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

Contributors

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Paddington.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

REPORT OF THE VESTRY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH,

1880.

Paddington.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH,

1880

PADDINGTON.

The Parish of Paddington, in the County of Middlesex, extends Northward from the Marble Arch to Kilburn Gate; and Westward from the Marble Arch to Kensington Palace Gardens; it is bounded on the North by Willesden; on the South by St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. Margaret, Westminster; on the East by Marylebone; and on the West by Kensington and St. Luke, Chelsea; its length from North to South being nearly Two Miles, and its superficial extent about 1,280 acres. The Parish is within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to which Board it returns One Member; and its management is vested in Seventy-Two Elected Vestrymen, who meet at the Vestry Hall, Harrow Road, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month (the third Tuesday in August, and the first Tuesday in September excepted) for the transaction of their ordinary business. parochial purposes the Parish is divided into Four Wards, the boundaries of which are as follow; viz.:-

WARD ONE. All that portion of the Parish which lies within a line drawn along the centre of Harrow Road from the point at which the same intersects the boundary of the said Parish, and thence along the centre of such Road to a point directly opposite the centre of the Road on Westbourne Terrace Bridge, and thence along the centre of such Road and of Westbourne Terrace, to the centre of Bishop's Road, and thence Westward along the centre of Bishop's Road and Westbourne Grove to the West boundary of the said Parish at the point where the same intersects the centre of Westbourne Grove, and thence Northward continuously along the said boundary to the point mentioned at the commencement of the foregoing description.

WARD TWO. ALL that portion of the said Parish which lies North of Ward No. 1 and a line drawn from the boundary of such Ward Southward along the centre of Westbourne Terrace to a point directly opposite the West end of the centre of Craven Road, and thence along the centre of Craven Road and Praed Street, and thence in a direct line to the boundary of the said Parish.

WARD THREE. All that portion of the said Parish which lies South of Ward No. 1 and a line drawn from the boundary of such Ward Southward along the centre of Westbourne Terrace, Sussex Gardens, and Westbourne Street, and thence in a direct line to the boundary of the said Parish.

WARD FOUR. ALL that portion of the said Parish which is not comprised within the foregoing descriptions of the other Wards.

Under the Reform Bill of 1832, Paddington was united with the adjoining Parishes of St. Marylebone and St. Pancras, such incorporation being called the Borough of Marylebone, and returning Two Members to Parliament.

In the year 1870, upon the passing of the Elementary Education Act, the Parish, together with St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, and St. John, Hampstead, were united into a District called the District of Marylebone, for the purposes of the School Board for London, such District returning Seven Members to the Board.

There are at present in the Parish 15 Ecclesiastical Districts,

St. James',
" John's,
" Mary's,
Holy Trinity,
St. Paul's,
All Saints',
St. Matthew's,
" Luke's,

St. Saviour's,
,, Michael and All Angels,
Christ Church,
St. Mary Magdalene,
,, Peter's,
,, Stephen's,
,, Augustine's.

The Parochial Workhouse is situated in the Harrow Road, near the Lock Hospital premises, its management being in the hands of Eighteen Guardians, elected annually, together with the resident Justices of the Peace. The Schools for the Workhouse children are at Ashford, near Staines; Paddington having been united by the Poor Law Board with St. George, Hanover Square, and Fulham, to form a District called the West London School District.

The Cemetery for the Parish is at Willesden, and is managed by a Board consisting of Nine Members appointed by the Vestry, such Board meeting at the Vestry Hall on the first Friday in each month.

For Registration purposes, Paddington has been divided by the Registrar General into the St. Mary's District and the St. John's District. The divisional line of the two districts traverses the centre of the road in Praed Street, from Edgware Road to the Canal Basin, continues thence along the centre of the Canal Basin as far as the Bishop's Road, and passes Westward from thence along the centre of the Bishop's Road and Westbourne Grove to the Western boundary of the Parish; the St. Mary's District lying on the North, and the St. John's District on the South of such divisional line.

For the purpose of providing the Parish with Public Baths and Wash-houses, Commissioners have been appointed by the Vestry, and Baths in the Queen's Road were opened in May, 1874, on the site of premises formerly numbered 143 and 145.

The Gas consumed in Paddington is supplied by The Gas Light and Coke Company, and the Water by two Companies, viz.:—the Grand Junction Waterworks Company and the West Middlesex Waterworks Company.

The population, as shown by the Census taken in 1871, is as under, viz.:—

Ward No. 1 21,793 ,, ,, 2 41,029 ,, ,, 3 18,469 ,, ,, 4 15,522 Making a total of 96,813

The number of inhabited houses being 11,784.

The Rates levied since the passing of the Metropolis Local Management Act are as under, viz.:—

baundayo 77 mis	s.	d. of a const and to soot	£
For the year	1856 2	1 { based upon a rateable value of	} 522,570
	1857 2	6 "	538,879
ADDITION TO DO DO	1858 2	4 ",	582,995
	1859 2	7 "	605,382
	1860 3	0 "	625,479
	1861 2	8 "	643,063
	1862 2	8 "	617,840
	1863 2	81/2 "	646,256
	1864 3	0 "	663,172
	1865 3	0 "	685,434
	1866 3	2 ,,	704,714
	1867 3	6 ", " Hand Hand Hand	729,838
	1868 3	$5\frac{1}{2}$,,	740,686
	1869 3	9	759,158
	1870 4	0 "	773,524
Low they T colt wall	(1871 3	4 ,,	954,868
adl no ATST V	1872 3	$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{4!}$,,	968,340
Under the	1873 3	42 ,,	984,582
Provisions of	1874 3	$7\frac{1}{2}$,,	995,009
the Valuation (Metropolis)	1875 3	6 ,,	1,004,095
Act, 1869.	1876 3	6 "	1,091,656
	1877 3	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{2}$,,	1,098,262
in 1871, is no	1878 3	7	1,115,550
-	\1879 3	9 "	1,125,644

There are certain charities under the control of the Vestry, managed by Trustees appointed by the Vestry and the Charity Commissioners, and having an annual income of nearly Two Thousand Pounds, which is yearly distributed to the Poor in Coals and Blankets, in Grants to the Parochial National Schools, in apprenticing sons and daughters of poor parishioners, and in Annuities to aged persons resident in the Parish, &c.

REPORT.

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

Vicar of I	Paddington.
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The Rev. Walter Abbott, M.A., 57, Sussex Gardens.

Churchwardens.

Sir Charles Brodie Locock, Bart. 22, Glo'ster Square. Mr. Stephen Etherington ... 18, Lancaster Street.

Overseers.

Mr. Henry Argyle Spencer ... 19, Shirland Road. Mr. Robert Frederick Whur ... 28, Craven Terrace.

Representative of the Vestry at the Metropolitan Board of Works.

CHARLES MILLS ROCHE, Esq.... 98, Glo'ster Terrace.

WARD No. 1.

FOR ONE YEAR.

FLOOD, Mr. JAMES	24, Burlington Road.
FLOOD, Mr. JAMES WILLIAM	8, Westbourne Grove.
Moore, Enoch, Esq	13, Aldridge Road Villas.
MORANT, Mr. HENRY	.57, WestbourneParkVillas.
VICKERMAN, Mr. WILLIAM JOHN	82, Westbourne Grove.

FOR TWO YEARS.

ANDERSON, Mr. JAMES PORTER	 10, Richmond Road.
BELL, Mr. SAMUEL	 21, Porchester Road.
BUTLER, Mr. FREDERICK	 37, Porchester Road.
SWINTON, ROBERT BLAIR, Esq.	 25, Randolph Crescent.
WILLIAMS, Mr. JOHN	 6, Westbourne Villas.

FOR THREE YEARS.

68, Elgin Road West.
16, Burlington Road.
12, Great Western Terrace.
80, Bishop's Road.
121, Westbourne Park Road.

Auditor-Stearn, Mr. Alfred, 75, Westbourne Park Road.

WARD No. 2.

FOR ONE YEAR.

COLLINS, HENRY HYMAN, Esq.		 5,	Randolph Road.
FARDELL, THOMAS GEORGE,			The second secon
GWYN, Mr. GEORGE		 147,	Praed Street.
MARSHALL, Mr. FRANCIS		 31,	Elgin Road West.
MARTIN, Mr. WILLIAM THOM	AS	 10,	Bridge Terrace.
SPENCER, Mr. HENRY ARGYLI	E	 19,	Shirland Road.
TOWNSEND, Mr. SOLOMON		 5,	Chichester Place.
WILSON, HENRY, Esq		 86,	Portsdown Road.
TOWNSEND, Mr. SOLOMON		 5,	Chichester Place.

FOR TWO YEARS.

Brunsdon, Mr. Thomas	2, Kennett Road.
HALLETT, Mr. WALTER	
JACKSON, Mr. RICHARD HENRY	47, Harrow Road.
NAYLOR, WILLIAM, Esq	3, Manor Place.
RICHARDSON, Mr. SAMUEL	31, Marylands Road.
SMITH, Mr. DAVID	46 & 47, Eastbourne Terrace.
URQUHART, Mr. WILLIAM	327, Edgware Road.
WILKINSON, Mr. HENRY	7, Porteus Road.

FOR THREE YEARS.

BICKER-CAARTEN, ALFR	ED G	ERA	RD. F	Isa.	2, Warrington Gardens.
BUCKLEY, Rev. JOHN W	ALL			1.	St. Mary's Terrace.
BURLEY, Mr. CHARLES				24.	Wharves, North Side.
ELLIS, WILLIAM, Esq.				40.	Clifton Gardens.
KNECHT, Mr. GEORGE				19.	Chichester Road.
SPENCER, Rev. ROBERT	FRA	NKL	IN. L	L.D.	22. Clarendon Gardens.
WILLIAMSON, JOHN WII	LLIAN	r, E	sq.	24.	Warwick Road.
Young, Edward Park	ER,]	Esq.		10,	Delamere Crescent.
Auditor-Knight					

WARD No. 3.

FOR ONE YEAR

2011 0112	2 2 222	arre
CLARKE, HENRY DANIEL, Esq.		16, Glo'ster Terrace.
Drew, Mr. John		77, Glo'ster Place.
LANGRIDGE, Mr. WILLIAM		13, Craven Road.
LONGMAN, Mr. THOMAS		1, Bathurst Mews.
ROCHE, CHARLES MILLS, Esq.		98, Glo'ster Terrace.
WILLIAMS, Mr. FREDERICK JOHN		8, Craven Road,

FOR TWO YEARS.

DEANE, HENRY BARGRAVE, Esq.	 5, Glo'ster Terrace.
ETHERINGTON, Mr. STEPHEN	18, Lancaster Street.
HAWES, Mr. ROBERT	 1A, Moscow Road.
HUNTER, JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq.	 40, Glo'ster Crescent.
Reid, Mr. John	 46, Craven Road.
WHUR, Mr. ROBERT FREDERICK	 28, Craven Terrace.

FOR THREE YEARS.

Derman Drivata Fac			4, Lancaster Gate.
DAVIDSON, DUNCAN, Esq.			
FARMER, JAMES, Esq			6, Porchester Gate.
FISHER, Mr. THOMAS	*40		51, Talbot Road and
HONAS WHITE			55, Shirland Road.
FOXLEY, Mr. FREDERICK			26, Leinster Terrace.
Gold, Mr. Robert			21, Leinster Square.
PRATLEY, Mr. RAYMOND JOE			23, Chilworth Street.
Auditor-Brett. Mr.	Roi	BERT.	12, Lancaster Street.

WARD No. 4.

FOR ONE YEAR.

BARWELL, Mr. EDWARD SAMUEL				4, Bathurst Street.
GASELEE, Mr. Serjeant STEPHEN				2, Cambridge Square.
GRIFFITH, CHARLES M.	ARSH	ALL,	Esq.,	Q.C. 31, HydeParkSquare.
HALL, Mr. RICHARD				9, Stranraer Place.
Parry, Mr. Thomas				79, Oxford Terrace.

FOR TWO YEARS.

BAKER, Sir George, Bart	4, Hyde Park Square.
FOXWELL, Mr. ALFRED WILLIAM	147, Edgware Road.
LOCOCK, Sir CHARLES BRODIE, Bart.	22, Glo'ster Square.
NICOL, WILLIAM EDWARD, Esq	13, Hyde Park Terrace.
Wilson, John, Esq	38, Norfolk Square.

FOR THREE YEARS.

BEVAN, ARTHUR TALBOT, Esq	7, Somers Place.
FERRIER, ALEXANDER JOHN, Esq.	6, Somers Place.
HILL, JAMES EARDLEY, Esq	6, Oxford Square.
POWELL, FRANCIS SHARP, Esq	1, Cambridge Square.
WYATT, HUGH PENFOLD, Esq	18, Oxford Square.
Auditor-Taplin, Mr. John,	47, Edgware Road.

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

	FRANK DETHRIDGE.
	WILLIAM DAVISON.
	ARTHUR WM. JAMES RUSSELL.
Third do	GERARD BICKER-CAARTEN.
Fourth do	ARTHUR JOHN WHITE.
Surveyor	GEORGE FREDERICK STEVENS.
First Assistant	RIMELL GADSDEN.
Second do	THOMAS WHITE.
Clerk of Works	JOHN CONWAY.
Clerk in Surveyor's Department	GILBERT HARNDEN.
	ARTHUR JAMES GARNER.
Superintendent of Stone Yard	JAMES STEVENS.
Medical Officer of Health	JAMES STEVENSON, M.D.
Inspector of Nuisances	THOMAS REEVES CLIFFORD.
Ditto	CHARLES JOHN BIORN.
Public Analyst	ALFRED WALTER STOKES.
Inspector under the provisions of	Conserve Constite Manager
the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	THOMAS REEVES CLIFFORD.
Superintendent of Works De-	
partment (including Public	
Lighting)	GEORGE WESTON.
Book-keeper and Checking Clerk	
do	HENRY WILLIAM SAWYER.
(Ward No. 1	JOHN MITCHELL HUISH.
Ward No. 2 (A Division)	JOHN MITCHELL HUISH. JAMES WILLIAM CUFF.
Collectors Ward No. 2 (B Division)	RUEBEN FARROW.
Ward No. 3	John Gordon.
(Ward No. 4	ROBERT CHEADLE.
Ward No. 3 Ward No. 4 Vestry Hall Keeper	WILLIAM MATTHEWS.
	GEORGE DARLEY OSTERFIELD JOHN CROXFORD
Dougle	John Croxford

[B] Summary Statement of Contracts entered into by the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington, during the year ending on the 25th day of March, 1880, viz.:—

Date when entered into.	Name of Contractor.	Nature of Contract.	Price.
18th March, 1879	Mr. E. H. Bayley	For supply of 20 Water Vans	£55 per Van.
3rd April, 1879	Messrs. Wright & Clements	For Forage	As per Schedule of Prices.
29th September, 1879	Mr. W. C. Parkinson	For examining and repairing annually, Meters and Meter Boxes.	At 4s. each.
The state of the s	Ditto	For examining, testing, repairing, and adjusting annually, Cocks, Gover- nors and Burners.	At 1s. 3d. each.
1st December, 1879	Messrs. Bennett & Son	For Forage	As per Schedules of Prices.
5th December, 1879	Mr. H. Haynes	For erection of Shed at Alperton	£205.
6th January, 1880	Messrs. M'Corquodale & Co.	For Printing, Books and Stationery	As per Schedules of Prices.
31st January, 1880	Messrs, Mowlem & Co	For Paving Works	As per Schedule of Prices.
9th February, 1880	Mr. Henry Odell	For Gravel	Sifted, 3s. 2½d. per ton.
		BED. SEFFE	Unsifted, 3s. 1d. per ton.
1000	Ditto	For unloading Slop, &c	Vestry to pay 4d. per ton for Shoot and Unloading.
19th February, 1880	Mr. G. S. Manuelle	For Quenast Granite	At 15s. 3d. per cubic yard.
19th February, 1880	Mr. F. Manuelle	For Guernsey Granite	At 14s. 111d. per cubic yard,
19th February, 1880	Messrs. Nowell & Robson	For Bardon Hill Granite	At 14s. per cubic yard.
	Ditto	For Enderby Granite	At 13s. per cubic yard.

