting of the Directors on the 20th of June, when I was informed that their supply was at that time so abundant as to enable them to let out the water without inconvenience, but that they were prevented from doing so by the objections of the Engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Works, on the ground that the works then in progress under his superintendence would be liable to injury by the flow of water along the Ranelagh Main Sewer. These works having been so far completed as to obviate this difficulty, the water was at length let out on the 13th of July. Although the mud was exposed during the whole of the following day, the weather was cold and very rainy, so that no inconvenience was experienced. At the east end of the Basin, at the bend, and opposite the Manure Wharves, the bed or channel was found to be covered with mud

consisting of vegetable and animal debris, of such a nature as to require only a dry air and a warm temperature to render it putrid. The renewal of the water at once put an end to the nuisance, but only for a few weeks. By the 7th of August it was found necessary again to press upon the Directors the expediency of repeating the emptying of the Basin, but on this occasion without effect. The process was put off from week to week, until at last the long nights and cooler temperature of autumn rendered it unnecessary.

On the 17th of December, the Clerk was directed to write to the Grand Junction Canal Company, calling their attention to the state of the channel of the Basin, and reminding them of their engagements to remove the mud by hand labour during the winter months. In reply to this communication the Committee were informed that "instructions had been given to let off the water on an early day." The Basin was partially emptied on the 8th of January and refilled on the following morning. It thus appearing that the Directors had no intention to comply with the request of the Committee that they should cleanse the bed of the Basin from the mud, it was resolved by the Vestry, at their meeting of the 20th of January, "that the Vestry Solicitor do prepare and serve on the Grand Junction Canal Company a Notice that inasmuch as they have failed to comply with the request of the Sanitary and Public Health Committee to cleanse the bed of the Basin during the cold weather, the Vestry will hold the Company responsible for the consequences that may ensue in the hot season by reason of such neglect." The further proceedings to which this Resolution has given rise during the present summer will be related in the next Annual Statement.

Smallpox.

During the recent epidemic of Smallpox in the Metropolis, the diffusion of the disease in Paddington has been comparatively limited, and the number of cases and deaths would doubtless have been further diminished had it been possible to make adequate provision for the reception and isolation of infected persons. The most important prophylactic means which have been adopted have consisted in the distribution of Handbills in the streets and places inhabited by the poor, and in visiting infected neighbourhoods from house to house, for the purpose of seeing that the people availed themselves of the existing facilities for vaccination. This disease, like every other of a like nature, having manifested itself principally in the neighbourhood of the Canal Basin, domiciliary visitation has been principally confined in the streets adjoining that quarter, and I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the immunity which these

streets have enjoyed is attributable to the great extension of vaccination thus brought about.

Wherever, either in the course of his ordinary inspections or of visitations made for the purpose, the Inspector finds vaccination neglected, he requires, by written notice, the parent or the individual, as the case may be, to apply to some Medical Practitioner within a stated period, at the expiration of which he repeats his visit. If he finds that the notice has been neglected, he reports the case to the Board of Guardians, who thereupon promptly direct proceedings to be taken under the Vaccination Act.

In addition to these measures it was resolved, on the 5th of March, to provide a carriage for the conveyance of persons suffering from Smallpox or other contagious diseases, and requiring removal to any Hospital, Infirmary, or Workhouse. The carriage has now been constructed, and arrangements are in progress for rendering it available for its purpose.

Cow-houses and Slaughter-houses.

By the 93rd Section of the Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Act it became unlawful to use any place as a Cowhouse, after the 1st of November 1862, without a Licence had for the purpose, from a Special Sessions held in the District; and the Vestry were empowered, if they should think fit, to shew cause against the granting

of any Licence for keeping Cows in the Parish. In order to facilitate and promote the operation of these Provisions, I recommended to the Sanitary Committee on the 15th of August 1862, that a Notice should be issued to all Occupiers of Cow Houses in the Parish informing them of the sanitary regulations which the Vestry would enforce with respect to the keeping of Cows in the District, and that such Notice should be framed in accordance with the Regulations issued to Cowkeepers on the 1st of August, 1857, which was accordingly done. I was at the same time instructed to prepare a Report on the condition of the Cowhouses as regards drainage, ventilation, and other sanitary conditions, which was presented on the 16th of October. It was therein stated that thirty-two persons had given notice of their intention to apply for Licences to keep Cows in thirty-nine separate localities, - that most of these places were more or less objectionable on the ground of proximity to inhabited dwellings, insufficiency of space or structural defects, but that in eleven cases only these evils existed in so aggravated a degree as to demand the interference of the Vestry. The nature of the objections in each case having been enquired into and substantiated by the Committee, it was resolved "that the Medical Officer do forward to the Justices of the Peace a List of the Premises objected to, stating in each case the grounds of objection, and that he do attend the

Special Sessions to give any further information that may be required."

The Special Sessions was held on the 27th of October, when I stated to the Magistrates that in certain of the Cowhouses, viz., those of Messrs. Annis, Bancroft, Brown, Farebrother, Hall (Irongate Wharf), Squire, Welford, and Wingrove, the grounds of opposition were of such a nature that they could be removed by making improvements in the drainage or ventilation of the several buildings. In order that these improvements might be carried out, the Sessions was adjourned until the 24th of November. It then appeared that the required works had been executed in five out of seven Cowhouses. As regards the other two, it appeared that they were the property of one owner, by whose objections the Occupiers were prevented from improving the ventilation of their Part of the buildings being used as Sheds. dwellings, they could only be rendered fit for the keeping of cows by ejecting the human tenants, which the landlord was unwilling to do. The Licence was therefore refused. Of the remainder, four, whose premises were in confined situations, received their Licences on condition that they would keep a limited number of Cows only, and would engage to have all manure removed every morning before half-past seven. The rest were licensed unconditionally.

Slaughter-houses.

On the 16th of October, I reported that in accordance with the Section of the Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Act, already quoted, notice of intended applications for Licences had been received in respect of thirty-seven Slaughter-houses, all of which had previously been occupied as such. All of these Premises being in a satisfactory state, no objection was made by the Vestry.

> I have the honour to be, GENTLEMEN, Your obedient Servant,

> > J. B. SANDERSON.

In the following Table	the upper	line	incl	ludes	the lov	Wor, t	rks those	execu in 1	ted 862.	in 18	856,	1857,	, 185	58, 1	1859,	1860), an	d 1	861;	the
Locality	1850-01 1850-01 1850-01	No. of Houses.	Drains constructed.	Drains repaired.	Drains trapped.	Cesspools abolished.	Cesspools cleansed.	Water Closets provi- ded with Pans& Water.	New Water Closets constructed.	Closets supplied with Water,	Dust-Bins constructed.	Dust-Bins repaired.	Pavement constructed.	Pavement relaid.	Water-Receptacles provided.	Water-Receptacles repaired.	New Water supply.	General Repairs.	Cleansing and Lime- washing	Ventilation.
Alfred Road	1856-61	77		15	11	8		9	4	11	7	21		2						
Alfred Road	1862			3						3									2	
Alfred Place	1856-61	11	2	3	2					6	1	1.						1	20	
Alfred Flace	1862			1	1					1									9	
Bouverie Street	1856-61	20		8	2					6	1	3						1	24	
Bouverie Street	1862	•••		1		.?	.?					2						••	12	
Brindley Street	1856-61	64	7	14	11	9		21		23	13	37	1	3		1			9	
Drindicy Street	1862			2	1					2	1	1								
Cambridge Place	1856-61	3 6	2		1	1		1		6	2	5							19	
Cambridge I lace	1862			1															7	

23

TADIE

				T.	ABI	E	I. ((con	tinue	ed.)									-	
Locality.		No. of Houses.	Drains constructed.	Drains repaired.	Drains trapped.	Cesspools abolished.	Cesspools cleansed.	Water Closets provided with Pans& Water.	New Water Closets constructed.	Closets supplied with Water.	Dust-Bins constructed.	Dust-Bins repaired.	Pavement constructed.	Pavement relaid.	Water-Receptacles provided.	Water-Receptacles repaired.	New Water supply.	General Repairs.	Cleansing and Lime- washing.	Ventilation.
	1856-61	46		9	33	5		6		51	37	22							9	1
Caroline Place	1862			2	1					6	1	3		1					6	
	1856-61	21	9	13	1	4		12	1		3	17	8			1		9	6	
Church Place	1862			3	2					5		2			1			1	7	
	1856-62	57		3	2			1		2	2	8				1			1	
Desboro' Place and Terrace	1862							1		1		6							10	
	1856-61	12			9					7	5	6		1					7	4
Edgware Place	1862			1						3	1		1							
	1856-61	26	6	26	7	1	76	1	3	2	2							1	9	
Elms Lane	1862			1			1													
U-11 D-1	1856-61	169		2	11	10		1	12	30	12	41							1	
Hall Park	1862			12	9			2		34	2	10		1			1		25	