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The following Rates have been levied, viz. :-

Date.	Poor.	Lighting.	General.	Sewers.	Conso- lidated.	TOTAL.
April 1879	d. 9	d. 1	d. 9½	d.	d. 2½	s. d. 1 10
October 1879	$10\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	1/2	3	1 11
TOTAL	1 7½d.	2d.	1 5½d.	<u>1</u> d.	5½d.	3s. 9d.

The Assessment of the Parish based upon the Rate made in October last was £1,125,644.

The number of Borough Voters, according to the present Register, is 7,412.

The number of County Voters is 76.

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 5,157.

During the year, 23 Meetings of the Vestry, and 108 Meetings of the various Committees have been held, making a total of 131 Meetings.

The works, sanitary and 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 Metropolis Local Management Act, with which the present report concludes.

By order,

FRANK DETHRIDGE,

Vestry Clerk.

VESTRY HALL, HARROW ROAD, June 12th, 1880.

REPORT

OF THE

WORKS EXECUTED

IN THE

PAVING & SEWERS DEPARTMENTS,

BY

GEORGE F. STEVENS,

Surveyor.

REPORT

OF THE

WORKS EXECUTED

MILE ALL

PAVING & SEWERS DEPARTMENTS,

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VESTRY OF PADDINGTON.

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT,

VESTRY HALL,

30th June, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report of the various works executed, and of the principal official transactions in this Department during the year ended Lady-day, 1880.

Highways.

A further removal of macadamized roadways, and a substitution by wood blocks on a Portland cement concrete foundation have been effected in Radnor Place, Somers Place, Praed Street, and Cambridge Place. The total area of these works is 10,309 yards superficial, and the cost for concrete and wood pavement laid complete has been £4,597 3s.7d., or about 8s. 11d. per yard. The preparation of the ground to receive the concrete and wood blocks, and the laying thereof, were executed by the Vestry's workmen, under my superintendence, and

that of the Clerk of Works, without the aid of contractors.

The requisite repairs of the channel paving, paved crossings, and roadways have been carried out, where necessary.

In various parts of the Parish the footway-pavements were taken up, relaid, and repaired from time to time, as found to be requisite.

The macadamized roadways (many requiring a coating of granite once every year) have been repaired in the usual manner, by diverting the vehicular traffic during the operations of one or more steam road rollers.

A small addition to the Parish roads now makes the extent thereof 44 miles 2 furlongs and 64 yards.

The continued openings made in the roads and footpaths by gas and water companies are still a source of much inconvenience to the public. The number of places repaired is 3386, and the cost of reinstating the pavements by the Vestry, and paid by the Companies, is £1022 11s. 9d.

Buildings, Sewers, and Drains.

The buildings erected during the year comprise 1 Board School, 2 large warehouses, and 269 dwell.

ing houses of various classes, for which notices have been received from builders and others, in compliance with the 76th section of Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, and orders of Vestry for the drainage of such buildings have been served upon the parties concerned. For reference copies of the Orders are attached to the notices and deposited at the Vestry Hall.

In the new streets sanctioned by the Metropolitan Board of Works, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-one feet run of sewers, 1 brick thick, and of the capacity of 3".9' × 2'.6", have been constructed, together with side entrances and air openings thereto, by, and at the expense of private individuals, viz.:—

Lydford Road,
Barnsdale Road,
Warlock Road (an additional portion),
Ashmore Road.

As a temporary measure one hundred and seventy-six feet of 9" pipe drain has been laid from the premises lately known as "Videon's Nursery" in Maida Vale, into the sewer in Clifton Road, at the expense of Mr. Ben. Davis.

Nine and six inch stoneware pipe drains, as shown on plans of building notices, have been laid down for the drainage of the new buildings, and the same have been trapped at their outlets into sewers at the expense of the owners.

In consequence of the defective condition of sixty-nine old drains under the public roads and footways from houses and other buildings, which, on examination, it was found necessary to re-construct, the works for the same have been carried out by the Vestry's Contractor at the cost of persons requiring such re-constructions.

The Vestry's Contractor has also completed five hundred and forty-nine distinct works, which include the above drains, repairs to sewers, construction of side entrances, with air openings to sewers, gulley drains, and catch pits, and fixing traps to outlets of gulley and house drains, at a cost of £2,103 7s. 9d. Of this amount the sum of £782 19s. 2d. has been received from builders and others for defraying the cost of the respective works done for them.

Prompt attention has been given to one hundred and eighty-five complaints received, referring chiefly to stoppages in drains, or offensive smells arising therefrom.

One hundred and twenty-seven examinations of house drains have been made from sewers, in reference to their general condition—namely, such as alleged stoppages therein, and whether trapped at the outlets.

In the majority of cases where, on examination, the drains were found stopped from some local cause which could be removed by drain rods from sewers, they have been so relieved. The applicants requesting these examinations, and who paid for them, were informed of the results of the examinations.

Many of the large brick sewers are periodically cleansed by the removal of heavy deposits therefrom, and some of them flushed with water in addition thereto. The pipe and small brick sewers were also flushed with water whenever they required it, thereby conducing to their sanitary condition.

One hundred and forty-nine cart loads of heavy deposits, which interfered with the free flow of the sewage, have been removed during the year from the sewers by the Vestry's workmen. There have also been 26,592 removals of road detritus from catch-pits and street gulleys, being at the rate of about 88 removals each day. Two thousand cubic yards of detritus have been taken from the catchpits, so that the rainfall could flow freely away from the roadways into the sewers.

The seven public urinals are kept in a cleanly and efficient condition by workmen employed by the Vestry.

Further works of improvement to sewers and street gulleys have been carried out, viz. :—

The construction of two side entrances to sewers in order to obtain easier access thereto for cleansing purposes, examining and unstopping drains, and other necessary works.

The construction and re-construction of ninety-two street gulleys, and the repair of forty others.

Re-naming Streets and Re-numbering Houses.

The following Orders of the Metropolitan Board of Works have been carried out in accordance with the 87th section of the Act of 1862.

Date of Order.	Locality.	Subsidiary Names abolished.	No. of Houses re- numbered.		
1879. April 25	Pindock Road ,	Warwick Road North	aliqg		
,, 25	East Burlington Mews	Burlington Mews West	NOS. 00		
August 1	Castellain Road	Pindock Road	oodoal		
" 8	Lanark Villas	and arrest gr	36		
, 8	Newton Road	Newton Terrace, Havelock Terrace	42		
October 24	Porchester Gardens	"The Terrace," Kensington Gardens Square	24		
	Kilburn Park Road	Randolph Gardens			
March 24	Westbourne Grove	Houses Nos. 10 and 12 to be No. 12	on a		
THE STATE OF THE S			102		

Schedules containing the names of the occupiers or owners of each house have been forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and copies of the schedules are kept in this department for the identification of property affected by such orders.

A tabular statement of the principal works executed is annexed herewith.

I am,

Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant,

> GEORGE F. STEVENS, Surveyor.

Schedules containing the names of the occupiers or owners of each house have been forwarded to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and copies of the schedules are kept in this department for the identification of property affected by such orders.

A tabular statement of the principal works executed is annexed herewith.

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Gentlemen.

Your most obedient Servent,

GEORGE F. STEVENS,

Paddington.

SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

BY

JAMES STEVENSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

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Medical Office: of Holida

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington.

GENTLEMEN,

A necrological survey of Paddington in the year 1879 discloses a higher death rate than has obtained in any year since 1875. Assuming for the moment the correctness of each year's estimate of the population, and not doubting the accuracy in point of numbers of the death returns, the unwelcome fact above stated is indisputable. An examination, however, of the tables appended, will show that the higher death rate is due to the greater mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs, which were unusually fatal, the result of an exceptionally cold winter. In the case of persons aged sixty years and upwards, the death rate during the winter months is for the most part a question of temperature, as it is mainly determined by it. It is moreover not improbable that an estimate formed in 1879, and based upon data supplied by the census of 1871, is incorrect. Whether this be so or not the next census will declare. It is certain that in estimating the population the method

pursued by the late Registrar General, that is to say, "by adding to the population as enumerated at the last census a tenth of the difference between that number and the number obtained at the previous census for each year that has elapsed since the last census, and a fortieth of that difference for each odd quarter," is incorrect. It assumes an arithmetical instead of a geometrical progression in the increase of population.

Notwithstanding the trouble and expense involved in numbering the people, it would be well, having regard to the importance of obtaining accurate vital statistics, which are necessarily based upon the numbers of a living existent population, if the census were taken in England every five years, as it is on the continent. A knowledge of the movements and distribution of populations, the recognition of the rapid growth of new industrial centres, and of the enlargement of old ones, of the continual influx and efflux of persons to and from the larger towns, and of the permanent drain by emigration, more particularly in times like the present, is necessary in order to ascertain each year the actual as distinct from the natural increase of population, and to determine with accuracy birth rates and death rates, and the multiform questions arising out of themquestions to statesmen, and to all who are charged

with the health of the people, of the highest importance, and demanding their first consideration.

During the registration year of 53 weeks ending 3rd January, 1880, 2,912 births and 2,119 deaths were registered in Paddington. In the annexed tables 1,939 of these deaths are dealt with, the remaining 180 being those of non-parishioners. The recorded natural increase of the population from the excess of births over deaths was therefore 973. Assuming, as in former years, a further increase from the immigration of persons from other parts of London and from the country, the population in the middle of last year may be estimated at 113,629, allowing 74,496 to St. Mary's, and 39,133 to St. John's sub-districts.

Of the 2,912 births, comprising 1,477 male and 1,435 female children, 2,180 were registered in the sub-district of St. Mary's, and 732 in that of St. John's.

The proportion of the sexes was 100 males to 97 females—in the metropolis it was 100 males to 98 females.

In St. Mary's the proportion was 100 males to 96 females, and in St. John's 100 males to 97 females.

The births were most numerous during the first, and least so in the third, quarter of the year. The

ratio of the births to the entire population of the parish was 1 birth to every 39 inhabitants, or a birth rate of 25.6 per 1,000 of the population.

In St. Mary's sub-district the ratio of births to the population was 1 to 34 persons living, or a birth rate of 29.3 per 1,000 inhabitants.

In St. John's the ratio of births to the population was 1 to every 53 persons *living*, or a birth rate of 18.7.

Some of the preceding particulars are shewn in the subjoined table:—

Sub Districts.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Ratio of Births to Population.	Rate per 1,000	
St. John's	39,133	732	1 to 53	18.7	
St. Mary's	74,496	2,180	1 to 34	29.3	
Paddington	113,629	2,912	1 to 39	25.6	

The birth rate for London was 36.5 per 1,000.

The long-continued commercial depression allowing of fewer marriages is a probable explanation in part of the lower birth rate throughout the parish, and generally throughout England and Wales.

The total deaths registered in Paddington were, as already stated, 2,119. Of these 3 happened in

the Lock Hospital and 241 in St. Mary's Hospital. As 2 of the former and 178 of the latter were those of non-parishioners, their deaths are excluded from consideration in this Report.

Of the remaining 1,939 deaths 1,383 occurred in St. Mary's sub-district and 556 in St. John's. The 183 deaths in the Workhouse—83 males and 100 females—are included in the deaths in St. Mary's sub-district, as is also one of the deaths in the Lock Hospital.

The deaths were most numerous during the first, and least so in the third, quarter of the year.

The following Table shows the ratio of deaths to the population, and the death-rate per 1,000 in the Parish, and in its two Sub-districts:—

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Population-	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to Population.	Rate per 1,000.
St. John's	39,133	556	1 to 70	14.2
St. Mary's	74,496	1,383	1 to 54	18-6
Paddington	113,629	1,939	1 to 59	17.06

In calculating the death rate, no allowance has been made for the deaths unknown to me of parishioners in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and in other hospitals, institutions, and places outside the parish; but the deaths in the parish of persons who were not parishioners may be considered to some extent as a set-off against such deaths.

In 1879 the	e death rate fo	or London w	vas	23.3 per	1,000.
,,	,,	Edinburgh	,,	19.7	"
,,	,,	Glasgow	,,	21.7	27
,,	,,	Dublin	,,	35.1	23
,,	,,	England and Wales	3 ,,	21.0	,,

The evidence of improved sanitation throughout the Metropolis generally is seen in the reduction of the death rate which for some years has been going on—though not in equal proportions—in each one of the five groups of registration districts. The reduction has been most marked in the west and south districts.

Deaths Registered in the London Districts.

		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
West Dis	tricts	22.2	210	19.2	21.6	21.1
North	,,	22.3	21.4	21.8	22.3	22.0
South	7,	24.0	22.1	21.4	24.2	23.3
East	,,	25.6	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.7
Central	"	26.1	24.1	24.1	25.0	26.0

Deaths and Death-rates.

When considering the death-rates and comparing them with those of former years, it should be borne in mind that the year 1877 was exceptionally healthy

Notwithstanding, however, the greater mortality of 1878 and 1879, the death-rates from all causes during the quinquennium 1875-79 favourably compare with those of the previous quinquennial or decennial periods, as will be seen on referring to Table II. With a larger estimated population, the deaths of infants under one year and of children under five years of age were absolutely fewer in 1879 than in the years 1878, '76, or '75. Of the 2,912 children born in the parish 403 died during their first year of life, being 20.8 per cent. of the total deaths, and 13.8 per cent. of the registered births, or 208 per 1,000 deaths and 138 per 1,000 births. In the 20 largest English towns the corresponding rate was 151, and in London 148, per 1,000 registered births. The total deaths of children under five years of age were 677. This represents 35 per cent. of the entire mortality-that is to say, of every three deaths which happened in the parish during the past year, one was of a child under five years of age. This mortality, though greatly in excess of what it ought to have been, has in London during the last eight years, 1871-78, declined 7 per cent. A still greater reduction, amounting to 25 per cent., has, during the same period, been effected at the ages between five and ten years.

Zymotic Diseases.

From the seven principal zymotic diseases 243

deaths occurred, the death-rate being, as is shewn in Table IV., 2·1 per 1,000 of the population, the same as in 1877, whereas in London it was 3·3. Whilst the above figures represent all the deaths which actually occurred in the parish from those diseases, they do not include the cases of small-pox and of scarlet fever which were removed to the hospitals outside the parish.

Small-pox.

From small-pox three deaths occurred in the parish. In my last Annual Report some particulars are given of 25 cases which came under the notice of the Sanitary Department during the first eleven months of the year 1879. In December one other case was removed from St. John's. Of the 26 cases in all removed during the year—8 from St. Mary's and 18 from St. John's—6 were sent to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital at Highgate, and 20 to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum Board. In London the deaths from small-pox were 2,544 in 1877, 1,416 in 1878, and 458 in 1879.

Measles.

Measles, which in London was more than usually fatal, caused 29 deaths in Paddington, 27 being of children under five years of age. The proportion of deaths to every 1,000 deaths was 15.0; in London it was 29.0.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever was more fatal than usual and caused 67 deaths. 27 cases were sent to the hospitals; 2 to the London Fever Hospital, and 25 to the hospital at Stockwell. Of the 27 cases 17 were from St. Mary's and 10 from St John's sub-district.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria was more fatal than usual and caused 26 deaths, being at the rate of 13.4 per 1,000 deaths; in London the proportion was 6.9.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping cough, which in London was more than usually fatal, caused 61 deaths, the proportion of deaths to every 1,000 deaths being 31.5. In London it was 35.0.

Fever.

The Registrar-General remarks that "evidence of the improved sanitary condition of London is afforded by the reduction of the mortality by fever, the death rate from which has been reduced from 9.2 in the thirty years 1841-70 to 3.9 in the nine years 1871-79; it was the cause of 1,099 deaths in 1879, a number considerably below the corrected average." In Paddington typhoid fever caused 16

deaths, being at the rate of 8:3 per 1,000 deaths; whereas in London it was 10.0.

Diarrhæa.

Owing to the low temperature during the summer of 1879 the deaths from diarrhoea were remarkably few, being in London little more than half of the number in the previous year. In Paddington diarrhoea caused 38 deaths, of which 28 were of children under 1 year of age, and were therefore cases of infantile diarrhoea. The proportion of deaths was 19.6 per 1,000 deaths. In London it was 22.4 per 1,000 of the total deaths in the year.

Vaccination.

Table VII., supplied by Mr. Dudman, furnishes the Vaccination statistics of the year. 13 children were certified to be insusceptible of vaccination. Those who are most conversant with the subject will be the first to admit that cases of insusceptibility of vaccination are extremely rare, much more so than is represented by the above numerals.

Sanitary Work.

Table VI. shows in part the Sanitary work done by the Inspectors during the parochial year, and affords convincing evidence, if such were needed, of the necessity for their services. With the increase of houses and of population, those services are likely to be every year in greater request.

The Canal Basin.

Upon the condition of the Canal Basin much consideration has been bestowed by the Sanitary and Public Health Committee. It at all times demands the attention of the Sanitary Inspector. The bottom of the Basin is covered with ooze irregularly distributed over it—the largest deposits being in the centre-consisting mostly of decomposed animal and vegetable substances, with more or less earthy matter, which have accidentally fallen from the wharves on either side of it and from the boats in the course of their being loaded and unloaded. Much of the excreta from persons living in the boats when in the Basin is thrown into it. Bilge water, the liquid from offensive cargoes, and surface water from the wharves, find their way into it. The ooze, soft mud or slime, nearly black in colour and amounting to several thousand tons, varies in thickness from a few inches to three feet. This was ascertained by me, with the help of Inspector Biorn, by means of measuring rods in 1878, and again within the last few days by Inspector Clifford.

In front of some of the wharves, from carelessness in loading the boats, there are still larger foul deposits. Such being the normal condition of the Basin itself, it necessarily follows that the water, however frequently changed, speedily becomes loaded with organic impurities. Ocular demonstration of this fact is unnecessary. Given a body of stagnant water, to which additions are daily made of putrescible materials, let it be subjected to every change of temperature, and let the mud at the bottom, consisting largely of decomposed organic matter, be frequently stirred—conditions similar to those presented by the water in the Canal Basin—and it may be safely predicated that such water is at all times foul, and capable of becoming offensive and injurious to health.

The water in the Basin is stagnant, and stinks. With the warmer weather of the summer months its temperature is raised. Influenced also, it may be, by certain electrical conditions of the atmosphere, decomposition of the organic matter suspended in the water, or held in solution, goes on more rapidly; carbonic acid gas is given off, and sulphuretted hydrogen is liberally disengaged from the mud at the bottom, thus denoting the presence of animal matter. From the water supersaturated with these gases, bubbles may be seen rising and breaking upon its surface, to the annoyance, and not without danger to the health, of the neighbourhood. At this stage the water is black.

Dr. Sanderson, in his first annual report (1856), expresses the opinion that the Canal itself and the various noxious trades which are carried on on its banks are not only a public nuisance, but in an unmistakable manner shorten the lives and multiply the diseases of the surrounding inhabitants. 1857, in consequence of the foul state of the Basin, the Vestry requested the Company to empty it and to remove the mud by spade labour. This the Company declined to do, and contented themselves with hand-dredging during several of the winter months. The manner in which the work was done did not satisfy the Surveyor of the Vestry. In May, 1858, the Basin was emptied, and the Company determined to cleanse the bottom by spade, notwithstanding a protest from the Sanitary Committee pointing out the danger of such precedure during the summer months. Dr. Sanderson reported that, although the operation was continued during eight days, the excavation had not at the end of that period extended to so much as one-half of the whole area of the Basin; that during the last three days of May, when the weather was unusually hot, the emanations were most overpowering, and afforded convincing evidence of the inexpediency and probable danger of exposing the channel to the summer sun. In December of the same year, the Sanitary Committee requested the Company to

empty the Basin and to remove the mud by spade, as they had promised to do in the previous July. The Company replied that, owing to the deficiency of rain, the reservoir from which the Canal is principally supplied was nearly empty, and that "it would therefore be impossible to run off any portion of the water from the Paddington Basin until such supplies could be obtained as would restore the quantity so run off." The Committee decided not to press the matter further at that time. In 1859, owing to the deficiency of rain during the spring, the exhalations from the water in June were peculiarly fetid. The efforts of the Vestry to induce the Company to abate the nuisance having proved ineffectual, proceedings were instituted at the Police Court, Marylebone, which caused the Company to give immediate orders for the disinfection of the Basin. During five days large quantities of disinfecting fluid (McDougall's) were introduced. The result appeared to be satisfactory; but, whenever the mud of the channel was disturbed, the stench was reproduced in its former intensity. In 1860, after much pressure from the Vestry, the Company undertook to effectually cleanse the Basin. Accordingly, in February, about 4,000 tons of mud were removed, and shortly afterwards Dr. Sanderson reported that the channel was in a satisfactory condition, and that the state of the water was wholly

unobjectionable. In 1861, Dr. Sanderson reported that the satisfactory condition of the Basin at the close of the previous year had not continued, in consequence "principally of the carelessness of the workmen employed on the wharves." In 1862, notwithstanding that the water was run off in July, it was found necessary in August again to press upon the Company the expediency of repeating the operation, but without effect. In January, 1863, it was resolved by the Vestry, "That their 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." In July, 1863, the water again became offensive, and occasioned much sickness among the women and children inhabiting the barges. The Basin was emptied and refilled with beneficial effect.

At a special meeting of the Sanitary Committee the Secretary of the Grand Junction Canal Company represented that they had to encounter serious difficulties in consequence of the Metropolitan Board of Works requiring them to give forty-eight hours notice before allowing the water to flow into the Vestry Clerk was directed to write to the Metropolitan Board of Works, pointing out to them how important it was to the health of the parish that the Basin should be frequently emptied, and requesting them, with a view to facilitate this object, to allow the Grand Junction Canal Company to run off their water through the sewers under their control at a shorter notice than forty-eight hours. To this request the Board declined to accede in consideration "of the necessity of making effectual and timely arrangements for the protection of the lives of the men working in the main sewers."

In May, 1864, the Company, after much pressure on the part of Dr. Sanderson, cleansed the whole of the Basin to his entire satisfaction. The mud removed on this occasion amounted to several thousand tons. In 1865, Dr. Sanderson stated at a conference with the Directors of the Canal Company that in the opinion of the Vestry the nuisance was owing to three causes, viz.:—

- 1. To the stagnancy of the water.
- 2. To the carelessness of the wharfingers and bargemen, either in allowing soakage from the wharves, or in spilling offensive matter while loading their barges.
- 3. To the constant discharge from the barges into

the Basin of bilge water, night soil, and other descriptions of filth.

Dr. Sanderson added that in the opinion of the Vestry these evils could only be remedied by the adoption of the following measures—(1) To renew the water every year at least three times during the summer months; (2) To make and enforce on all persons carrying on trade in manure or other offensive matters, and on all bargemen, such regulations as regards the construction of their barges and landing places as are necessary to prevent the spilling or soakage above referred to, and to prohibit the discharge of soil, bilge water, or other offensive liquids into the Basin. Dr. Sanderson further expressed a decided opinion that the changing of the water was in every respect preferable to the employment of any means of disinfection. In May, however, ten tons of chalk-lime were introduced into the water and scattered over its surface. The supply of water did not permit the Basin to be emptied before June, when it was found that the depth of the mud did not exceed a few inches in any part except in the neighbourhood of the bridge, The improvement in the health of the surrounding inhabitants, and particularly of the families of the bargemen, consequent on the removal of the water, was marked. In the summer of 1866 it was necessary that the Basin should be emptied. This was

done, and large quantities of foul deposit were found opposite the manure wharves, as well as at the east end of the Basin. Of this only a small quantity was removed.

Dr. Hardwicke in his first annual report stated that the basin was emptied and tolerably well cleansed in July, 1867, and again less perfectly so at Christmas. In 1868 Dr. Hardwicke, with the sanction of the Vestry, addressed a letter to the Grand Junction Canal Company, in which, after refering to the insanitary condition of the Canal Basin; to the requirement by the Metropolitan Board of Works of forty-eight hours notice before allowing the water to be run off; to the making and enforcement of bye-laws, having for their object the prevention of the fouling of the basin by those employed thereon; to the absence of water-closet accommodation for such persons, as well as for those living in the barges; and to the need of cleansing the basin once or twice a year-matters and measures which had been previously urged by Dr. Sanderson-he recommended the appointment of an efficient waterbailiff to check those malpractices with regard to loading, &c., which have been the cause of nearly all the mischief. Dr. Hardwicke further recommended that, whenever it should become necessary to cleanse the basin, a sufficient number of barges should be allowed to sink in it whilst the water

was being run off; that then the barges should be filled with the deposit, and afterwards floated and moved out of the parish as soon as the water was again let into the basin.

In 1871 the basin was emptied, but none of the mud was taken away. In 1872 the water was run off, and part of the deposit removed. The measurements made by Inspector Clifford in the month of May of that year, and reported by Dr. Hardwicke, showed a deposit of mud varying in depth from two inches to five feet. Notices were served by the Sanitary Department upon the wharfingers and the Canal Company to cleanse the Basin. The wharfingers did their part; not so the Company. A summons was therefore taken out in the Marylebone Police Court, but proceedings were subsequently suspended, as the Company agreed to do all that was in the meantime necessary, and to prevent the recurrence of any nuisance. Dr. Hardwicke reported that the appointment of a water-bailiff by the Company had proved a complete failure, inasmuch as that officer had never attempted to enforce the bye-laws of the Local Act, and recommended that a special officer for that purpose should be employed by the Vestry. In April, 1873, the water was run off, but much of the mud was left untouched. A notice was therefore served upon the Company, under the Nuisance Removal Act. This proving ineffectual, a summons was taken out.

The case was argued at great length before Mr. D'Eyncourt, and resulted in a conviction against the Company. Upon Counsel giving notice of appeal to a higher court, the magistrate reconsidered his decision, and, after a few days, the Vestry Solicitor received a communication from Mr. D'Eyncourt to the effect that he could not sustain the order to convict the Company under the Nuisances Removal Act, inasmuch as he believed that Act did not contemplate dealing with a canal company, and that in future the Vestry should proceed by way of indictment whenever any actual nuisance arose. Dr. Hardwicke reported that in 1874 the water was not changed at Whitsuntide, as it usually is; and that the Company had, during the winter, removed by dredging a considerable quantity of mud.

In his last annual report (1874-75) Dr. Hardwicke remarks that during the whole period of his official career, as well as during that of his predecessor, Dr. Sanderson, every attempt to improve the condition of the Canal Basin had failed, that the Company whilst expressing itself willing to take any steps that might be suggested contented itself with occasionally changing the water and partially removing the mud, but had never adopted any effectual method of regulating the noxious trades prosecuted on its banks. Dr. Hardwicke concludes

his remarks with the reiteration of the various suggestions that had been previously made for the improvement of the Canal Basin, viz.:—The provision of a concrete bottom, frequent change of water, its conversion into a running stream, thorough cleansing of the basin during the winter months, and the use of dredgers throughout the year, and adds that it would be quite feasible to buy the ground for building purposes, and to remove the noxious businesses further into the country.

In my first annual report (1875) I expressed the opinion that the Canal Basin must remain a nuisance so long as the offensive trades carried on upon its banks are permitted, and its bed is left in its present state; that all attempts at disinfecting the basin would be nugatory; that if the mud were removed, a hard impermeable bottom provided, and the water changed as often as the necessity arose, the main conditions would be secured for bringing about a better state of matters; and that the Vestry could take care that the sewers were not choked with mud, and oblige the Canal Company in turn to compel their tenants to carry on their business with some regard to the public health. In June, 1876, on my representing to the Sanitary Committee the offensive condition of the water in the Canal Basin, the Vestry Clerk was instructed to write to the Grand Junction Canal Company requiring them to change the water

and to remove the mud, taking care to render the operation as inoffensive as possible. In the following month I reported to the Sanitary Committee that the Canal Basin had recently been twice emptied, and that of the deposit, which was found to be much less than might have been anticipated from the very offensive state of the water, none had been removed.