				T	ABL	E	I. (cont	inue	d.)						-				
Locality.	1994	No. of Houses.	Drains constructed.	Drains repaired.	Drains trapped.	Cesspools abolished.	Cesspools cleansed.	Water Closets provi- dedwithPans&Water.	New Water Closets constructed.	Closets supplied with Water.	Dust-Bins constructed.	Dust-Bins repaired.	Pavement constructed.	Pavement relaid.	Water-Receptacles provided.	Water-Receptacles repaired.	New Water supply.	General Repairs.	Cleansing and Lime- washing.	Ventilation.
many providence .	1856-61	72	2	7	27	8		10		12	5	32			1			1	20	
Hampden Street	1862				4					2		6							13	
norm front and Garbons	1856-61	25	3	3	7	5		6		18	4	12		1			1		12	
Hermitage Street	1862			1		1				1		1								•
alers pland and could	1856-61	18	7	1	3	3		3			2									
Irongate Wharf	1862				5					6									2	
Lang press	1856-61	76	10	4	7	11		15		39	5	37		3				8	111	
Market Street	1862			2				1		1	5				1			1	32	
	1856-61 .	48		24	19	18	1	19		38	11	30		15	1			20	84	
North Wharf Road	1862			2					1		1									
	1856-61				1			1.												
Orchard Street	1862				1					1									8	

				T	ABI	LE	I.	(con	tinue	ed.)										
Locality.	1995	No. of Houses.	Drains constructed.	Drains repaired.	Drains trapped.	Cesspools abolished.	Cesspools cleansed.	Water Closets provi- ded with Pans& Water.	New Water Closets constructed.	Closets supplied with Water.	Dust-Bins constructed.	Dust-Bins repaired.	Pavement constructed.	Pavement relaid.	Water-Receptacles provided.	Water-Receptacles repaired.	New Water supply.	General Repairs.	Cleansing and Lime- washing.	Ventilation.
Praed Street.	1856-61	150	14	15	16	6		11		24	28	27		1		1			40	1
. radu Du 660	1862		1	2				1												
Poplar Sauana and Cattana	1856-61	25		1	1	1		4		22	14	9						1	10	
	1862			1				1		5	2								7	
Salem Road and Gardens .	1856-61	35		8	13	5		'5		31	44	11		1			25	2	9	2
Salem Road and Gardens .	1862			1	1					9	2	9							10	
South Wharf Road	1856-61	33	1	7	15	15		16		9	5	15			2			16	64	1
South whar Road	1862		1	2	2					1									10	
star Street	1856-61	109	8	10	10	11		11	1	43	3	50	1		1	1	1		18	
star Street	1862			1	2					14		4							15	
Siehhama Charles I D	1856-61	51	35	4	7	7		7	3	14		13		4	1					
ichborne Street and Row.	1862				2					2		2		1					52 6	

					ADL	E	1. (cont	inue	a.)										
Locality.		No. of Houses.	Drains constructed.	Drains repaired.	Drains trapped.	Cesspools abolished.	Cesspools cleansed.	Water Closets provi- ded with Pans& Water.	New Water Closets constructed.	Closets supplied with Water.	Dust-Bins constructed.	Dust-Bins repaired.	Pavement constructed.	Pavement relaid.	Water-Receptacles provided.	Water-Receptacles repaired.	New Water supply.	General repairs.	Cleansing and Lime washing.	Ventilation.
Union Place	1856-61	24		5	4					17	1	1		3				15	57	
Union Flace	1862			3	2					1								1	22	
Wowarlaw Deed	1856-61	70	6	4	12			1		7	6	9				1	5	1		
Waverley Road	1862			2	5					5	4	3		2					22	
Warrahan Warrahan	1856-61	12		3	3	3		3		2									1	
Waverley Terrace	1862									2		1							5	
White Lion Place and D	1856-61	26		17	18	1		5	1	19	7	13			1				26	
White Lion Place and Pas	1862			2	1					5		12		12			.,.		20	
Vork Pour	1856-61																			
York Row	1862									4									4	
Other Streets and Places	1862		6	40	11	3	1	4	1	14	2	13	3				2	1	5	
Total Improvements	1856-61		379	509	584	394	79	476	38	842	448	745	25	41	14	23	48	170	830	37
rotar improvements	1862		8	85	49	4	2	10	1	128	20	75	3	17	2		3	4	251	



REPORT

OF THE

WORKS EXECUTED IN THE SEWERS DEPARTMENT.

By WILLIAM MERRY,

SURVEYOR.



REPORT.

SEWERS DEPARTMENT, VESTRY HALL, PADDINGTON; July, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the requirements of the 198th Section of the "Metropolis Local Management Act," I have the honor to submit my Seventh Annual Report of the Works executed in the Sewers Department from the 25th March 1862, to the 25th March 1863, inclusive.

During the past year ninety-three Notices have been received for the erection of 369 New Buildings, viz.:—328 Houses, two Churches, Schools, one Music Hall, and thirty-seven Stables, in compliance with the requirements of the 76th Section of the "Metropolis Local Management Act;" and forty eight applications have been made and granted for the re-construction of Drains under the public footpaths and roadways to fifty-five Houses and Premises. These were rendered necessary in consequence of Notices issued by the Sanitary and Public Health Committee, or were executed at the suggestion of the Owners of the respective Buildings.

In every case where Cesspools and common Privies previously existed, they have been destroyed and Water Closets substituted.

The following Sewers have been constructed in the places undermentioned, at the expense of the Owners of Property :—

Roads West of Great at the sever. A state of the sever. A state of the sever. The sever and the sever at the sever. The sever at the se Brook Street 130 " ditto ditto ditto. Portsdown Road ... 790 " 3. 0 by 2. 0 half brick Sewer. Elgin Road 300 " ditto ditto ditto. Cornwall Road 180 ,, 2.0 by 2.0 ditto ditto. Elgin Mews 520 " ditto ditto ditto. Canterbury Mews.. 520 " ditto ditto. ditto Westmoreland Road. 400 " ditto ditto ditto. Burlington Mews .. 210 " 1.6 by 1.6 ditto ditto.

The following Sewers have been constructed in the undermentioned localities, at the expense of the Vestry : --

Hermitage Street .. 110 run 3 . 9 by 2 . 6 whole brick Sewer. Harrow Road 120 ,, ditto ditto ditto. Alexander Terrace . 190 ,, 2 . 0 by 2 . 0 half brick Sewer. One hundred and twenty-six Gulley Drains have been constructed in different parts of the Parish, for the purpose of carrying off the surface water, and sixty-eight repaired.

Total length of Brick Sewer constructed, 6470 feet run. Total length of Drain Pipe laid down, 24,758 feet run, or nearly 4³ miles. The value of these works I estimate at £5,000.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Brick Sewers, in which the deposit varied from two to nine inches in depth, have been thoroughly cleansed, the hard deposit which could not be removed by flushing was raised to the surface and carried away in carts.

Six hundred and ninety-four Gully Drains and Sand Pits have also been cleansed.

Jobbing Works, comprising 341 separate and distinct works, such as the repair of Sewers and Gullies, fixing Traps and other works connected therewith, have been executed by the Contractor to the Vestry, to the value of $\pounds 1174: 2: 11$. This amount includes the sum of $\pounds 695: 15: 10$ received from Owners of Property for fixing Traps
at outlets of existing Drains, constructing Gullies, and laying Drain Pipes under thoroughfares taken to by the Parish.

In addition to the foregoing details, I beg to state that 146 complaints on subjects connected with the Sewers Department have been received; they had reference to stoppages in Sewers, Gullies, Drains, &c.

With respect to stoppages in Drains leading into Brick Sewers, they have either been removed from the inside of the Sewer, or the complainant has been informed of the exact spot where the stoppage has occurred; and thus expense and annoyance in stripping the Drain has been obviated. This information is furnished free of expense to every Rate-payer.

It has been my uniform practice to give immediate attention to such matters; and I have succeeded either in removing the cause of complaint, or have been enabled to suggest a remedy for the evils brought under my consideration.