In June, 1878, I informed the Sanitary Committee that on Whit-Monday of that year the water had been run off, that the bottom of the basin was covered with mud, varying in depth from one to three feet, and added that emptying and refilling the basin did not meet the necessities of the case; that so long as the deposit remained the water must become foul, and, in a short time, being charged with noxious gases, prove injurious to health, and that therefore the mud should be removed. In July, 1878, I informed the Committee that the Basin had been again emptied, and that none of the deposit had been removed. I suggested that upon the return of cold weather the Vestry should insist on this being done. In December, 1878, I reminded the Committee of the above suggestion, and pointed out that it was insufficient to abate the nuisance, and that its recurrence should be prevented. Thereupon the Sanitary Committee instructed the Vestry Clerk to write to the Company pressing them to have the water run off,

and the bed properly cleansed whilst the weather was cold.

To this the Company, in their letter of the 14th January, 1879, replied that it would be useless to run off the water at that season of the year, and that a hand dredger had been for some time past employed in cleansing the Basin. Thus the efforts of the Committee to have the Basin properly cleansed at that time were unsuccessful.

In 1879 the Canal Basin was emptied three times. None of the deposit was removed. In November, 1879, the Sanitary Committee, at my suggestion, instructed the Vestry Clerk to write to the Company impressing upon them the desirableness of their employing additional dredging machines in the Canal Basin, and suggesting that the same should be kept constantly in action during the winter months. To this the Company replied that they had one dredger at work in the Paddington Basin and had arranged to put on another. Company also expressed the hope that instructions would be given to the parties in charge of the parish wharves to see that the boats were properly loaded. I regret to add that during the past winter I have seldom seen or heard of more than one dredger at work; that so far from giving effect to the wishes of the Vestry to cleanse the Basin by getting rid of the

mud, there has been on the part of the Company only the semblance of compliance, and that consequently the bottom of the Canal Basin and the water in it are in as fetid a condition to-day as they ever were.

I have purposely refrained from making any suggestions as to the mode in which the occupiers of the wharves should carry on their business. To my mind the reasons are cogent for declining to lay down rules professedly complete, and conformity to which might be held to absolve the parties concerned from blame. The nuisance is not imaginary, it is real, and its abatement should be not less so. The remedies are obvious. The duties neither of the owners nor of the occupants of the wharves are obscure. The Canal Company knows what the Vestry expects it to do, and can command its own counsellors. It cannot be contended that the Company has done all that it might have done. Had a sufficient number of dredging machines been employed during past winters, the bottom of the basin would have presented a very different appearance.

The reports of my predecessors, Dr. Burdon Sanderson and Dr. Hardwicke, record similar conditions, similar suggestions, and similar abortive endeavours to effect any permanent improvement of the Canal Basin.

Whilst it is easy to infer from the preceding narrative what has been the condition of the Canal Basin at any time during the past twenty-five years, it is impossible to state with accuracy how much illness it has produced, and to what extent it has affected the death rate of the parish. In conducting such an enquiry one is confronted at the outset with the questions, how much of the evil is ascribable to the Canal itself, and how much to the trades carried on upon its banks, or to other causes? That the foul state of the water produces headache, nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhæa, and sore throat amongst those employed in the basin is proved by the cessation of such symptoms upon changing the water, and by their return after putrefactive fermentation of the vegetable and animal matter in a fresh supply of water is again set up and allowed to do its work for a time. That there are poisonous gases-carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogenescaping from the water in large quantities during the summer months is shown by chemical analysis; that there are other aeriform products, not well ascertained, evolved in the processes of spontaneous decomposition of organic and mineral substances is more than probable; and that these tend to contaminate the air and render it more or less noxious to animal life, must be admitted, if it be true that atmospheric impurity is an abounding source of

disease. Besides the direct effects already enumerated of these known and unknown vapours which reach the circulation through the lungs, the stomach, and the skin, it is believed that, by depressing vital energy, they act still more injuriously and more extensively as the pre-disposing cause of some diseases, and in imparting a fatal tendency to others.

With the facts now stated successive Sanitary Committees have long been familiar, as may be inferred from the numerous resolutions based upon them which have, from time to time, been sent up to the Vestry for its approval.

It is for the Vestry, in the interests of public health, to determine how long it will allow the Canal Basin to remain an open sewer, as, at times, it may be not inaptly described.

Canal Boats Act, 1877.

This Act which provides for the registration and regulation of Canal boats used as dwellings came into operation on the 1st January, 1878; and the Regulations of the Local Government Board, which are complementary to the Act, on the 30th June of the same year.

The objects of the Act are sanitary and educational. With the latter, Sanitary authorities have

little to do, the School Board being charged with its accomplishment. The Act and Regulations prescribe that after the 1st January, 1879, a canal boat shall not be used as a dwelling unless it is registered. The conditions of registration relate to the number, age, and sex of the persons who may be allowed to dwell in a boat, having regard to cubic space, ventilation, provision for the separation of the sexes, and convenience of accommodation afforded by each boat. In pursuance of its statutory powers, the Local Government Board constituted the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington, the Vestry of the Parish of Rotherhithe, and the Board of Works for the Limehouse District, the three Registration authorities in the Metropolis; -Paddington in respect both of the Grand Junction Canal and the Regent's Canal, Limehouse in respect of the Regent's Canal, and Rotherhithe in respect of the Grand Surrey Canal.

At the date of this report 151 boats have been registered in London. Of these 2 were registered at Rotherhithe, 149* at Paddington, and none at Limehouse. For the efficient working of the Act some alterations in it will be necessary. These will be considered in a future report.

^{*} Since writing the above 8 more boats have been registered in this parish.

Water.

Paddington is supplied with water obtained from the Thames by the Grand Junction and West Middlesex Companies. During the year 1879 the average daily supply of water to the inhabitants of London by the eight metropolitan companies was 134 millions of gallons. Whilst the quantity was greatly in excess of what is required, the quality of the river water was frequently very objectionable. The waters of the Thames and the Lea, even after efficient filtration by the various companies, were only in some measure fit for dietetic purposes during the months of April, November, and December. Only once since 1868 has the Thames water been so much polluted by organic matters as it was in the year 1879. The Thames was often in high flood even in summer, and much filthy matter from sewers, cesspools, and cultivated fields was swept into the river. No practicable amount of storage could have prevented the supply of flood water to London during the past two years. The Lea water maintained its superiority over that taken from the Thames, but was quite unfit for dietetic use during seven months of the year. Of the deep-well waters, that supplied by the Colne Valley Company was the best; of the Lea water, that sent out by the New River Company was the best, and of that taken from the Thames, the best average supplies were furnished

by the Lambeth and Chelsea Companies. The quality of the water drawn from deep-wells in the chalk by the Kent and Colne Valley Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board of Health was uniformly excellent for dietetic purposes throughout the year.

The preceding remarks, together with the annexed tables, respecting the condition of the Metropolitan waters, are taken from Dr. Frankland's Annual Report to the Registrar-General.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES STEVENSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

VESTRY HALL, PADDINGTON, June, 1880.

TABLE I.

TABLE showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the Year 1879, and 10 Years preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

Share to		nated ation.	Number of Inhabited	Registere	ed Births.	Dea	ths.
Year.	St. Mary.	St. John.	Houses in the Parish.	St. Mary.	St. John.	St. Mary.	St. John.
1879	74,496	39,133	13,371	2,180	732	1,383	556
1878	72,525	39,002	13,186	2,144	727	1,250	511
1877	70,554	38,871	13,032	2,226	695	1,220	486
1876	68,583	38,740	12,898	2,177	728	1,275	471
1875	66,612	38,609	12,746	2,179	748	1,368	487
1874	64,641	38,478	12,596	2,213	733	1,282	684
1873	62,670	38,347	12,456	2,097	734	1,278	688
1872	60,699	38,216	12,247	2,094	743	1,120	640
1871	58,728	38,085	12,011	2,073	718	1,260	669
1870	56,757	37,954	11,744	1,920	775	1,282	661
1869	54,786	37,823	11,473	1,980	745	1,111	657
Average of 10 years, 1869-1878.	63,656	38,413	12,439	2,110	735	1,245	595

NOTES.

- 1. Population at Census, 1871, 96,813.
- 2. Area in Acres, 1,280.
- 3. Average No. of Persons in each House at Census, 1871, 8.1.
- * For statistical purposes the Registrar-General estimates the population to the middle of the year on the basis of the rate of increase ruling between the two preceding Census periods. The estimate of population may be checked by the known number of inhabited houses, and by the average number of inmates per house, as ascertained at the preceding Census.
- ** The deaths of non-parishioners in the public institutions (St. Mary's Hospital and the Lock Hospital) within the parish are deducted for the years 1877, 1878, and 1879; for the years 1875 and 1876 the total deaths in the abovementioned Institutions are deducted.

TABLE II.

Table showing the Annual Birth Rate, Rate of Mortality, Death Rates among Children, and Deaths in Public Institutions, for the Year 1879 and 10 Years preceding.

YEAR.	Birth Rate per 1000	Annual Rate of Mortality,	Deaths of Children under 1 year:	Per centage of Deaths of Children	Deaths of Children under		imber of hs in stitutions
I BAR.	of the Population.	per 1000 living.	per centage of Total Deaths.	under 1 year to Registered Births.	5 years: per centage of Total Deaths.	Saint Mary's Hospital.	The Lock Hospital
1879	25.6	17:1	20.8	13:8	34.9	241	3
1878	25.7	15.8	24.5	15.0	39.6	230	3
1877	26.7	15.6	22.3	13.0	38.0	224	5
1876	27.0	16.3	23.7	14.3	39.0	219	1
1875	27.8	17.6	22.3	14.1	38.4	141*	3
1874	28.6	19-1		1		214	1
1873	28.0	19.5				198	7
1872	28.7	17.8				178	5
1871	28.8	19.9				192	2
1870	28.5	20.5				178	10
1869	29.4	19.1		1 . 1 . 1		187	5
Average of 10 years, 1869–1878		18:1				196	4

^{*} This Hospital was closed during a portion of this year.

TABLE IV.

TABLE showing the Mortality from certain classes of Diseases, and proportions to Population, and to 1,000 Deaths, 1879.

	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths.
1. Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	243	2.1	125.3
2. Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis)	445	3.9	229.5
3. Tubercular Diseases	232	2.0	119-6
4. Wasting Diseases of Infants	107	0.9	55-2
5. Convulsive Diseases of Infants	120	1.1	61.9

NOTES.

- 1. Includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever, and Diarrhœa.
- 3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.
- 4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.
- 5. Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

ups of Ages from Different Causes during the year 1879.

_	Son					etituth		ME-NI				-				
	Cares or Dearst.	o to 1	to 2	2 to 5	5 15	15 50 25	25 to 35	25 10 45	45 50 55	55 to 65	65 to 71	75 to 85	85 50 95	95 å sp- wards	Total under 5 yes.	TOTALA
1 1111	CLAUSE. ZUROUSE DURLARS	95 41 133 115 14	51 20 44 11 1	74 24 25 2 3	52 15 25 1 4	9 39 29 	10 70 53 4 7	11 67 71 1 3	5 65 101 3	4 33 129 4 2	6 23 171 15	5 13 113 44 2	2 22 25		220 91 215 328 18	322 376 900 223 48
	Not specified or ill defined	403	113	141	97	85	164	135	184	171	218	177	43		671	1,909
CLAS	i. Ziwane Distant,															-
L	Order I.—Minmafit, I. Smallpox	77			7	1		1	1	-	100			100	-	
	E. Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina) 4. Diphtheria	6	11 6 2	24 12	30	-	=	1			111				27 36 14	29 67 26
	6. Croup	6 18	4 23	17	2 3			***			***	11	11		17 58	19
	8. {Typhus Fever Enterio or Typhoid F Simple continued F		111	4 1	3 1	2	1	2	1	1	2	-	-		4	16
	9. Erysipelar 10. Puerperal Fever (Metria) 11. Cartennele		-	=	-	3	7	1	1	1	1	1			- 1	7 5
	12. Influence	 28	- 1"		111	***	1	-	7	1	1	1 2	100	==	- 1	3 36
	15. Choleraie Diarrhosa	1		1	T	-	-	200	***	1.1	-2	200		=	1	2
	19. Other Zymolic Discases			1		1	1	7	***	1	-	ï		=	i	6
	Order 2.—Eathelic 1. Syphilis	17		-	-	1			-	-	-	-	-	-	17:	18
	Order 3.—Distis, 1. Privation	5												1	5	
	5. Purpura and Sourry		1	1		***	1 2	11			1	-			2	5 5 5 5 5
	Order 4.—Parseitie.		1		700	***			1				***	-		
-	2. Wortes, &c	2	-		144		4	-	100	***	811				3	4
II.	Commercial Designs. Order 1.—Disthatic.															
	1. Gout			-	-	1			2 13	1 16	12	1 11	11		-	6 4 61
	4. Concrum Oris (Noma) 5. Mortification			-					-	1	2		1	***		5
	Order 2.—Tuberrelar. 1. Scrofula	4 12	1	1 2	2	1			-		-				3	11
	3. Phthisis	21	20	21	6 8	36	66	42	29	14	4	-		***	6 62	16 202 71
III.	LOCAL DISEASES.															
	Order 1.—Nervous System. 1. Caphalitis				1	1 3	1 2	-5	7	14	1 19	14	-	=	-	4 65
	6. Paralysis	144		-		1	2	1	4		11	10	1 5	-	***	45
	6. Epitepsy	30	100	10.00	1 3	1 -2	1 -3	1 7	-1-	-	7	3			00 4	6 41 20
	Order 2.—Organs of Corollation. 1. Pericarditis 2. Ansuries 3. Heart Disease, dp	-	-	-	112	114	- 10	2 2 16	4 20	50	1 130	1 1 14		111		3 8 137
	Order 8.—Respiratory Organs, 1. Laryngitis			.3	10.		1	2	2	33	46	29	1	T	12	20
	2. Broachits	51 24	70	1	-		11	13	20 2 11	12	14	30	7		85 1 63	254 6 123
	S. Asthern	8	-	1	2	1	1	1	9	6	8	3	***		10	28
	I. Gustritis	-	=	-	T	1		-	1	7	i			-	7	2 6
	3. Peritonitis	200	3	1	2	3	4	-	- 19	1	1				3	15 1 5
	6, Hernia	1	-				-		1 -	1	1	3			112	2 3
	9. Stricture of Intestines		***										-			
	by Henetitie	7			-	=			1.	-	5	7	1	=	7	7 6
	16. Januaries	***	1		111	11	1		1			2		***	-	11
	1. Nephritis	***	7	1		1 "1	1 -	1	3	3	1 -8	ï			1	11
	Bright's Discuss (Nephria) Diabetes Calculus (stone)				1	***	I no	1	1	2	all a				113	1 1
	6. Cyelitis 7. Eidney Diamer, \$1		***		1.0	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	-	114	-	15
	1. Ovarian Dropsy 2. Uterus Discoss, dt		100		-		1	7	2.	ï	2 5		+		-	4 11
	Order T Orpura of Leconotics. 1. Symmetric (Arthritis)															
	Order 8.—Interumentary System.	- 100			2			311	+		144		-	100		2
	1. Phiegeon	1 1	111	1	11	1	1 -	1 1		1	ï	111	111	-	7	2 2
IV	DEFENDENCE DORANG. Order L.—Director of Children.															
	1 Premature Birth	11				6m.		 			111			11	32	32
	5. Testhing		5	-		***			111		 		111	111	2 18	2 25
	Order L.—Adults. 1. Paramenia						-	1		1	147	-	141	-	***	3
	2. Childright (see Puerpl. Fever) Order 2.—Old People. 1. Old Ace.			-		144			-	1	13	44	15	1	7	
	I, Old Age	67	-	-	1		-		-	2	23				70	76
v				1				-	100	-	-	100		100	10	-
	Order Londonderd or Negligence.	1		i	1		2	1	1	2			-	-	7	35
	2. Wounds Cut. Stab 2. Euros and Scales	1	1	1	-	1								ina.		5 0
	6. Drowning		1	1	13	1	ī	3	1		1111	7	111	111	1 6	6
	7. Otherwise		100			-		1			1			1111	i a l'a	1100
	Cumes not specified or 22 define	0	-			100	-	2			3		-	_	. 5	10.



	Nora	.—The	Deaths	in Pu	die In	titutio	n of a	on-resi	dents	re excl	olet.					
		Sub-I	Nintriet.	atter.	Sub-D	Nation	tal narrer.	Sub-D	Setrict.	100	Sub-I	Ketrict.	uter.	Total 1	Dootha.	4
	Cares of Death,	Mary	No.	Total Total	Mary	100	Tot tot	Mary	al al	Total	Mary	A College	Total 1th Quart	Mary's	St. John's	TOTAL.
	CLASSES.												-			
III. I	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	53 86 214	24 22 302	108 309	78 70 176	16 25 78	95 95 254	47 58 97	13 18 36	74 133	61 76 167	36 23 90	97 99 357	233 288 654	89 88 306	322 376 960
IV. I	Personal Personal Distance	44 6 2	19	24 30 3	38 7	15 4	53	34 8 3	5	43	42 10	11	53 14	31	54 17	923 48
-	Totals	415	178	187	365	135	508	245	82	307	358	164	500	1583	556	1939
CLASS	Zimorio Dissassis.															
L	Order I.—Nicomotic, 1. Sensilpex	1		1		1	1	1		1			-	2	1	3
	2. Meanles	11 5	5 1	16 6	9 13 12	-	17	8 5	ï	6 4 5	21 2	9 1	19 30 3	92 48 94	19	29 67 26
	6. Crosp	6	1 6	7 21	5 15	-	5 15	3		3 6	3 7	1 9	4 16	17	2	19
	8 Enterio or Typhoid F	2	5	7	4	1	8	4 2	1	3	7	1	1	41	20	16
	S. Erysipelas	1	-	1	2		2	1	1	2 1	2 1	7	2 3	6	1 4	7 5
	12. Carbancie		1	1	7	1	1	7	***	7		1	7	7	2	2 3
	15. Choleraic Diarrhoss	3	3	7	-	1	-	15	4 2	19	5	1.		28	3	26
	17. Elemittent Fever		1	1	-		-	ï		ï	3	1	5	4	1 2	6
	Order 2.—Enthalic.							120				20				
	1. Syphilis		***		4	1	8	3.	1	4	3	2	5	34	4	18
	4. Glanders															
	1. Privation	-	7	7	- 1	7	1		-	-	1	2	4	3 1	2 2	5 3
	Purpura and Scurvy Alcoholism { a Del Tremens } Lintemperance	1	-	i	1	1	1 2	101	11		1	-	1	3 2	1	3 5
	Order 4.—Parasitic	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	_	1	1	100	1	4	-	4
77	2. Worset, &c															
II.	Constitutional Distant. Order 1,-Disthetic.															
	1. Gout	14	7	21	10	176	16	11 6	1 3	1 9	3 30		3 15	6 3 40	1 21	6 61
	6. Concrum Oris (Noma)	-			3	-	3	1		1	1		1	5		5
	Order 2.—Tubercular. 1. Scrofula	7		7 6	1		1 4	3		3		- 2	100	11 12	74	11 16
	2. Tabes Mesenteries	45 12	10 3	35 15	37 13	11	65 21	86 10	9 5	88 15	44 15	11 5	20	161	61 21	71
III.	LOCAL DESERBER, Order 1,-Norvous System,									14						
	1. Cephalitis	īī	9	20	113		2 16	11	3	1 14	30	1 6	1 16	3 45	1 11	60
	4. Instanty	10	2	12	10	2	12	9	3	32		3	9	35	10	45
	6. Epilepsy	3 10 5	12.0	3 12 10	14 3	1	16 6	4 1	1 3	les.	8 6	1	8 9	36 15	1 5 16	41. 29
	Order 2Organs of Circulation.			20									1	1		3
	1. Pericarditis	30	1 13	1 43	26	4 16	4 40	1 15	1 8	1 23	10	15	31	85	2 7 52	197
	Order 2.—Respiratory Organa, 1. Laryngitis	5	3	8	8	2	5	1		3	2	2	4	- 11	9	90
	2. Bronchitis	19	21 1 18	100 1 38	48 1 26	11 1 30	59 2 36	17 2 7	1 3	3 10	50 55	23	39	35 78	58 3 45	254 6 123
	S. Asthma	11	4	2 15	2	3	5	2	ï	-	ïi	3	15	27	iii	38
	Order 4.— Dipolice Organs. 1. Guscritis		1	1		1	1	-		+	-		-3		2	1 6
	2. Exteritis	4	1	-	2 1	2	8 4 1	4		al al		***	-	10 1	8	15 1 5
	6. Hernix	2 1	2	3	7	2	3	l use		2 17				4-1-1	4 1 2	8 1
	8. Intrascusception 9. Stricture of Intestines 10. Vistala	-	1	ï	111	1	ï	1	***			444	***			
	11. Stomath Discuse, \$1. 12. Panoreus Discuse, \$1. 13. Hopatitis	1 2		1 2	2 2	+++	2	2	-	3	2	3	2	5 7		7 7.6
	15. Liver Disease, \$t	2	2	**	1 1	3	6 4 1	4		4	3	6	9	10 1	ii	21 1
	Order 5.—Urinary Orpena. 1. Nephritis	4			1		1	1			2	1	3	10	1	11
	B. Bright's Disease (Nephria)	7	3 1	1 10 1	in	3 2	7 3	1	1	-	140	-	 8 3	17	11 2	28
	5. Calculus (Stone)	111	2	1 1 2 2	7	7	1 2 6	1111			1	1 1 1 1	1 7	1 1	3	1 4
	Order 6,-Organs of Generation.	2	4		1	4		3			3			5	10	15
	1. Ovarian Deopey 2. Uhorus Disease, &c	ï	- 2	2			=	3	1	4	1		4	3 8	3	11
	1. Sympositis (Arthritis) 2. Joint Disease, de	-	1	1				100			1		-1	1	1	2
	Order 8.—Interpretating System. 1. Philogenon	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	100			2	3	
	2. Ulter		=	1	100	100	5	ï	i	î	1		1	2	1	2 2
IV.	DETERMINATE DISTRICT, Order L Discount of Children,	1														
	1. Pressture Birth	i	3 1	30	4 2	2	7 3	6	1	7	7	1		24 3	8 1	52 6
	S. Spins Hidds	- 1	1 3	20 000 00	- 17		1 1 1	1.0	=		1 -3	1	1 1 2	14	0 2 4	2 2 18
	Order 2.—Afulta.								-		1		1	1		1
	S. Childhirth (see Posrpl. Peres Order 3.—Old Pople.	7		1		-		3	=	3	4		4	6		
	1. 064 Aga		9	n	10	10	20	11	4	10	11	.7	-18	54	30	94
L	L. Atrophy and Debility	- 17	1	19	19	2	11	12		15	19	2	21	67	0	36
V.	Order Londonderd or Nephperos.															180
	1. Fractures and Contuctons 2. Wounds Cut, Stab		1	3	1	1	2 1	2	5		1	1	-	7	5	15
	3. Forms and Scalds 4. Poisco	1	1	1 1 1	T		1	1	=	1	1 1	1	1 2	200	*	
	S. Drowning	1	=	1	7	ï	1	2		1	100	100	1 10	1 6	of its	0 17.4
	Order & State of a		1	and a	1	1	-	111	-		1 1	-	1	2 0	2 2	30
_	The second second second		1	1	1		1	-3.	1	1 1	1 -	1 -	1			

	-	-	Santana and the santana	
			TOTAL.	
			Total 4th Quarter.	
			CHEATS E	
111 - 71 1 2 2 2 2		: -4388		
			Bit F	
			Mary's, 92	
T. Stormerst Error (Metrits) S. Porrporst Error (Metrits) S. Por	Totala.	A STANDARD OF ILL-SEGUES	Over of Drain.	

the Tredestate and Courses arrand even Ingales, of an Acta, Tota su sack and

TABLE V.

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, in the ten years 1869 to 1878, and in the year 1879.

Disease.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Annual Average of 10 years, 1869—1878.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in 10 years, 1869—1878.	1879.	Proportio of Death to 1,000 Deaths i 1879.
Smallpox				The state of			2	2	15	3	THE STATE OF		3	1.5
Measles				31	8 8		11	91	39	27	38		29	15.0
Scarlet Fever							108	35	32	42	186	1	67	34.6
Diphtheria							9	9	11	16	100		26	13.4
Whooping Cough							63	60	69	74	1 2		61	31.5
Fever							22	19	11	26	18		19*	9.8
Diarrhœa							68	70	50	52	3		38	19.6
TOTAL							283	286	227	240			243	125.3
London	17,476	16,489	19,454	12,722	11,226	11,327	13,411	12,565	12,292	14,734	14,169	181.4	12,256	143.3
ENGLAND & WALES	91,379	100,527	103,801	91,743	70,402	88,200	82,333	75,506	66,558	84,624	85,507	166.6	Notpu	blished.

* Enteric (Typhoid), 16; Simple continued Fever, 3.

TABLE VI.

Inspectors' Report of the Sanitary Work, &c., completed in the Year ending March, 1880.

			Re	esults o	of n.		use ains.		ivies er Cl			ns.		eter oply.	М	iscell	aneous		Re	gular	rly ed.	
Paddington.	No. of Complaints received during year.	No. of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected.	Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments of Houses and Premises.	Houses and Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, and Whitewashed.	Houses Disinfected after Infectious Diseases.	Repaired, Cleansed, &c.	Trapped or Ventilated.	Repaired, Cleansed, &c.	Supplied with Water.	New provided.	New provided.	Repaired, Covered, &c.	Cisterns (new) erected.	Cisterns Cleansed, Repaired, and Covered.	No. of Lodging Houses registered under 35th Clause of Sanitary Act, 1866.	No. of Dust Complaints received and attended to.	Removal of accumulation of Dung, Stagnant Water, Animal, and other Refuse.	Removal of Animals improperly kept.	Bakehouses.	Licensed Cowhouses.	Licensed Slaughterhouses.	Other Proceedings, e.g. Legal Proceedings.
Total	793	12,951	503	512	126	235	130	138	138	-	22	68	1	51	-	_	32	2	83	13	23	3

TABLE VII.

Return respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered during the year 1879.

	in the	in the Birth-List from 1st January, 9.						Ощеег	cannot ig been	
	sed	lst Ja			- 0			ation ized.	which	
	comprised District.	in the from 1s	24		20 30		Certificate.	Vaccin y appr	n, or	
	Registration Sub-Districts compri Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned i Sheets, as Registered fr to 31st December, 1879.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Dead-Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Cert	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination of which has been duly apprized.	Removal to Places unknown, or which control be reached; and cases not having found.	Prosecutions.
1	St. Mary's	2,847	2,374	13		202	39	18	199	2 who were fined 20s. and costs.
2	St. John's		37		1 m					

TABLE A.

Number of occasions when moving organisms were found in the Water supplied by the undermentioned Companies:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0
West Middlesex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 -	0	0	1	2
New River	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
East London	4	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Chelsea	3	2	2	3	2	5	4	4	1	0	2
Grand Junction	4	1	1	2	3	5 .	7	3	3	3	1
Lambeth	5	0	4	6	8	4	5	4	1	1	0
Southwark	8	1	4	1	2	5	5	7	5	3	0
Colne Valley	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	0	0	0
Tottenham	-	100	_	_	10101	12000	124 3	tro inter	0	0	0

The sediment deposited by turbid water on standing, when examined by the microscope, is almost always found to contain numbers of living and moving organisms.

TABLE B.

Taking the mean proportion of organic impurity in the Thames water delivered in London in 1868 as 1,000, in the subsequent years the following proportions were present respectively in the Thames water, and in the Lea water, the latter being delivered by the New River and East London Companies:—

	Ye	ear.		Proportion of organic impurity present in Thames water as delivered in London.	Proportion of organic impurity present in Lea water as delivered in London.
1868			 	1,000	484
1869			 	1,016	618
1870			 	795	550
1871			 	928	604
1872			 	1,243	819
1873			 	917	693
1874			 	933	583
1875			 	1,030	751
1876			 	903	562
1877			 	907	596
1878			 	1,056	747
1879			 	1,175	954

TABLE C.

TABLE showing the efficiency of filtration of Thames and Lea water, also the maximum, minimum, and average proportions of organic impurity in the water delivered by the different Companies during the year 1879.

Names of Companies and Sources.	Number of occasions when clear and trans- parent.		Number of occasions when turbid,	Number of occasions when very turbid.	Maximum.	Minimum. *	Average. *
Thames.		Santy Las	o Etoypor O				
West Middlesex	10	2	0	0	8.2	1.6	5.0
Grand Junction	9	3	0	0	7.8	2.7	5.0
Lambeth	11	1	0	0	7.7	2.6	4.3
Chelsea	9	2	1	0	5.8	2.7	4.4
Southwark	11	1	0	0	8.6	2.8	5.2
Lea.							
New River	10	2	0	0	4.5	2.6	3.5
East London	10	2	0	0	6.2	2.2	4.3
Deep Wells.					-	***	
Kent	12	0	0	0	1.8	1.4	1.6
Colne Valley	12	0	0	0	1.6	1.2	1.4
Tottenham	11	1	0	0	2.5	1.1	1.7

^{*} The average yearly amount of organic elements (organic carbon and organic nitrogen) found in the water supplied by the Kent Company, during the nine years ending 1876, is, for purposes of comparison, taken as the unit.

Paddington.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC LIGHTING

UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE

AVERAGE METER SYSTEM.