I believe that all the information which it is in

my power to furnish has now been condensed into this Report, which I venture most respectfully to submit to your indulgent attention.

I am,

GENTLEMEN, Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM MERRY,

SURVEYOR.

To The Vestry of Paddington.



PADDINGTON, Middlesex.

1863.

STATEMENT IN ABSTRACT

OF THE

Parochial Accounts, Contracts & Liabilities

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25th MARCH, 1863;

WITH THE

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS THEREON.

ALSO

A TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL WORKS EXECUTED

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

HIGHWAY AND SANITARY COMMITTEES.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE RATE-PAYERS.

(By Order of Vestry,)

FREDERICK AVELING,

VESTRY CLERK.

[A] ACCOUNT in ABSTRACT shewing the RECEIPTS ending 25th March, 1863, under the sev	FENDITURE for the LARISH OF LADDINGTON. for the year
$\begin{array}{cccc} P & O & O & R & R & A \\ & \pounds & & & & \\ & \pounds & & & & \\ & & & &$	# COUNT. £ s. d. Balance from last year's Account 276 16 5 Balance from last year's Account 276 16 5 Balance from last year's Account 8225 6 3 Police Rate 14580 11 10 Guardian Board 13350 0 0 Burial Board 835 0 0 Salaries 102 0 0 Collectors' Commission 575 17 3 Sundries 323 10 7 Balance in hand 1220 16 0 £ 39489 18 4 4
$\begin{array}{cccc} L \ I \ G \ H \ T \ I \ N \ G \ R \ A \ ' \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \text{Received on account of Rates.} & 5349 \ 19 \ 5\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \\ \text{Balance overpaid} \ \dots \ 732 \ 6 \ 11\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} $ \hline \rule \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \hline \rule \hline \rule \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \hline \rule \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \end{array} } \\ \\ \hline \end{array} } \\ } \\
GENERAL RA! Balance from last year's Account 773 10 10½ Received on account of Rates 24806 9 8½ , , of other sources (making & repair- ing Roads, &c.) 5744 14 3	CCOUNT.Materials 6379 17 9Paving Works 4332 17 5Carting and Day-Work 899 3 1Watering Roads 3131 9 6Cleansing Streets 2281 6 8Balances due to Parishioners on Paving Accounts 875 2 6Wages to Laborers employed at the Wharf and on the 900 0 0Colly Drains in New Streets 260 15 4Interest 115 10 0Salaries 903 0 0Sinking Fund 1000 0 0Collectors' Commission 300 11Surveyors, for services – establishing Assessment of the Imperial Gas Light Company 91 0 0Sundries 662 5 5Balance in hand 3703 6 9£ 31324 14 10



	s. d. £	8.	d
Balance from last year's Account 1491	Deners booting it of a street of the		
eived on account of Rates	Dewels Hora		
, " of other sources 708	Taymon to monopoint		
	Salaries	: 19	
	Sundries		
	Balance in hand 1453		
di anti-	7 5	7	
£8112	7 5		
er celuca	and a product of the second se		
METROPOL	IS MAAINAGE RATE ACCOUNT.		
	Minara Carnock) 5	5
Balance from last year's Account 5422	14 93 Payment to Metropolitan Board of Works 6580		
Balance from last year's Account 5422	14 9g Tayment to mentspensa		
Balance from last year's Account 5422 eived on account of Rates	•	3 2	2
eived on account of Rates	14 6 Collectors' Commission 88 Balance in hand 604	8 2 1 1	2
Salance France and the sales a second to sales a second	14 6 Collectors' Commission 88 Balance in hand 604	8 2 1 1	2
eived on account of Rates	14 6 Collectors' Commission 88 Balance in hand 604 9 $3\frac{3}{4}$ £ 12709	8 2 1 1	2
eived on account of Rates	14 6 Collectors' Commission 88 Balance in hand 604 9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ £ 1270 R A T C O U N T. 88	8 2 1 1	2
eived on account of Rates	14 6Collectors' Commission88Balance in hand 6041 9 $3\frac{3}{4}$ £12709R A T' C O U N T.11 9Instalments on Church Loans	3 2 1 1 9 9	2
eived on account of Rates	14 6Collectors' Commission88Balance in hand 604 9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ £ 12709R A Z C O U N T.11 9Instalments on Church Loans	3 2 1 1 9 9	2))
eived on account of Rates	14 6 Collectors' Commission 88 Balance in hand 604 9 3 £12705 R A T' C O U N T. 11 9 Instalments on Church Loans. 1200 9 3 Interest thereon (less Property Tax) 41 Property Tax and Collectors' Commission 4	3 2 1 1 9 9 	2) 2 9
eived on account of Rates	14 6 Collectors' Commission 88 Balance in hand 604 9 3 £12705 R A T' C O U N T. 11 9 Instalments on Church Loans. 1200 9 3 Interest thereon (less Property Tax) 41 Property Tax and Collectors' Commission 4	3 2 1 1 9 9 0 0 3 12	2) 2 9



	Salarion	Pinde - Pinde - Pinde	Batabee in Trossorer's h
			(At Five per cent. under
	Mr. Crockett	eral Sewers Work	the detailed Schedule Prices.
		Balaries and Commission Streets and	BSI 18 8.
	Mr. Edwin Tildesley	. by Granite (unbroken)	10s. 4d. per Ton.
-	Ditto	. b ditto (broken)	13s. 4d. per Cubic Yard.
	Messrs. Curnock	in the Deale (both Districts)	6 9145
	messis, curner	ering the Roads (both Districts)	
	Mr. Ferguson	insing the Streets	£ 2990.
	Balance in hand		
	Messrs. Mowlem and Co	hing	as per detailed Schedule.
	Mr. Morgan	tting Materials	101d. per Ton.
	O. OLU M. M. S. S. U.T. D	Van ending Tith Marcis, 1353, of which the	the Accounts of the edd Vering, for the
	Ditto		8s. 9d. per Day.
	Marray Circles	ted Gravel	a all an Tar
	Messrs. Studds	ted Gravel	2s. 03a. per 10n.
	Ditto	sifted ditto	
	£2199	Isited and French	and the provide the particular in an and an
	Mr. Baldwin	moving Dust and Ashes	The Contractor to receive £100.
	Mr. Ware	ATRINS, Chairman, J	T.S.
	Mr. ware	brsing Fire Engine, Station No. 1	£ 60 per Annum.
ct was determined May, 1863.	Mr. Heath	ditto ditto Station No. 2	£40 per Annum.
		alto ditto Station 10. w	to ber remain

Sth M

[B] SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS er the VESTRY of the PARISH of PADDINGTON, during the year ending MARCH, 1863, viz.:-



[C] SUMMARY STATEMENT OF MONEYS OWING TO,S and LIABILITIES OWING BY, the VESTRY of the PARISH OF PADDINGTON, on the f MARCH, 1863, viz.:--

£ s. d. Balance in Treasurer's hands 11688 3 0 Outstanding Rates, as nearly as can be ascertained 7416 11 3	Metropolitan Board of Works	6580 3678 43 851 50	5 0	0 4 0 5 6	
	£	2264	3	9	

WE, the undersigned, being the Auditors appointed under the provisions of the "Metropolis Local Management Act," for the purpose of auditing the Accounts of the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington, do state, that we have audited and allowed the Accounts of the said Vestry, for the Year ending 25th March, 1863, of which the foregoing Account. marked [A] is an Abstract. And we state, that the several Contracts entered into by such Vestry during the year ending the 25th March, 1863, are specified in the foregoing Statement of such Contracts marked [B]. And that the moneys owing to, and the Debts and Liabilities owing and incurred by, such Vestry respectively, are specified in the foregoing Statement of such Credits and Debts and Liabilities respectively marked [C].

In concluding our duties as Auditors of the Accounts, we beg to express our satisfaction with, and approval of them, and to thank Mr. AVELING for the assistance he has rendered us during their investigation.

27 May, 1863. T. S. ATKINS, *Chairman*, JONATHAN POTTER, WILLIAM HARRISON, (Signed) Auditors. GEO. F. KEED,

	Original Debt.			Paid off this year.	Total Paid off.	Remaining unpaid.		
Bond Debt	£ 17000	4 per	Cent.	£ 1000	£ 15000	£ 2000		
Church Debt	19000	41	"	900	14400	4600		
Ditto	6000	5	"	300	2100	3900		
Workhouse Debt	25500	4	"	1275	16050	9450		
Burial Board Debt	16600	5	"	830	6110	10490		



TABULAR STATEMENT of the PRINCIPAL WORKS executed under the Orders of the HIGHWAY COMMITTEE, for the Year ending 25th March, 1863.

New Str	eets tal	ken to.	Metropo	Sec. of	the I Man-		l Footwoord	rays	Granite	e Cross d down			Footwa		Mew	s repar	red.
MILE.	FUR.	YDS.	MILE.	FUR.	YDS.	MILES.	FUR.	YDS.	MILES.	FUR.	YDS.	MILES.	FUR.	YDS.	MILES.	FUR.	YDS.
1	5	51	1	4	182	-	7	33	-	1	212	-	3	47	13-1	-	159

TABULAR STATEMENT of the PRINCIPAL WORKS executed in the SEWERS DEPARTMENT for the Year ending March, 1863.

New Brick Sewers constructed at the expense of the Vestry.	Pipe Sewer constructed at the expense of the Vestry.	Underpinning to old Sewers, and laying new stoneware Inverts to ditto, at the expense of the Vestry.	New Brick Sewers constructed at the expense of the Owners.	Number of New Gullies constructed.	Number of Gullies cleansed.
FEET. INS. 620 —	FEET. INS.	FEET. INS.	FEET. INS. 6050 —	126	694
Cleansing Sewers.	Number of Drains to New Houses.			Number of Complaints received and attended to	Traps fixed to House Drains.
CUBE YDS. OF SOIL. 111	365	55	MILES. YARDS. 4 1213	146	216

the Sanitary Committee, for the Year ending 25th March, 1863.

IADULAN N

Number of Houses inspected.	Number of New Drains constructed to Houses.	Number of House-Drains amended or repaired.	Number of Cesspools abolished.	Number of Cesspools cleansed.
1364	9	168	7	1
Number of Water-Closets constructed or provided with Water supply and Apparatus.	Number of Dust Bins provided or amended.	Number of Houses generally repaired.	Number of Houses cleansed and limewashed.	Number of Houses otherwise improved.
208	105	_	267	2

N.B.—The above Statement of the Number of Houses inspected does not include 1197 inspections made in consequence of Complaints which did not appear to require the interference of the Committee.

REPORT

HEALTH OF PADDINGTON

ON THE

DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING

LADY-DAY, 1862,

BY J. BURDON SANDERSON, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE VESTRY.

Population of Paddington, April, 1861......75,807.

Vestry Hall; May, 1861.

[No. 6.

DURING the two Quarters ending December 28th, 1861 and March 29th, 1862, the number of persons dying in Paddington were respectively 314 and 421. The corresponding numbers for the winter of 1860-61 were 315 and 435. It thus appears that the past season has been more favourable to the public health than the preceding, a fact which we of course cannot attribute to sanitary improvement, but to the comparative mildness of the weather, in consequence of which bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs have been far less fatal to adults than usual. The difference would have been much greater had it not been that all those diseases which are dependent on septic contamination of the air have been more prevalent throughout the metropolis, and that fever in particular, has destroyed more than twice its usual number of victims. This being the case, it is not surprising that the children who inhabit our mewses and more crowded streets, have suffered severely. Table II. shews that the mortality from diseases of the lungs among such children was more than three times as great as among their neighbours under more favourable conditions, but still subject to town influences. The chest diseases of adults mainly arise from exposure to cold, and are most fatal, as we have seen, in severe winters. Those of children who live in stable-dwellings and overcrowded tenements, are produced by foul air, and are associated in their work of destroying life, with whooping cough and measles, to both of which maladies they lend their most formidable symptoms. The comparison of the first with the second column of our table (Table II.) shews how much of this loss of life is "preventible"how much of it is due to the agency of causes which the increasing appreciation of the value of preventive measures, will some day enable us to neutralize. Few of these causes are more general in their operation than the occupation of habitations communicating directly with stables or cow-houses. Even under the most favourable circumstances it does not appear possible for human beings to live under the same roof with animals without injury to health; how much more if the floor is constructed of porous brickwork, soaked with putrescent ordure-if the sleeping-room is only separated by wood-work from the cow-house or stable-if ventilation is not merely neglected, but constructively impossible. There are many families in Paddington who reside in dwellings of this description : in several instances which have come under my notice during the last few weeks, it has appeared to me not to admit of doubt, that this circumstance has determined the fatal issue of attacks of scarlatina, measles or whooping cough, which would otherwise have been recovered from. The life which would have successfully resisted the specific infection alone, yielded to the additional virulence of an atmosphere, rendered at once irritating to the air passages, and depressing to the system, by putrid emanations.

TABLE I.

Births, Deaths, and Public Vaccinations of Inhabitants of Paddington.

	Population in 1861.	100 10	Births.	Deaths,	Vaccinations
NOTON		(First Quarter	281	169	FIR
St. Mary's	39,009	{ Second Quarter	401	244	
		(First Quarter	224	122	
St. John's	36,798	{ Second Quarter	225	153	-
		(First Quarter	-	23	Va
St. Mary's Hospital	36.721	Second Quarter	1-00	24	Id

TABLE II.

Mortality per 10,000 of the Population during the Half-Year ending March 29, of Children under Five Years, from preventible causes, in houses inhabited by the poor, and in the rest of the Parish respectively, as compared with the standard quarterly mortality from the same causes in the most healthy districts of England.

THE R. N. LAW POST	OTTA	DTTD
FIRST	004	RTER.

	Standard	Mortality of Infants in Paddington.			
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Mortality of Infants in Healthy Districts.	inhabited by the	II. In the rest of the Parish.		
Small Pox	0.21	0.0	0.0		
Measles	0.47	2.2	0.18		
Scarlatina	1.01	1.3	0.36		
Diphthoria	_	0.4	0.9		
Diphtheria	0.57	. 5 . 78	0.7		
Alvine Flux	0.15	2.2	0.18		
Respiratory Diseases	0.92	9.34	2.7		
Nervous Diseases	0.73	2.6	0 • 54		
in the second se	PARTY INCOMENTATION AND INCOMENTS	TO SHERE FROM TO A CLEAR D	I COMPANYORIE		
All causes	11 · 59	\$5.5	8 · 51		
in and a shift of the second shift	11·59 ND QUARTER.	\$5.5	8 · 51		
SECO	ND QUARTER.	eom ou ban bi	8 · 51		
SECO Small Pox		35·5	anne to co		
SECO Small Pox Measles	ND QUARTER. 0 · 21 0 · 47	0.0	0.0		
SECO Small Pox Measles Scarlatina	ND QUARTER.	0.0	0·0 0·18		
SECO Small Pox Measles Scarlatina Diphtheria	ND QUARTER. 0 · 21 0 · 47 1 · 01 —	0.0 2.2 0.9	0.0 0.18 0.9		
SECO Small Pox	ND QUARTER. 0 · 21 0 · 47 1 · 01 —	0.0 2.2 0.9 0.4	0.0 0.18 0.9 0.53		
SECO Small Pox	ND QUARTER. 0 · 21 0 · 47 1 · 01 	0.0 2.2 0.9 0.4 4.89	0.0 0.18 0.9 0.53 2.13		
SECO Small Pox	ND QUARTER. 0 · 21 0 · 47 1 · 01 	0.0 2.2 0.9 0.4 4.89 1.78	0.0 0.18 0.9 0.53 2.13 0.18		

TABLE III.

SUMMARY of Inspector's Reports for the Half-Year ending March 29th.

directions when In at flow seconds a	Houses inspected with reference to their Sanitary
at this citematanica int	Houses inspected with reference to Vaccination 480
ISystematic Inspections.	Cases of neglect of Vaccination reported 48
ariv Incluibhe ails of D	Children vaccinated in consequence
II Inspections conse- quent on Complaints.	Houses or other Premises visited

TABLE IV.

MORTALITY OF THE PARISH OF PADDINGTON during the Half-Year ending 29th March, 1862.