Malonington.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC LICHTING

WHIT WAS TOUGHTON DESIGN MODELS.

AVERAGE METER SYSTEM

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF PADDINGTON.

Public Lighting Department, June 18th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to submit the Sixth Annual Report ending Lady-day, 1880, as to the working of this department.

Satisfactory results are still obtained from the Meter System.

Since September last the whole of the repairs and glazing of the lanterns (formerly executed by contract) have been done by men in the employ of the Vestry; during that period, viz., six months, three lampposts have been knocked down, twelve columns broken, ten head-irons, and ten lanterns damaged. In nine cases the parties causing such damage have been discovered and the expenses paid by them.

The lamp services throughout the Parish are now in a most efficient state. The number of notices sent to the Gas Company during the year for the rectification of stoppages being 124.

The accompanying tables will show the reported number of defects in the Metered and Scale Lamps during the twelve months.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant, GEORGE WESTON,

Inspector of Public Lighting for the Parish of Paddington.

METERED LAMPS. Escapes in Columns defective Stand Pipes. Out of Lighting. Knocked down and out of Lighting. Cocks turned off in the night. Cocks turned on at Lighting time. Lights blown out and Gas escaping. All Night. Out part of Night. Stoppages in Co.'s Services. Naphthaline. Stoppages in Co.'s Services. Quarter ending. Water. Naphthaline Water. Lights. Lights. Lights. Out. Bad. Out. Bad. Out. Bad. 1879. June September December 1880. March *** Total for the Year ... SCALE LAMPS. 1879. June September December ... 1880. March Total for the Year

Paddington.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF

WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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ANNUAL REPORT

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VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF PADDINGTON.

WORKS DEPARTMENT, 18th June, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the annual report relative to this department, comprising Dusting, Slopping, Watering, and Carting Materials.

It is now four years since the Vestry commenced to do its own dusting, and during the last two years the additional works of slopping, watering, and carting have also been carried out by the Parish, the results demonstrating in a very marked manner that under existing arrangements far greater efficiency has been attained than was the case when the several works were performed by contractors.

Dusting.—Owing to the continuous wet weather last year the brickmakers were unable to manufacture their usual quantity of bricks, consequently a very large supply of ashes and breeze remained on their hands and available for this season's make,

therefore the demand during the past winter months has been rather limited, causing a large accumulation to be deposited on the land at Alperton. Had the Vestry been unable to avail themselves of this outlet it is highly probable they would have been compelled to pay for the removal of the material.

During the year 3441 horses have been engaged in this work, being an average of 11.50 per day, the number of loads collected 17,245, being an average of 57.67 loads per working day, or 5.11 loads per horse, per day.

From the before mentioned quantity 1089 loads of hard core has been picked out and carted away. 13,791½ chaldrons of ashes and 8,979½ chaldrons of breeze have been abstracted and sent away in 705 boats and 3,795 carts.

The maximum price being 5s. and the minimum 2s. per chaldron.

The quantity of soft core separated from the rough dust has been 1,583\(\frac{3}{4}\) tons. This has been removed away into the country by 66 boats. The expenses attending the disposal of this very offensive material will undoubtedly increase year by year, owing to the great difficulty farmers experience in letting it remain on their land, and it is worth taking into serious consideration whether it would not be more

advantageous to construct suitable furnaces for burning this refuse together with other combustible materials, as is now done in several large towns in England, and on the Continent.

The outlay to erect furnaces would soon be repaid. It is now incurring an expenditure of 2s. 4d. per ton, or something like £190 per annum before the Vestry are free from this obnoxious material, and it must be borne in mind that the present contract to receive it, is made, subject to the contractor having his tender for the supply of gravel accepted.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in the winter months owing to the severe frost entirely blocking the canal for twenty-four days. This necessitated the ashes, breeze, and slop being deposited on the wharves, thereby increasing the expense of labour.

Slopping.—During the year 26,971 loads of road scrapings, slop, and water have been taken from the roads, the maximum number collected in one week being 1,538, and the minimum 219. The average per day has been 87.85 loads.

During the same period off the Uxbridge Road has been collected 3,288 loads, or an average of 62 loads per week; off Westbourne Grove 309 loads, or an average of 5.83 loads per week.

The before-mentioned work has been executed by 5,620 horses and carts, being an average of 18:3 per day, or 4:79 loads per horse per day.

The large quantity of 22,815\(\frac{3}{4}\) tons have been sent away by canal in 566\(\frac{1}{2}\) boats, and the remaining 4,155\(\frac{1}{4}\) loads have been shot elsewhere.

The average cost, collecting, loading boats, haulage, tonnage, and all expenses, with the exception of sweeping, amounted to 5s. 2.8d. per load.

Watering.—Owing to the past wet season, the water-vans were only out 108 days. This will give an average of 22.22 per day.

Carting Materials, &c.—The total number of horses and carts, &c., engaged in this class of work during the year has been 2,785, or a daily average of 9.6, this being an increase on former years.

Horses.—The horses, 55 in number, are all in good health and condition, the actual losses during the year being two only, viz.:—

- 1. An old grey gelding from rupture of the liver. The whole structure of that organ was in a highly advanced stage of disease.
- 1. A roan gelding, aged, from pulmonary con-

sumption of some time standing, the lungs being full of abscesses.

At the close of the autumn, when the watering season ceases, less horses are required, and the custom is to weed out certain old and defective horses from the stud. This being considered the most practical and economical course to pursue, consequently nine were disposed of by public auction in October last.

Fodder.—Advertisements have been issued for the supply of fodder for the horses three times during the year. The average cost for keep and bedding has been 17s. 7.74d. per horse per week.

	TEN	DER	S ACC	EI	PTED.								
One Week's Supply per Horse.	For Six M March 18, Messrs. W	M	or Thr Novem lessrs.	ber d Ben	ine	1879.	The same of the sa						
14 Trusses of Straw	d. per truss*									d.		-	
1 Truss of Hay 2	4 ,,	=2	4.	2	5.33	=	2	5.33	2	5.	=	2	5.
2 Trusses of Clover 2	9.33 ,,	=5	6.66	3	3.33	=	6	6.66	2	11.66	=	5	11.3
3 Bushels Riga Oats	5.25 per bush.	=7	11.06	2	7.5	=	7	9.15	2	7.5	=	7	10.5
Bushel of Bran	3.92 ,	=0	1.96	0	4.68	=	0	2.34	0	4.87	=	0	2.4
Cost per horse per	week	. 16	11.68				18	3 3.3	0			17	8.2

Average cost per horse per week, 17s. 73d.

* 1 Truss only used.

Considerable difficulty was experienced during the period that Messrs. Wright and Clements had the contract, owing to their sending in such indifferent articles, and rendering it frequently necessary to return them. During the latter part of their contract the fodder had to be obtained elsewhere, surcharging them with the difference in price.

Carts.—During the year six slop carts and one four wheel van have been built at the works, also the necessary repairs to the wheels and carts have been executed by the Vestry's own staff.

Harness.—All harness repairs and new sets, with the exception of collars and housings, have been made on the works.

Farriers' and Smiths' Work.—During the year the following works have been executed at the depot, viz.:—The making of horse shoes, shoeing, repairs of sifting machine, iron work for new and repaired carts, with the exception of wheel tiring; also the general smith's work required for the Highway Department, including 500 pickaxes, lined and steeled, and the sharpening of 9,162 pickaxes and 304 chisels.

The following tables, &c., will furnish sundry details of the year's proceedings in this department:—

Table A.—Account of expenditure and sales, &c., in connection with dusting, slopping, watering, and carting materials, including repairs and

maintenance of water meters, stand posts, and supply of water for road making and road watering purposes.

Table B.—Plant capital account.

"C.—Return showing the weekly totals of the number of horses employed, loads collected and sent away by boats, tonnage, cost of wages, haulage, canal dues, &c., and daily record of the weather.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE WESTON,

Superintendent Works Department.

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PADDINGTON VESTRY-VORKS DEPARTMENT.

DUSTING, SLOPPING, WATERING ND CARTING MATERIALS.

Detailed Account of Expenditure and Receip the Year ending 25th March, 1880.

Including Repairs and Maintenance of Water Meters, Stand Post Supply of Water for Road Making and Watering Purposes.

MARCH 25, 1880.		Dustino.	WATERING.	SLOPPING.	CARTING.	Totals.		MARCH 25, 1886		-te -						Totals.	Totals.
Working Expenses— Dusting,	£ 8. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		SALES, DUSTING I	JEFARTMENT,	Viz. :-						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
o Wages—	Acres 1	ALTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	1					Materials.	Chaldrons.	Loads.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Amounts.			A
Collecting 17,245 loads of Dust	1.393 2 0							Anhan	10.7013					£ s. d.			A
Working Sifting Machine								Ashes Breeze	13,791§ 8,979§	***		***	***	1,191 17 2			A
Haulage of Ashes and Breeze					The same of			Coals		***	***			678 11 1			
Haulage of Soft Core								Bones			37	7	2	12 11 8			
Unloading Ashes and Breeze							-	Rags			57		***	71 5 0			1100
Canal Dues for Ashes and Breeze	553 0 21							Old Iron Metals			29 1	17 16		37 6 3 34 5 10			
Do. do. Soft Core	91 19 7	2024 30 0						White Glass			16	10		25 13 9			Allega
Slopping.		3,984 10 93	-	-		3,984 10 91		Black Glass		***	76			15 6 0		ALC: Y	A
To Wages paid-								Hard Core		470			1	30 7 0			ATTE
Collecting 26,971 loads	1,270 17 10							Sundries		***	***		***	291 17 7			A STATE OF
Loading Boats	343 10 11								-		-			-			Allega
Unloading Boats	369 15 9			1000						Total	Sales		-	2,505 17 3			Access
Haulage do	642 5 6								(1,970 1 6	
Canal Dues for Slop and Sweepings	552 18 23			3,179 8 2}		3,179 8 2						ances		FOR 34 0		535 15 9	
Road Watering.		THE STATE OF		Sire		0,110 - 2,		and the same of							8 s. d.	ARTIN	A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
To Wages paid Drivers		***	467 7 0			467 7 0		Cash, Highway I	Department,					45	5 1 5		1
Carting Road Materials and Horsing Machines.								" from Priva	ate Parties, f					rpening, &c.) 167 Private Roads 135	7 12 1		
To Wages paid Drivers					566 16 0	566 16 0	1 3	value of Ashes	and Breeze	e on Fr	reehold I	Land at		ston Cools)			A
To Wagns Paid in connection with the before-mentioned Departments—								COTES, &C., VIZ. :						5 4,702	2 1 0	2,100 4 1	
Horsekeeper, Stable Helps, and Watchmen		93 11 6	64 16 3	146 12 2	34 2 2	339 2 1	-	At Alper	rton					5 12 0 7 14 0			4,606 1
Engineer and Assistants		173 9 8}	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	198 9 8}		On Whan	rves }	Coals .			15	5 0 0			A
Stoker		40 6 5	10 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	65 6 5			(Corks .			0	0 15 0			
Wheelwrights		42 5 10	25 2 6	114 11 4	18 9 1	200 8 9							£1,752	1 0		ALC: NO	
Farriers and Smiths	. 284 14 0}	78 19 2	53 12 0	125 10 0}	26 12 10	1								The second		A STATE OF	
Smiths Work, Sharpening Picks	96 0 1					380 14 1										AHAY	A COLUMN
Harness Maker and Repairer		31 4 6	22 8 10	48 10 7	11 17 4	114 1 3										ATTE	
Chaff Cutter and Boy		28 4 2	19 7 8	44 8 11	9 19 9	102 0 6										ALL ST	
Sundry Labour on Wharf		192 0 9	85 14 9	257 12 9	49 10 S	584 18 11	40									Alley	
Clerks and Foremen		148 12 11	64 15 0	200 12 11	34 12 6	448 13 4										Alle	
Salary, Booking Clerk		73 17 6	52 9 7	113 3 2	29 14 4	269 4 6										ALLEY	
Do., Superintendent	175 0 0	1		110	-	200											
Totals for Wages, Canal Dues, Haulage, Loading and Unloading Boats, &c., and carried forward	}	4,887 3 2	875 13 7	4,250 10 1}	791 14 8	3 10,901 1 7%	1					Ca	rried for	rward		810	£4,606 1

DUSTING, SLOPPING, WATERIN IND CARTING MATERIALS.

Detailed Account of Expenditure and Recer the Year ending 25th March, 1880.

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Including Repairs and Maintenance of Water Meters, Stand I Supply of Water for Road Making and Watering Purposes. Totals. Totals. RCH 25, 1880. DUSTING. WATERING. SLOPPING. CARTING. TOTALS. 2 MARCH 25, 1880. PRIPTS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES :-WORKING EXPENSES-£ 8. d. Brought forward £ s. d. 4,887 3 2 £ s. d. 875 13 7 £ s. d. 4,250 10 14 £ s. d. £ s. d. 791 14 8 10,901 1 7} Brought forward ... 491 14 0 1,209 5 10 222 7 2 2,668 17 7 745 10 6 Provender Rates, Taxes, Gas, Water, and Insurance 68 11 0 44 12 1 106 15 6 22 16 1 240 14 8 Rent of Wharves, Nos. 11, 12, and 13 378 15 7 90 7 11 169 1 1 243 0 5 881 5 0 Proportion of Rent, Land at 20 4 0 20 4 0 Veterinary Surgeon 22 10 2 16 19 1 82 13 10 11 1 2 83 4 3 13 9 10 2 6 4 Coals for Engine 80 12 4 5 7 6 101 16 0 9 7 9 3 4 6 " for Smiths 6 3 4 4 8 5 23 4 0 Stationery and Printing 26 2 11 16 15 10 43 6 6 6 16 5 93 1 8 23 11 0 22 19 6 34 19 3 16 16 3 98 6 0 Harness Maker's Materials . 11 9 5 1 7 3 Bolts, Nuts, and Iron 5 6 9 2 4 0 Wrought Iron for Shoeing and other purposes 19 10 4 19 0 4 30 6 11 13 3 3 82 0 10 10 4 8 4 14 2 28 5 10 6 15 5 6 11 7 Oils and Colours 8 6 10 3 11 4 3 11 7 1 17 1 17 6 10 Grease and Oils Timber for New Carts and Repairs 10 10 8 31 3 0 12 3 6 83 10 6 137 7 8 Sundries as per Petty Cash } 16 10 4 17 11 9 5 9 3 7 9 4 47 0 8 Horse Hire, Road Watering ... 96 0 0 0 0 Sundry Repairs, including Wheel tireing, New Baskets, Repairs, Articles and Materials, &c. 73 10 1 149 14 34 64 10 10 128 9 11 Interest Account, Wharves 675 1 8 58 5 6 " Land at Alperton Losses on Horses by Sales and } Deaths, less Cash received } 325 9 6 DEFRECIATIONS - Leases and Buildings on Leaseholds, 294 0 0 Horses, 5 per cent. 213 0 0 288 6 0 717 5 4 207 13 10 1,565 16 8 4,603 1 4 352 11 6 ectual Outlay being £12,916 4s. 6d. for carrying out the Works of Dusting, Slopping, arting Materials, and Watering, including depreciation of Horses, Leasehold Properties, and rections thereon, Maintenance of Plant and Machinery, &c., viz.:— £ 6,690 2 11 2,156 7 3 7,102 18 9 1,476 16 10 17,622 5 10 *EXPENDITURE-CARRIED FORWARD-£ s, d. 17,522 5 10 4,606 1 4 Expenditure Receipts, &c. Difference ... £12,916 4 6