Quarter ending December 28th, 1861.

mi	1 - 1			Age		and a		1 10			-	Age		Here	
Under 5 Years.	Causes of Death.	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	Total.	Under 5 Years.	Causes of Death.	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	S0 and above	Total
1 1	I. ZYMOTIC.	100		1 20	1	- and	10-1	89	Brought forward		37	42	37	2	223
	Order 1-MIASMATIC. Small-pox							-	Order 4-ORGANS OF DIGESTION.		annie 1 leg		AR A	ani. Mani	1
6 5 6 2 17	Measles Scarlatina Diphtheria Croup Whooping Cough Fever	1 4 1	3	1				2	Enteritis Peritonitis Hernia Intussusception Icterus	1	1 1 1	11	1 2 1 1 1		2 3 3 2 1 3
6	Erysipelas Metria Diarrhœa	1186	1	-		and a set		4	Disease of Liver Order 5-URINARY		2	2	1	ST-S LITH	5
1	Order 2-ENTHETIC. Syphilis					1	1	1	ORGANS. Hæmatemesis Disease of Kidneys Disease of Urethra		1	111	1	202	221
-	Order 3-DIETIC.		1.13			70.00			Disease of Bladder Order 6-UTERUS AND		1		1	1111	1
1	Want of Breast Milk Purpura	-	and a		- 7.7%	100	$\frac{1}{2}$		Ovarian Dropsy	1.00		1	1.1		1
2	Alcoholism :- a. Del. tremens b. Intemperance		1	12.1	1		11		Order 7-ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.		1.00			les0-	-
	II. CONSTITUTIONAL.	-		173		2.10			Disease of Joints		1	1			2
	Order 1-DIATHETIC. Gout				1010				IV. DEVELOP- MENTAL.	100	12.7.2	101	1274	10.1	
	Dropsy Cancer			7	1 2		1 9	9	Order 1—OF CHILDREN. Premature Birth Malformation of Heart .						9 2
214	Order 2—TUBERCULAR. Tabes Mesenterica Consumption Hydrocephalus	1 4 1	25	10	1		3 41 5	2	Order 2-OF ADULTS.	-					2
	III. LOCAL.	-			Concession of the second				Childbirth Order 3-OF OLD		3				3
	Ord. 1NERVOUS SYSTEM Cephalitis Apoplexy		2	1 6	1	10.1	2 12		PEOPLE. Old Age	2.00	324	0.3	3	5	8
4	Paralysis Convulsions Insanity Epilepsy	1		1	3	1	3 5 1 2	15 5	Order 4—DISEASES OF NUTRITION. Atrophy Exhaustion			10.1			15 5
1	Other Diseases Order 2-ORGANS OF	1		-22	S. F.N	40%	1		V. VIOLENT DEATHS. Order 1-Accidents and						-
	CIRCULATION. Aneurism Disease of Heart Phlebitis			9 1	9	1	1 18 1	9	NEGLIGENCE, Fracture Injuries of Internal Organs Purma and Scalds	1	5 3	1		-	7
	Order 3-ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.	1.4.4		0.00	100	V. S.		-	Burns and Scalds Traumatic Tetanus Chloroform, Inhalation of	1	1				2 1 1
2 1 17 13	Laryngitis Laryngismus Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy		32	4	14 1	11111	$2 \\ 1 \\ 38 \\ 16 \\ 1$	1	Order 2. HOMICIDE. Murder. Suicide (by cut throat) . Causes not specified or ill defined	1	1	2		10	1 1 3
89	Carried forward	16	37	42	37	2		127	TOTALS		57 -	-	49	7	314

TABLE IV.-(continued).

Quarter ending March 29th, 1862.

i E	There ending 500			Ages.			30.3	는 전	and the second second	_		Ages		_	-
5 Years.	Causes of Death.	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	Total.	Unde 5 Year	Causes of Death.	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	Tota
1							1	156	Brought forward		44	1	59	12	327
-	I. ZYMOTIC. Order 1-MIASMATIC.		1.01			1		100	Order 4-ORGANS OF DIGESTION.	1		-			
-	Small-pox						1		Hamatencesis			1			1
67	Measles Scarlatina	1	1		1000	2.5	9	less	Cancrum Oris Gastritis			2.30	1000	0	
4	Diphtheria Angina Maligna	2					6	1	Enteritis		1		1		22
7	Croup			127		1	7		Ascites		1	1	-	-	2
23	Croup Whooping Cough Fever	2	6	1			24 11		Ulceration of Intestines. Hernia		-	1	1		1
2	Acute Rheumatism Erysipelas	20	1	500	- 8 %	in the	3	2.0	Ileus Intussusception			1.5.90		1	1
	Metria (Puerperal Fever)		î	100			ĩ		Icterus	1					1
	Influenza Dysentery			1	1				Disease of Liver Disease of Stomach			4	1	(add)	5
5	Diarrhœa Cholera		1		2		8		Order 5-URINARY ORGANS.				1		1000
	Order 2-ENTHETIC.						21	1	Nephritis					Coll 1	1
1	Syphilis		1	17.24	10.54		2		Disease of Kidneys	1	2	1	3	123	7
	Hydrophobia Pyæmia		1		2	20.	2	100	Diabetes Disease of Bladder Stricture	1		1	11	1	31
	Order 3-DIETIC. Privation	1000	1000		2.11			1	Order 6-UTERUS AND OVARIES.					1000	1
2	Purpura		2010	antit.	0.03		1 2		Ovarian Dropsy			1.1.1	1	200	1
	Alcoholism : a. Del. Tremens			1	-	dal	1		Other Diseases				1	0-	1995
=	Lead Foisoning				3.00		-	2	Order 7-ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	1 - 2	12.0	-	20		1 5
	Order 4—PARASITIC. Thrush	10	1	140		-			Diseases of Joints Diseases of Bones		1		1	1	2
			1												-
	II. CONSTITUTIONAL.								Order 8_INTEGUMENT.	1	1000	1		100	1
	Order 1-DIATHETIC.			1.5	Res.			1 10	Phlegmon Ulcers		1.1.1		- 2-0	10	
	Gout		2.225	12.9	1	plat	1		Cutaneous Diseases			1.1.1	1.5	100	
	Cancer		3	17	4		14		IV. DEVELOP- MENTAL.		1				
	Order 2-TUBERCULAR.		1		1			1.	Order 1-OF CHILDREN.				1	1	10
	Anæmia Scrofula		0.00	10		100		6	Premature Birth Hœmorrhage			1		-	6
7 3 16	Tabes Mesenterica Consumption Hydrocephalus	1 3	14	5			8 25	1 5 1	Malformation of the Heart Other Malformations Teething	1000			I		1 5
10			1	110		100	16		Order 2-OF ADULTS.	1371	100	10/2	100-	5.30	-
	III. LOCAL. Ord.1NERVOUSSYSTEM							1.00	Childbirth		3	1.1		125	3
	Inflammation of theBrain										0		244	1203	0
	Apoplexy	1.		3	5	111	9		Order 3-OF OLD PEOPLE.					1	
	Paralysis Instanty			2		1	5	1	Old Age	-		-	9	6	15
19	Convulsions	1 ma	2	1	1	1	22		Order 4-DISEASES OF				1	1	
	Other Diseases	1	1-7		4	1	7	19	NUTRITION. Atrophy		Ran	12.44	1000		19
	Order 2-ORGANS OF	1-2	12.1	K	1	100	1	1	Exhaustion			1	Call In	241	1
	CIRCULATION. Pericarditis	1	1				2		V. VIOLENT DEATHS.						
	Aneurism		1	1		1	2		Order 1-ACCIDENTS AND		1000	120-	5 77	20	
1	Disease of Heart Phlebitis		3	3			12		NEGLIGENCE. Fractures and Contusions		4	1			5
1	Order 3-ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.		125	1	1	1	12-	1	Chloroform, Inhalation of Burns and Scalds	1000	1	Canad			12
4	Laryngitis	1	path	12.0	100		5	1.82	Drowning Suffocation	200.00	1		1	1105	2
1 24	Laryngismus Bronchitis		3			9	1		Order 2Homicide.	-	197.47		1	-	
21	Pleurisy Pneumonia		1	1	and the second s	10000	1 624	3	Infanticide					-	3
-		-	-			_		-	Suicide		-	_	_		1
156	Carried forward	20	44	36	59	12	327	194	TOTALS	20	61	45	79	20	421

HEALTH OF PADDINGTON

REPORT

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING

MIDSUMMER, 1862,

BY J. BURDON SANDERSON, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE VESTRY.

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Vestry Hall; July, 1862. DURING the quarter ending June the 28th, 1862, 329 persons died in Paddington. The mortality was not only far less than in either of the preceding quarters, but less by 27 than that of the corresponding quarter of last year. This difference appears, on comparison of the Tables to be entirely referable to diseases of children under five years of age, and in particular to the diminished frequency of Scarlatina, and of cases described in the Medical Certificates as diphtheria and malignant sore throats. Contagious Typhus has continued to prevail in other parts of the metropolis, but few cases have occurred in Paddington, so that the total mortality from fever has not materially exceeded the average.

During the past three months 266 houses have been systematically inspected with reference to their sanitary condition. As will be seen from Table III. of each quarterly report, the duties of the Sanitary Inspector are divided between those arising from systematic or rotatory visitation, and " inspections consequent on complaints." In the Parish of Paddington the number of complaints received is so considerable, that the greater part of the Inspector's time is occupied in attending to them ; it is to be regretted that few of them have to do with real sanitary evils, the greater number relating to grievances which cannot be regarded as injurious to health, and which therefore do not lie within the scope of sanitary legislation. In other cases the aid of the Inspector is called in on account of mere constructive defects in houses, by occupiers who find an appeal to the sanitary board a very convenient way of exerting gentle pressure on their landlords, forgetting that in a Parish of such an extent as Paddington, the systematic supervision of the dwellings of the poor, and the periodical visitation of wharves, slaughter-houses, and cow-houses, is more than sufficient to afford useful occupation to the officer. By every hour which is taken up with extraneous matters, the time which can be given to these important duties, is retrenched, and the public utility of the appointment is diminished.

The extent of the work which might be performed by the Inspector may be judged of by the number of particulars on which he is required to give information in respect of every house which he visits, and the variety of sanitary improvements which are carried out under his eye, in pursuance of the orders of the Sanitary Committee. As regards the general condition of each house he reports on the state of repair and cleanliness of the rooms, passages, yards and offices, in carrying out which duty, he is guided by a principle of very general application—that all foulness is injurious to health in proportion to its proximity. In the inhabited room it is more mischievous than in the staircase or passages, and more objectionable in the interior than outside. On his report, orders for cleansing, limewashing, are made, extending either to the whole or part of the house. During the last few years the issue of such orders has been much increased, and in those streets which are inhabited by the poorest families in holdings of single rooms, owners have been called upon to cleanse their houses every year at the beginning of Summer-the season at which diseases dependent on putrescent contamination of the air are known to prevail. The wisdom of thus making indiscriminate war on dirt in all its forms, can scarcely be questioned if we consider what is meant by and included in the term. The dust of London, the impalpable haze which the brightest summer sun is unable to disperse, does not consist entirely of smoke ; if you collect it, and submit it to the microscope, you find that although it is mostly made up of minute particles of carbon, some twenty-five millions of which would be required to cover a square inch of surface, there are also particles of another kind which have been derived from the exhalations of man and animals. If you pass a quantity of London air through the purest water, such water shortly becomes foul, the germs of microscopic vegetables with which it has been impregnated sprout into a net work of branching filaments. Animal impurity mixed with soot is deposited in every shower of rain, and blackens the walls of our houses and the stems of the trees. In dry and hot weather these deposits are more or less reconverted into dust and again restored to the atmosphere, so that foulness exists everywhere and at all times in the air of cities; it is this in fact, which constitutes the main difference, between town and country air in their relation to health-the reason why a Londoner, even under the most favorable circumstances has less expectation of life than a Countryman of the same age, while we readily admit that we should rather destroy this material altogether, we do the best we can for the purification of the air under the circumstances in covering it over with lime-wash.

Next to the general condition of the house, the Inspector is called upon to report on the receptacles for dust and refuse, and on the water-closets. Here the sanitary committee adopts no general rule, acting on the circumstances of each case. The dust-bin must be so constructed that its contents should offer as small a surface to the air as possible, and it must be protected from the rain. Dust is a mixed product, consisting of ash contaminated with a variety of putrescible matters. The ash, of which dust mainly consists so long as it remains dry has the power of absorbing the foul smell of the decomposing matters which are mixed with it: but in the wet state it no longer possesses this power. For this reason the Sanitary Committee require that the dust-bin should be furnished with a lid or cover only when its contents would otherwise be exposed to the rain. As regards water-closets the apparatus for the supply of water must be of such construction as to ensure perfect cleanliness, and so simple as to be incapable of being deranged even by the most careless misuse. The apparatus hitherto employed in the houses of the poor has failed in both respects; the scour is inadequate and the tap constantly out of order. In consequence, many owners have been led to adopt the very objectionable plan of leaving the closet without supply, except during the time that water is flowing from the Water Company's mains. This expedient has been constantly objected to by the Sanitary Committee.

The most difficult question relating to the improvement of dwellings is that of ventilation. In summer it is usual to find quite as much ventilation in the houses of the poor as in those of the wealthy; but to enforce the admission of a wholesome quantity of air in winter is not only difficult but impossible. By opening the window or door, the chimney draught is increased, and heat is lost, and in small rooms and frosty weather the depression of the temperature of the body is unsupportable unless counteracted by increased clothing and abundant food. The repugnance of the poor to open their windows in winter, is therefore not to be attributed to prejudice, but is the result of an inevitable physiological necessity.

Note.—The benefit to health arising from general cleanliness, independently of other causes, has been lately exemplified by an enquiry which has been made by French Hospital Surgeons into the causes of the greater success of certain dangerous surgical operations in London than in Paris. It appears that all those consequences of severe operations that are known to be determined by unfavourable sanitary conditions (erysipelas, traumatic fever, pyæmia, &c.), are far more prevalent among our neighbours than among ourselves—notwithstanding that many of the Paris Hospitals are better ventilated and are in more airy situations than those of London. The difference may be partly owing to the more liberal dietary, but mainly owing to the scrupulous cleanliness (*propreté Hollandaise*) of our wards, as contrasted with the foulness of floors, walls, and especially of the sinks and closets (*labrines*) abroad.

TABLE I.

Births, Deaths, and Public Vaccinations of Inhabitants of Paddington.

A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Population in 1861.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccinations.
St. Mary's	39,009	326	192	a horran ante-1
St. John's	36,798	219	118	
St. Mary's Hospital	2 -	-	19	#2000

TABLE II.

Mortality per 10,000 of the Population during the Quarter ending June 28, of Children under Five Years, from preventible causes, in houses inhabited by the poor, and in the rest of the Parish respectively, as compared with the standard quarterly mortality from the same causes in the most healthy districts of England.

	Standard	Mortality of Infants	in Paddington.
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Mortality of Infants in Healthy Districts.	I. In houses inhabited by the Poor.	II. In the rest of the Parish.
Small Pox	0.21	0.0	0.0
Measles	0.47	0.0	0.52
Scanadina	1.01	0.44	0.86
Diphtheria	_	0.89	0.17
Whooping Cough	0.57	2.65	1.56
Alvine Flux	0.15	0.44	0.52
Respiratory Diseases	0.92	9.7	1.91
Nervous Diseases	0.73	6.6	1.39
All causes	11 · 59	\$4.3	9.91

TABLE III.

SUMMARY of Inspector's Reports for the Quarter ending June 28th.

Charles Providente	Houses inspected with reference to their Sanitary condition	266
ISystematic Inspections.	Houses inspected with reference to Vaccination	266 142
	Cases of neglect of Vaccination reported Children vaccinated in consequence	20 20
II Inspections conse-	Slaughter-Houses inspected	
quent on Complaints.	Houses or other Premises visited	44

TABLE IV.

MORTALITY OF THE PARISH OF PADDINGTON during the Quarter ending 28th June, 1862.

H H	1 - A Barrison and a strain	-		Age	8.		1.1 3	1.0	The second second sec	1	No. 4	Age			100
5 Years.	Causes of Death.	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	Total.	Under 5 Year	Causes of Death.	5 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 60	60 and under 80	80 and above	Tota
1	and the second states	17	1	100	1	1		105						14	245
	I. ZYMOTIC. Order 1-MIASMATIO.	1	1	-	-		1		Order 4-ORGANS OF			1.5	1		
	Small-pox		12	1	13	20		107	DIGESTION.	1.1		1		1	
36	Measles,						3	100.00	Hamatencesis			P	1		
3	Scarlatina Diphtheria	3					6		Gastritis		1	1	2		4
27	Pharyngitis Croup		1			1	27	_	Peritonitis	1	10	1	1	1	1
15	Whooping Cough Fever	2	-	-	2	-	17		Ulceration of Intestines	100	12.		-		1
	Acute Rheumatism	1000			-				Hernia		-	1	2		2
	Erysipelas Metria (Puerperal Fever)		1	1			31		Icterus						-
	Dysentery				1		1		Disease of Liver Disease of Stomach		1	3	2		6
4	Diarrhœa Cholera				1	1.0	5	12.3							
	Order 2-ENTHETIC.		6	10		1.11			Order 5-URINARY ORGANS.					1	
							1.000		Nephritis.	1 19	1	224		1	
1	Syphilis Hydrophobia Pyæmia	10	1.0	1	1.45	and a	1.000	199	Nephritis. Disease of Kidneys Diabetes	1.1.1	1	3	1	1	6 2 2
-					1.05	1.2	2		Disease of Bladder Stricture	1.1.1.1	Det	1	1	1	21
	Order 3-DIETIC.	1.23	225	10	10	1111	mont		Order 6-UTERUS AND	1000	128	Ser	-		
	Privation								OVARIES.	17.00	1777	1			
	Alcoholism :	_	-	-				-	Ovarian Dropsy Other Diseases	-13	34				
	a. Del. Tremens Lead Poisoning	11	19.3	illa!:	14				Order 7-ORGANS OF						
		1.000		100		20	a filers	16.	LOCOMOTION.						
2	Order 4-PARASITIC. Thrush	10	a beer				2		Diseases of Joints Diseases of Bones			2	1		1
						12213	-								
	II. CONSTITUTIONAL.		0.1					1	Order S_INTEGUMENT. Phlegmon		-				
	Order 1-DIATHETIC.		6.8				614	-	Ulcers	1.000	1	2			*
	Gout			1	1		2		Cutaneous Diseases			100	(ter)		
	Dropsy Cancer		6	9	1 2 5	1	4 15		IV. DEVELOP- MENTAL.			6111	3.23		
	Order 2-TUBERCULAR.						12- 1		Order 1-OF CHILDREN.		23				
1	Anæmia		1.				22.52	12	Premature Birth	-10	101	1000			12
5	Scrofula Tabes Mesenterica				-		1 5	3	Hæmorrhage Malformation of the Heart	1.000			177		3
25	Tabes Mesenterica Consumption Hydrocephalus	31	22	8	5		40	to 60	Other Malformations Teething						3
	III. LOCAL.		-						Order 2-OF ADULTS.	10.00					-
	Ord.1-NERVOUSSYSTEM	10.0		1.000					Childbirth		-				
	Cephalitis		3		1		4		Order 3-OF OLD				1		
	Cephalitis Apoplexy Paralysis	1	1	63	15	1	8 10		PEOPLE.				-		
	Epilepsy		-				-		Old Age				6	6	12
18	Convulsions Other Diseases	1	200	201	140		18		Order 4-DISEASES OF NUTRITION,	1.77			8		
	Order 2-ORGANS OF				-		3	.6	Atrophy Exhaustion						6
	CIRCULATION.	100	1.10	1003	Aur	305	-bar			-					
	Pericarditis	200	2	1	hior	1.12	3	0.01	V. VIOLENT DEATHS.						
	Pericarditis Aneurism. Disease of Heart Phlebitis		. 4	5	8		17		Order 1-ACCIDENTS AND NEGLIGENCE.	in the	-		10	1	2.24
			1	Mor	12.51		1	3	Fractures and Contusions	1	1	3	1		9
	Order 3-ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.				1.0		di ten te	2	Chloroform, Inhalation of Burns and Scalds		2		1	1	5
1	RESPIRATION. Laryngitis Laryngismus Bronchitis			Gott	14 4	No. in	1	dent	Drowning Suffocation	No.	1	1		5	2
10	Bronchitis	12		1	6	1	0		Order 2HOMICIDE.	221	10	200		-	
14	Pneumonia		1	1000		1	18	1	Infanticide						1
_	Other Diseases	1		2		-	3	1	Suicide		1				î
105	Carried forward	10	9.0	42	39	4	245	139	TOTALS			0 0	0 0	0 0	29

REPORT

HEALTH OF PADDINGTON

ON THE

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING

MICHAELMAS, 1862,

BY J. BURDON SANDERSON, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE VESTRY.

Vestry Hall; November, 1862.

In the thirteen weeks that ended Saturday, September 27th, 298 persons died in Paddington, a number relatively smaller than any which has hitherto been recorded. Of those who died the proportion who had not attained the age of five years was also smaller than usual. These favourable facts are to be attributed mainly to the coolness of the weather during the quarter, and to the consequent freedom of the air from septic contamination. Diarrhœa and all those diseases which are dependent upon this cause have been far less prevalent during the past season than in 1861. It will be recollected that in the corresponding quarter of 1860, the state of the public health exhibited the same favourable character, for a similar reason. In that year the number of persons who died was less by five than during the past three months, but if due allowance be made for the increase of the population which takes place in this Parish at the rate of five per cent. per annum, it will be found that the salubrity of the summer of 1860 has been considerably exceeded.

The gradual improvement in the health of the population, evidenced by diminished bills of mortality, has been more marked of late years than at any former period. The mean death-rate of London is nearly six per cent. less than before the advent of Cholera in 1849, so that even if further progress were to be arrested, an annual saving of 4000 lives would be effected in the Metropolis. The vitality of the population falls far short indeed of that which prevails in rural districts, but better results may be hoped for, for many salutary changes are in progress, and some are on the eve of accomplishment. The increased knowledge which has recently been obtained of the causes of pulmonary diseases and of diarrhœa-the two largest contributors to the death-rates of cities, has rendered more evident than ever, how contracted is the power of cure, how almost unlimited the power of prevention. Such lessons however, can only be made practical by the strict enforcement of sanitary regulations. In a few years it may be hoped that they will be so familiarized, that less and less compulsion will be needed, for it will become apparent that the wealthiest and most influential individual must yield to the supreme law of public safety, and that it is wisest even for those who are called to real sacrifices, to make a merit of disinterestedness.

Besides the better observance of the laws of health in general, several important measures of improvement, affecting the whole mass of the population, have been carried out in the Metropolis during the last ten years, and are now in partial or complete operation. Of the last, none has been more unquestionably beneficial, than that which has been effected by the operation of the Water Act of 1852. When the Act was passed, more than half of the

• In the autumn quarters of 1860-61-62, the mean temperature of the air was-56.8 in 1860, 60.4 in 1861, and 58.7 in 1862. In the hot summer of 1859, when Diarrhœa was so fatal, the temperature rose to 62.9.

inhabitants of London were drinking water which had not been filtered, and was cleared of impurities merely by decantation; and two of the Companies derived their supply from the mains at a point within the Metropolitan area. Between 1851 and 1856, extensive works were executed. The improvement in the quality of the water during that period was marked; and considering the evidence which was afforded of the fatal effects, of even two grains of impurity in the gallon (one part in 35,000) during the last epidemic of Cholera,* there can be no doubt that many-how many it is imposible to say, of the 20,000 lives that have been saved in London since 1856, must have been purchased by the two or three millions spent in the adoption of improved methods of storage and For the maintenance of the standard of purity which has been filtration. already attained, we are no doubt much indebted to the periodical analyses published monthly by the Registrar General, by which any retrogression on the part of the Companies is more effectually guarded against, than it would be by the most vigilant inspection of their works. Notwithstanding all that engineering skill can effect, the supply of London can never come up to the degree of purity enjoyed by Glasgow and Manchester, for it is derived mainly from the Thames, and even now, is contaminated by the drainage of several large towns. It is to be feared that mechanical purification has done its best. Since 1856 no material improvement has been observable, nor can it be hoped for, unless some other source, unaffected by the cause above referred to, can be discovered.

But the question of purity relates to one only of the important requirements which render an efficient system of water-supply indispensable to every large town. Water is wanted not only to drink, but for cleansing and drainage. For the latter purposes, quality is of little importance,-abundance is every thing. Of water, that may be said with truth, which can be scarcely said of any other commodity, that it is no less necessary to waste it, than to use it. For the scouring of our sewers demands a much larger quantity of water than is required for all the purposes of domestic economy, so that if we were limited in our supply to the mere above-ground necessities, our under-ground channels would become obstructed, and would shortly be converted into elongated cess-About eighteen months ago, an urgent complaint was made to the pools. Sanitary Committee, by the inhabitants of one of our newly occupied districts, of the foul smells which arose from the ventilating grates and other openings in the line of the principal sewer. The sewer, which was perfectly constructed, and had a sufficient inclination, was found to be foul. On enquiry into the causes of this state of things, it appeared that although all of the houses were provided with cisterns and apparatus for the proper regulation of the supply of water, the quantity was so small, as often not to exceed an average of seven gallons for each individual. But it has been found by careful experiment on the large scale, that the deposit of solid matter cannot be prevented, even in the sewers of the most approved form and construction, unless the material which is hourly discharged into them be diluted with at least 400 times its bulk of water, to ensure which it is necessary that a waste of water should enter the sewers amounting to thirty or forty gallons daily for each person. This quantity, large as it may appear, scarcely expresses the share due to each individual of the hundred millions of gallons, daily supplied to the Metropolis. It will be readily understood that of this aggregate consumption, that which takes place for each individual in the houses of the wealthy, is many times greater than the average, and that as a consequence, in the more populous dwellings of the poor, the supply falls far short of the demand. And if experience teaches that even a well-built sewer becomes obstructed under such circumstances, the case of those districts may be imagined in which the evils of a relatively inadequate supply of water are combined with those of a dilapidated drainage, constructed after the unaccountable models of fifty years ago. These considerations are sufficient to shew the importance and value of the clause introduced into the Metropolis Local Management Amendment Act, at the instance of the Vestry of Paddington, whereby the Vestries and District Boards

[·] See Annual Report for 1856, p. 18.

of the Metropolis, are for the first time enabled, not merely to require that every house shall have water laid on for domestic purposes, but that the quantity shall be in proportion to the number of inhabitants. It is provided that in any case in which it shall appear to the Vestry that the existing supply of water to any house is insufficient by reason of the too great number of inhabitants, it shall be lawful for such Vestry to give notice in writing to the occupier of such house, requiring him to obtain such further supply (not exceeding thirty gallons a day for each person) as shall appear necessary: and in case of failure to comply with this notice, proceedings for over-crowding may be taken, in the manner provided by the Nuisances Removal Act, and the Magistrate is empowered to make such order as is necessary for the diminution of the number of inhabitants. It may be confidently anticipated that this simple provision, will be productive of great good throughout the Metropolis, in the abatement of an evil, which was before entirely beyond the reach of sanitary control.

TABLE I.

Births, Deaths, and Public Vaccinations of Inhabitants of Paddington.

	Population in 1861.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccinations.
St. Mary's	39,009	337	175	143
St. John's	\$6,798	194	105	124
St. Mary's Hospital	-	_	18	and the second second

TABLE II.

Mortality per 10,000 of the Population during the Quarter ending September 27, of Children under Five Years, from preventible causes, in houses inhabited by the poor, and in the rest of the Parish respectively, as compared with the standard quarterly mortality from the same causes in the most healthy districts of England.

and the second second	Standard	Mortality of Infan	ts in Paddington
CAUSES * OF DEATH.	Mortality of Infants in Healthy Districts.	I. In houses inhabited by the Poor.	II. In the rest of the Parish.
Small Pox	0.21	0.0	0.0
Measles	0.47	1.3	0.17
Scarlatina	1.01	1.3	1.2
Diphtheria	-	0.44	0.0
whooping Cough	0.57	2.65	0.17
Alvine Flux	0.15	6.4	1.2
Respiratory Diseases	0.92	6.7	1.2
Nervous Diseases	0.73	4.0	1.7
All causes	11 · 59	\$2.4	8.72

TABLE III.

SUMMARY of Inspector's Reports for the Quarter ending Sept. 27th.

	Houses inspected with reference to their Sanitary condition
ISystematic Inspections.	nouses inspected with reference to Vaccination 170
	Works executed
11 Inspections conse-	Slaughter-Houses inspected
quent on Complaints.	Works executed

TABLE IV.

MORTALITY OF THE PARISH OF PADDINGTON during the Quarter ending 27th September, 1862. September, 1862.

ins.	in stantidada	-01	- 0.	Ages.				us.	to corear by rearing of			Ages		1 16 22	
5 Years	Causes of Death.	5 and under 2	20 and under 4	40 and under 6	60 and under 8	80 and above	Total.	5 Yea	Causes of Death.	5 and under 2	20 and under 4	40 and under 0	60 and under 8	80 and above	Tota
1	failure to com-	0.0	100	ai I		1.1	1 Sales	100	Brought forward	19	39	32	30	5	22
	I. ZYMOTIC. Order 1-MIASMATIC.	alle a	2.34	17	11.1 2.5		in in	107	Order 4-ORGANS OF DIGESTION.	100	63		ill's	1.41	1
	Small-pox	i m	2.77		10.1	nis	inim.	3 31	Hæmatemesis	26.72	1000	65	10.0	S.A.	
4	Measles Scarlatina	5	1010			lepu	15	12.2	Cancrum Oris Gastritis		1	1.13	-71	01.1	1
12	Diphtheria	3	0.50	1	d.ni	e la	52	1 2	Enteritis Peritonitis	2	2	1	1	12 3	1
6	Croup Whooping Cough	2			1202	10	8	110	Ascites	110.0		0.1	1	100	1
7 2	rever	- 	1	2	2	1	12	1	Ulceration of Intestines. Hernia	100	1	1	- 11		
	Acute Rheumatism Erysipelas		1				1	10.00	Intussusception Icterus	10	100	116	1		1
	Metria (Puerperal Fever)	1	î				2	1.27	Disease of Liver		3	3	1		
1	Carbuncle Dysentery		in	858	1	1 71	1		Abdominal Tumour	in the	00	1	1-12		
20	Diarrhœa Cholera				3	2	25		Order 5-URINARY ORGANS,						
	Order 2-ENTHETIC,			1					Nephritis		-				
1	Syphilis		1				2	1	Disease of Kidneys			5	1		1
	Hydrophobia Pyæmia			1		1	1		Diabetes Disease of Bladder				1	-	
	Order 3-DIETIC.			12.7		123			Stricture	al mo	10	1201			
	Privation								Order 6-UTERUS AND OVARIES.			1.15		1	
1	Want of Breast Milk Purpura						1	1.1.1	Ovarian Dropsy	123	1	1			
	Alcoholism :		1				1 .		Other Diseases					1	1
	a. Del. Tremens b. Intemperance		11	1			2	187	Order 7-ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				100	1	
	Order 4-PARASITIC.	10.1	0.127	00	100	1.1	duch	action	Diseases of Joints	1.0	1.2	12.10	ali.	100	
3	Thrush	0	1dil	100	1000	111	3	to and	Diseases of Bones	R	D	100	2.5		
	II. CONSTITUTIONAL.	1389	1	13.00			0.185	-00	Order 8_INTEGUMENT.	1000	10	id.	Ini		
	Order 1-DIATHETIC.		UT.		123	12.2.4	17101		Phlegmon Ulcers Cutaneous Diseases	1	1	10	129		
	Gout Dropsy				-		-		IV. DEVELOP-	-				-	-
	Cancer		1	1	5		7	1	MENTAL.			1			
	Order 2-TUBERCULAR.						al and the		Order 1-OF CHILDREN.			0.3			
	Anæmia Scrofula		1.66			100	1200	5	Premature Birth Hœmorrhage					100	1
6	Tabes Mesenterica		00	10	3	-	6	1	Malformation of the Heart Other Malformations		-				1
16	Consumption Hydrocephalus		22	12	0		38 8		Teething		1.9	69.	Ten		
	III. LOCAL.		131				120-0		Order 2-OF ADULTS.		100	1.00	12		
	Ord.1-NERVOUSSYSTEM		1.2				-		Childbirth	1	1	1			2
	Inflammation of Brain		1 3	1 4	9	2	2		Order 3-OF OLD	(art)	33	198			
	Apoplexy		0	1	1	2	18 2		PEOPLE. Old Age	1000	100	1 and	4	5	9
	Insanity Epilepsy		10.0		1		1		Order 4-DISEASES OF	7874	231	me	in al		
13	Convulsions Other Diseases		1	1			13		NUTRITION.		1	1	1	1	
	Order 2-ORGANS OF							83	Atrophy Exhaustion	1	-	1			94
	CIRCULATION. Pericarditis		2						V. VIOLENT DEATHS.						
	Aneurism			1		1	3		Order 1-ACCIDENTS AND		3-1-1				
	Disease of Heart Phlebitis		1	4	2	10	7	1	NEGLIGENCE. Fractures and Contusions		21.2	3	12		5
	Order 3-ORGANS OF				1			1	Chloroform, Inhalation of	10.00	1	0		-	
	RESPIRATION.	1	191				19.2		Burns and Scalds Drowning	1				-	1
	Laryngitis	100	14		1	105	1 1 1 1	1220	Suffocation	-	1		2		
8	Bronchitis Pleurisy	1	1	1	3	1	12	19323	Order 2HOMICIDE.	-	-				
8	Pneumonia Other Diseases	1	1	1			11	1	Infanticide Suicide		1	1	2		14
100	Carried forward	19	39	32	30	5	225	100	TOTALS	94	51	49	40	10	298