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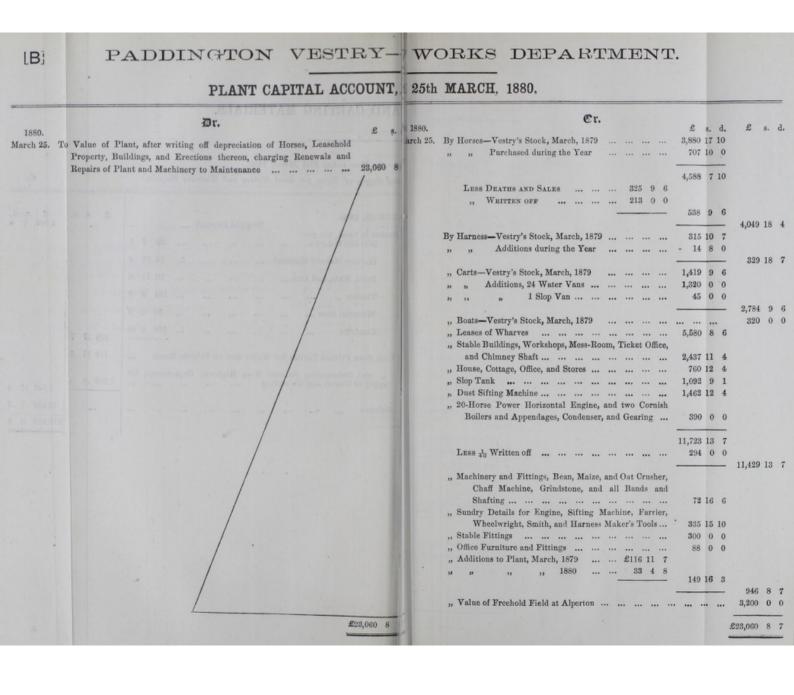
DUSTING, SLOPPING, WATERING AND CARTING MATERIALS.

Detailed Account of Expenditure and Receip for the Year ending 25th March, 1880.

Including Repairs and Maintenance of Water Meters, Stand Pos. and Supply of Water for Road Making and Watering Purposes.

Er.

MARCH 25, 1880. Brought forward	£ s, d.	£	RCH 25, 1880. £ s. d. £ s. d. 4,606 1 4
To Stores not used per Contra	438 17 7		Oils and Colors
Making Purposes	109 11 3		Timber
Unloading do. for do	104 14 8	2,3301	Sundries 166 0 10 438 17 7
			Cash from Private Parties for Water used on Private Roads 118 11 5 ,, and Outstanding Balance from Highway Department, for supply of Gravel and Unloading 1,250 8 4 1,807 17 4
		£19,853	Balance



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PADDINGTON VESTRY.—Works Department.

Keturn showing the Weekly and Half-Yearly Totals of the Number of Horses Employed, Lands of Materials Collected and sent away by Bouts, Temange, Cost of Wages, Haminge, Canal Dues, and Daily Record of the Weather, ending 26th September, 2879.

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	- 37		1	100	102	Acres de la constitución de la c	- 6		100	-	100	190 111	- 00	100		100	000000		-	Second Second	Post in		-	100		1	200	STATE OF	THE REAL PROPERTY.		17 1		100	10000			accepted in	ACCRECATE VALUE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	100000	1						

TABLE C.	PADDINGTON VESTRYWork		
Return showing the Weekly and Half-yearly Totals of the Numb DUSTING DEPAREMENT.	where of Horses Employed, Loads of Materials Collected and sent away by Boats, Tonnage,	Cost of Wages, Hauloge, Canal Dues, and Daily Record	of the Weather, ending 25th March, 1889. HTATE OF WEATHER.
terrors Ventors Ventors Ventors Ventors are sent. Service of	Numbered From Page Street or to Number of Rooms Number	hard Working Stant Number of Water.	11412
	to More Code of the Party Code of the State	mand Wagne Common Wagner Venn man Fact Activities Activities	SAX, MONTAX, PERMAX WESTERNAY, THE-GOLAY, PRIDAY,
III. W W W W	w	w w w	
\$2.52.5 \$2.52.5 \$2.52.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55		End End End End	the Print new last Ball till new Printers Flori
	- 10 - 10 110 4 711 11 - 110 4 - 10 4 1	The solution was been provided that the solution becomes	The state of the s
10 - 17 3 10 7 10 7 10 10 - 20 10 0 0 20 10 0 0 20 10 0 0 10 0 0 0	- N - 10 N 0 0 1 10 0 - 11030 - 10 1 0		The state of the s
	- 0 - 20 10 0 0 10 10 - 7 7 3 - 10 1 1 10 1 - 10 1 10 1	The state of the s	
10 - 10 17 20 7 10 0 10 - 20 10 10 0 10 10 0 0 7 20 0 1 10 10 70 11 1 0 0	1 1 20 2 40 10 7 4 40 10 7 7 40 10 10 7 10 10 1 7 10 1 7 10 1 7 10 1 7 10 1 7 10 1 7 10 1 7 10 1 7 10 1 7 10	The state of the second	Parket felt. Pair, but bell. Dell meeting, spin Early moving, for Fair.
	- 5 - 57 M + H + 2 M - 12 M H - 57 4 M	17 h s 1 - 17 h s 10 s 10 s 10 d 10 d 10 d 10 d 10 d 10	Fair. Fair and dep. From Sangle . Par took a right. Fair took a right.
. 14 - 20 24 0 7 20 4 20 - 20 20 20 4 20 20 20 4 20 4 20	- N - 20 N + 1 + 1 1 A - 1 + N - 10 A D	- H M H M H	Tale, Stale rate enough, Fine and whethy Dres and whelly. Delt.
	- 0 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	THE RESIDENCE WHEN THE RESIDENCE WHEN THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE P	Della skipte min. Fair. Ball. Dell skyte: role and discretization.
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			greening to be been about the street and fact. Their moving, even
	- 20 1 20 27 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1		storm in containing. State there, State State, State State, State
11 _ 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	- 133 10 601 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	at vigita.	Sense for that there, that there, then is Properly about But, show there, Buth, edges there.
	0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		hi there, Dall day; blowing. Dall day. Still thewing. Popy and thewing. Dall.
		- 11 - heavy for	E MI FIGHT.
	_ 100 _ 1,00 a to 10 a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	_ # H 0 H 1 0 Dull from	r at high . History, high wint: Heavy-bount floater Mickey and windy. Howevy and windy. Dall; the abstracts.
- 1 - 17 4 8 13 7 8 10 8 40 10 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	- 10 - 10 107 1 10 10 - 17 1 - 40 10 0		Pair streng, dail Very dall, Fuggy and tump. Puggy and damp.
	_ 10 _ 07 10 5 0 0 1 0 _ 10 0 1 _ 10 0 10 _ 10 _	_ 8 8 6 100 11 6 Paggrand	dang and Old and hoggs. Dati that more and Old full day. Process, and Old
	- 10 t 40 0 5 1 40 0 7 - 10 7 - 10 7 N - 10 10 N	_ F 18 0 105 10 1 20 color. 10	many stop. Fale; about fresh. Fronty. Fronty. and designment.
_ n _ nn n	- 17 1 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	_ 1 4 2 HER + Pair	Daily sharp front. Sharp front. Sharp treet. Sharp treet.
Fireward - 10 2 10 10 12 2 10 - 223 22 20 2 20 4 8 2 40 1 20 2 20 - 3 4 0 -	- 100 12 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	_ 1 4 0 10 4 0 Del. Rep	gr, stay link begg; step First most thee. First stealy time.
_ 10 10 10 10 10 10 0 10 _ 410 10 10 0 10	- 20 9 1,00 10 11 9 11 1 - 10 1,00 - 200 10 0	_ 9 13 0 110 12 8 Morrety.	Ricery. Fint. Fine. Street, St
_ 10 _ 10 & I 15 15 0 to 8 8 100 10 6 0 H 7 0 10 20 8 100 1 10 10 15 10 0 1 6 0	- 20 1 10 2 5 1 20 4 - 20 2 - 20 2 4		Ball of only
_ 17 _ 16 16 9 16 9 6 16 0 64 15 0 6 17 0 6 9 270 9 280 1 29 20 0 6 1 0 6 1 0 6	- 10 4 60 20 2 4 20 1 20 1 20 2 2 - 100 20 20		Table Fire
Earl 4 - 16 20 4 17 1 0 44 - 48 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 20 11 11 20 10 11 1 10 20 11 1 10 20 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	- 8 1 00 00 1 2 0 0 - 2 0 0 1		Bertiefe Park
10 - H 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 - 40 M 5 5 M 5 M 5 M 5 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M	- 20 17 12 4 18 2 - 10 1 10 10		Fine Fine Fine Fine Fine
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The Control of the Co	2 2 EAT 30 EAAS 500 19 + \$10 10 + 200 17 8 NO 2 12/20 2 10 12/302 MIN	_ 204 8 0 208 20 00 7 0 0,670 2 55	
* Notice and the party of the state of the s		_ 200 K 0 28 _ 2 0 0 Lest 100 200 0 0 LANS 8 75	
	10 7 A.FD	THE RESIDENCE WAS ASSESSED TO SEE STATE OF THE PARTY OF T	
The Tree	to a free - large fraction to at less to along to all attentions True	- 88 1 1 - 111 0	846.

PADDINGTON,

Middlesex.

STATEMENT IN ABSTRACT

OF THE

PAROCHIAL ACCOUNTS, CONTRACTS, AND LIABILITIES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1880,

WITH THE

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS THEREON,

INCLUDING STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE MADE UP TO 31ST

DECEMBER LAST, OF MONEYS BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

ALSO

A TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL WORKS EXECUTED

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

HIGHWAY AND SANITARY COMMITTEES.

By order of the Vestry,

FRANK DETHRIDGE,

VESTRY CLERK.

[A] ACCOUNT in Abstract shewing the Receipts and Expenditure for the Parish of Paddington, for the Year ending 25th March, 1880, under the heads of Receipts and Expenditure, viz.:—

POORRA	ATE.
RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
Balance in hand brought from last year's Account Received on Account of Rates 88,011 3 2 "from the Burial Board, pursuant to sec. 22 of the 15th and 16th Vic. Cap. S5 (Metropolitan Burials Act) "from Her Majesty's Treasury, as a contribution by way of Bounty to the rates on Government property 52 18 4 "from Sale of Borough Lists 1 9 10	Guardian Board
LIGHTING RATE ACCRETE NOTICE Received on Account of Rates 8,956 2 5\frac{1}{2} 2 5\frac{1}{2} 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Balance overpaid
	Wages to Lamplighters 1,351 18 9 Salary of Inspector of Public Lighting 220 0 0 Collectors' Commission 63 13 4 Maintenance of Meters 19 3 3 Tradesmens' Bills, &c. 173 11 4 8,779 4 5
anas warday	Balance in hand 283 17 1
£9.063 1 6	£9.063 1 6

GENERAL	RATE	ACCOUNT.

	£	8.	d.	£ s. (a.
Balance in hand brought from last year's Account	4,449	0	7	Materials 5,587 8	8
eceived on account of Rates 7	8,919	19 1	101	Wood Paving Works 6,954 6	3
. from the Waywardens of the Edgware Highway Board	537	10	9.	Gully Drains in New Streets 122 9	-
from various parties for Renair of Roads	988	9	0	Steam Road Roller, and for working same 441 15 1	
from various parties for Paying Works	2,801		9	Wages to Men employed at the Wharves and on the Roads 11,676 0	
from the London and County Bank Interest on the	7,000	1337	1 1 11	Paving Works 2,143 9	1
Vestry General Account	130	18	4	Water for Roads, Purchase of Water Vans, and Repairs 1,876 3	-
from the Landan and County Ponk Loon for correcting				Carting and Day Work 324 19	
out Wood Paving Works	5.000	0	0	Dusting, Watering, Slopping, and Carting—	
from Matropolitan Roard of Works Loon for nurchase	,,,,,,			Wages to Men 9,130 0 0	
of Land at Alperton	3.200	0	0	Provender 2,565 3 0	
from General Works Department Assembly for Sale of	0,=00			Canal Dues 1,010 0 1	
Ashes, Breeze, and Miscellaneous Articles	6.398	5	1	Rent, Rates, Gas, and Insurance 1,142 9 7	
from Mr Edward Collins for Dust emplied to him in	,,,,,,	N. FR		Horse Hire 60 0 0	
1877	93	16	0	Odell, for Gravel and Hoggin 1,290 3 3	
from Clauls in Conveyan's Department belongs of mages	-			Do. for Unloading Slop Boats 358 9 0	
on Wood Paving Account	131	3	6	Salaries 255 0 0	
" on account of other sources	168			Ironmongery, Timber, Harness, Engine Coal, &c. 915 12 9	
o amount of Surcharges made by the Auditors for		**	-3	Purchase of Horses 707 10 0	
the year ending 25th March, 1879 £134 16 10				Tradesmen's Bills 459 9 8	
amount carried forward as a Liability against the				Veterinary Surgeon's Fees 112 12 3	
Parish 125 19 10				Interest on Loans 733 7 2	
				Finch, Compensation and Medical Atten-	
Amount received from Members of Vestry in respect		2		dance on account of Accident 41 15 0	
of Slop Tank Dinner Surcharge 8 17 0				18,781 11	9
	8	17	0	Two Instalments in repayment of Loan of £18,000 6,885 0	
	1			Mr. Prince, for land at Alperton 3,220 4	0
	1				6
	/				0
	/			Rent, Rates, and Taxes 923 16	0
	/			Gas, Water, and Insurance 68 7	
					2
				Printing, Books, Stationery, Stamps for Rates, &c 434 9	9
				Law Expenses	3
				Ditto re Collins 693 10 1	1
				Assessment Committee 50 0	0
				School Board for London 32,625 13	4
				Tradesmen's Bills 1,361 13	0
				Petty Disbursements 88 14	4
				Sundries	4
				Mr. J. E. Saunders, for professional services in connection with	
				Moscow Road Improvement 94 10	0
				Messrs. Kinipple and Morris, for Plans and Specifications of West-	
				bourne Terrace Road Bridge 454 9 6	5
I All City and a second				100,019 8 4	î
				To Amount disallowed and surcharged 57 15 6	
				100,077 3 10	
	0.00-		-	Polones in hand 9.750 12 7	
£10	2,827	17	5		-
-				£102,827 17 5	

SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 1,296 10 94	Sewers Jobbing Works 1,865 8 9
	New Sewer Works 154 5 2
Received on account of Rates 2,255 12 $5\frac{1}{2}$	Wages 650 0 0
,, of Drain Mouths and Gully Drains, in	General Rate Account for Repair of Roads 34 17 0
New Streets 782 19 2	Lighting Rate Account for Gas to Urinals 28 16 10
of other sources 20 5 8½	Water for Urinals and Flushing Sewers 38 5 8
,, of other sources 20 0 02	Collectors' Commission 18 9 7
	Tradesmen's Bills, including expenses incurred in connection with Woodfield Road Sewer 123 6 8
	2,913 9 8
	Balance in hand 1,441 18 51
£4,355 8 1½	0 MMO 10
w4,000 0 14	£4,355 8 1½
The property of the second of the best of which the best of the second of the best of the second of	A THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
E 10 did id in	
METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED	RATE ACCOUNT.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 1,880 3 71	Metropolitan Board of Works 26,719 14 7
Received on account of Rates 24,806 8 9½	
" , of other sources 14 11 0½	Collectors' Commission 203 18 11
00.501 0.51	
$26,701 3 5\frac{1}{2}$ Deficiency 222 10 0½	
£26,923 13 6	£26,923 13 6
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	

[B]

Summary Statement of Contracts entered into by the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington, during the year ending on the 25th day of March, 1880, viz.:—

DATE WHEN ENTERED INTO.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	NATURE OF CONTRACT.	PRICE.
18th March, 1879	Mr. E. H. Bayley	For supply of 20 Water Vans	£55 per Van.
3rd April, 1879	Messrs. Wright and Clements	For Forage	As per Schedule of Prices.
29th September, 1879	Mr. W. C. Parkinson	For examining and repairing annually, Meters and Meter Boxes.	At 4s. each.
5 4 5000 5 45 664,5	Ditto	For examining, testing, repairing, and adjusting annually, Cocks, Governors and Burners.	At 1s. 3d. each.
1st December, 1879	Messrs. Bennett & Son	For Forage	As per Schedules of Prices.
5th December, 1879	Mr. H. Haynes	For erection of Shed at Alperton	£205.
6th January, 1880		H. Did D	As per Schedules of Prices.
31st January, 1880	Messrs. Mowlem & Co	For Paving Works	
		For Gravel	
	The state of the s		Unsifted, 3s. 1d. per ton.
	Ditto	For unloading Slop, &c	Vestry to pay 4d. per ton for Shoot and Unloading.
19th February, 1880	Mr. G. S. Manuelle	For Quenast Granite	At 15s. 3d. per cubic yard.
19th February, 1880	Mr. F. Manuelle	F G G !!	At 14s. 11 d. per cubic yard.
19th February, 1880	Messrs, Nowell & Robson	For Bardon Hill Granite	
	Ditto	For Enderby Granite	

94

Balance at Bankers, on General Account (including : Moneys paid by Owners of Property under	105th	sect	ion	15040			
of Metropolis Management Act)				915	16	11	
Rates)	£4,995 2.075	0	8 8				
		-		2,920	0	0	
Cash in hands of Mr. Sawyer (on account of V Department) Balance at Bankers, Highway and Sewers Department, (on account of Drainage and		Wo	rks	26	2	6	
Paving Works)		0	11				
Cash in hands of Mr. Harnden (on account of same Works)	102	9	5				
	£506	10	4				
Cash in hands of Mr. Harnden (on account of Wages)	4.0	11	2	523	1	6	

£20,325 4 3

Our reason for such disallowance being that the said charges are illegal ones to the Parochia Rates, and are in contravention of the Act of Parliament, IS and 19 Victoria, and we hereby surcharge the said sum against those Vestrymen who have signed the Cheques above stated, namely:

Mr. John Williams ... £10 4 6 | Mr. G. Knecht ... £2 13 0 | Mr. J. Mitchell Cox £4 19 8 |

Mr. H. A. Speacer ... 10 4 6 | Mr. G. Knecht ... £2 13 0 | Mr. J. Mitchell Cox £4 19 8 |

Mr. H. Milkinson ... 10 4 6 | Mr. G. Knecht ... £2 13 0 | Mr. J. Mitchell Cox £4 19 8 |

Mr. W. E. Nichol ... 2 13 0 | Mr. J. W. Flood ... 2 2 0 |

Mr. J. W. E. Nichol ... 2 13 0 | Mr. J. W. Flood ... 2 2 0 |

Mr. J. Vickerman ... 4 19 8 |

E57 15 6 |

And we beg to thank Mr. Dethrlige, the Vestry Clerk, and his Assistants, for the able and courteous manner in which they have rendered us assistance during the investigation.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1880.

Note.—I dissent with my Co-auditors to the amount of £2,681 14s. 1d. for School Board, being charged as a liability, I being of opinion that this perion of the precept is a part and parcel only of the accounts for the year ending 25th March, 1881, thus reducing the liabilities to £2,632 2a, 4d.

ALFRED STEARN.

Amount due or	n Police Warrant £5,605 2	4
Do.	West London School District Rate 1,710 0	0
. Do.	Guardian's Precept dated 25th Feb., 1880 6,000 0	0
Do.	School Board do 21,681 14	1
Do.	Salaries 969 17	0
Do.	Collectors' Commission 461 14	8
Do.	Rent of Wharves 427 10	0
Do.	Superannuation Allowance 90 0	0
Do.	Sundries 22 14	11
Do.	Balance of Amount surcharged by Auditors, 1879 125 19	10
Do.	Examination Officer under Canal Boats Act 168 7	3
Do.	Haynes, for erecting Shed at Alperton 185 0	0
Do.	General Works Department Bills 1,236 14	8
Do.	Highway do 4,084 2	1
Do.	Sewers do 481 19	2
Do.	Lighting do 1,673 7	11
Do.	Vestry Hall do 362 15	0
: Do.	Sanitary do 100 16	8
Do.	Liabilities under 105th Section Metropolis	
	Management Act 2,360 0	9
Do.	Liabilities on Drainage and Paving	
	Works £396 2 5	
Do.	Liabilities under 105th Section	
	Metropolis Management Act 110 7 11	
	506 10	4
Do.	Interest on Balance of Loan of £18,000	
	(£14,820) to 31st March 140 9	9
Do.	Interest on Loan of £5,000 50 0	0
	£48.444 16	5
		-

	Original Debt.	Rate of Interest.	Paid off this Year.	Total paid off.	Remaining unpaid.
Workhouse Debt	£4,500	4½ per cent.	150	1,650	2,850
Do. (further)	5,000			1,666:13:4	
Do. (do.)	8,000	£4 9s. do.		722:15:1	
Commissioners for)					
Public Baths and	48,500	£4 9s. do.	1,188: 9:6	3.414 : 3 : 0	45.085:17:0
Washhouses	158			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
London and County		2888	9		3
Bank (Works De-	18,000	£4 do.	6,885: 0:0	6.885 : 0 : 0	11.115:0:0
partment)	20,000		5,000, 0.0	0,000.0.0	1,110.0.0
Do. (Wood Paving)	5,000	£4 do.		_	5,000:0:0
Metropolitan Board	0,000				0,000.0.0
of Works (Land at >	3.200	£3 15s. do.			3,200:0:0
Alperton)	0,200	2001 (10)			0,200.0

TABULAR STATEMENT of the PRINCIPAL WORKS executed in the HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, for the Year ending 25th March, 1880.

New S	Streets tal	ken to.		nite Cross laid down			ootways		Macadamized Roads removed and Wood Paving substituted.	Mews repayed.
MILE.	FUR.	урs. 19	MILE.	FUR.	vds. 31	MILE,	FUR.	YDS. 66	square vards. 10,309	YARDS RUN.
		Total le	ngth of	Parish	Roads				MILES. FURS 44 2	yps. 64

TABULAR STATEMENT of the PRINCIPAL WORKS executed in the SEWERS DEPARTMENT, for the Year ending 25th March, 1880.

Brick Sewers constructed at the	Air Shafts and constructed at th		Number of G	dulleys.	Number of side constructed at th		Examinations of House Drains
expense of Private Parties.	Private Parties.	The Vestry.	Constructed and Reconstructed.	Repaired.	Private Parties.	The Vestry.	as to their General Condition
2,921	12	_	92	40	5	2	127
Cleansing Sewers.	Number of Dr constructed Buildings	to Pipe 1:	length of Drain- aid to New Houses tables and under ath and Roadway.	Number of Hore-construction Footpath and		r of Complaints eived and ended to.	Traps fixed to House and Gulley Drains.
LOADS OF HEAVY DEPOSITS REMOVED.	272	MILES.	FUR. YARDS. 0 156	69	,	185	417

Total length of Sewers under the jurisdiction of the Vestry ... 51 Miles, 5 Furlongs, 125 Yards.

TABULAR STATEMENT of INSPECTIONS reported and Works of House Improvement completed under the Orders of the Sanitary Committee, for the Year ending 25th March, 1880.

		(Houses and other pr	remises inspected der inspection during th		144	4,716	
I.	Systematic Inspections		ditto	c year		19	
		Bake-houses	ditto			84	
		Urinals and Urinal 1	ditto Nuisances under Inspecti	on		76	97
II.	inspections consequent	Houses and other Pr	remises visited	*** ***	***	8,235	

The above Statement does not include the Premises and Places inspected as to the execution of the 22nd, 27th, and 35th Sections of the "Sanitary Act, 1866," and "The Diseases Prevention Act, 1855," nor Vaccination Inspections, which have since 1868 been entrusted to the Board of Guardians.

PADDIGTON.

RETURN showing the amount in the Pound levied by the Vestry, during the Thirteeurs ending October, 1879, in respect of Rates made for payment of Liabilities of the Vestry, distinguishing those over which the Vestry has control, from those over which is no control:—

		A		Amo	ounts ov	er whi	ch the	Vestry	has con	ntrol.			A	moun	ts ove	er wh	ich th	ie Ves	stry ha	s no co	ntrol.		
		The						Main Drainage	1			93	din	Po	on.	ATR	11		Sewens.	GENERAL.	MAIN DRAINAGE,	METRO. CONSOLI- DATED.	
Half-year commencing		Bre and	Rate in the Pound.	Poor.	Lighting.	General.	Sewers.	and Metropolitan Consolidated. V.	Church.	TOTAL	ar- an lard.	Police,	County.	Metro- politan Com- mon Poor Fund, X.			Metro- politan Fire Brigade XIII.		Precepts from M. B. of Works, XV.	School Board for London XVI.	Precepts from M. B. of Works, XVII.	Precepts from M. B. of Works, XVIII.	Total
1000 1 13	5	084	s. d.	d.	d.	d.		11 28	d.														
			1 9	-61	1.5	6	-825		.5	9-485		3.453	1.64	****		***	***	***	3.17	1.			11.54
" October			1 9	.16	1	5	•5	.047		6.707		4.87	2.005	***			.501	***		0.00 WO	3.45		14.2
		200	1 8	.13	1.5	6	•72		•5	8.85		3.5	2.15		.12				1.77				11.1
" October			1 91	-18	1.5	5	.5	-04	5	7.22		5.28	1.98	•••	-11	.05	•46				2.95		14.2
		0.000	1 9	1.19	1.5	4.5	•476			7.66		4.1	2.58	1.51	•13	.06	***		1.58				13.35
" October			2 0	-17	1	5.5	.5	-13		7.3	39	5.59	1.79	1.59	•11	*05	•44	***				3.36	16-63
	***		2 1	•13	1.5	6		•14		7.77	1 07	3.91	2.66	1.69	•46	.06				***		3.35	17.2
" October			1 11	-19	1-	5		.03		0.000	1 66	5.39	1.57	1.64	•4	.09	***					2.96	16.7
871, April		200	1 61	-11	1	4.5			-5	6.11	92	4.8	1.64	1.43	-48	•08	***				***		12.3
" October			1 91	-4	1.5	5.57		-005		7.475	37	3.45	1.89	1.71	-92	•12				-43	5	-49	13-9
1872, April			1 61	-1	1.5	4.13	.38	-01		6.12	1)2	2.91	1.62	2.44	-14	•19		.04	-11	-37		1.47	12.3
" October			1 7	-19	1	5	.5	.01		6.7	21	3.13	1.47	2.6	-55	.24		.04				•98	12:2:
1873, April			1 8	-45	1	4.7	-49	-07		6.71	15	3.29	1.46	2.54	-61	.16		.04	-006	•29		1.49	13.3
" October			1 81	.21	1	6.15	.5	-986		8.846	39	3.29	1.46	2.12	-45	-39		.15	-014	.35			11.6
1874, April		200	1 11	-15	1.5	4.18	•49	-22		6.54	27	2.77	1.23	4.22	-605	.52	***	.19	-006	1.31		2.27	16-39
" October			1 9	:15	1.5	6.74	.5	-07		8-96	11	1.81	1.2	2.1	•34	.57	***	•19		•76		1.92	12.
1875, April			1 81	.09	1	5.13		.13		6.35	9	1.74	1.26	3.81	.52	.23		•19		1.36		2.86	14-1
" October			1 91	.18	1	4.8	.2	.02		6.5	79	2.52	1.44	2.44	.76	-65		-68		1.19		2.48	14-9
1876, April			1 7	.07	1	4.38		.02		5-47	02	1.65	1.04	3.38	-64	-47		.18		1.62	***	2.47	13.47
" October			1 11	•26	1	5.78	.2	•02		7.56	55	2.61	2.08	2.32	.63	.76		.25		1.71		2.47	15.3
1877, April			1 71	.07	1	5.17		.02		6.26	75	1.66	1.03	3.1	.76	-52		.108		2.33		1.98	13.23
" October				.13	•5	5.83	5	*02		6.98	13	2.2	1.3	3.96	-73	.69		.31		2.16		2.47	15.95
1878, April				.06	1	5.77		.002		6.832	48	1.68	-83	2-99	-73	-62		.08		2.23		2.47	13-11
" October				·12	.5	5.9	5	.18		7-2	38	2.91	.96	3.46	-65	-74		*27		2.09		2.81	15.77
1879, April			1 10	•08	1	6.02		.02		7.12	3	2.09	1.04	1.84	-98	-86		-29		3.6		2.47	14-92
" October			1 11	.16	1	5.81	5	.02		7-49	L	2.51	1.09	2.18	-84	-95		-35		2.19		2.98	15.49

By Order, FRANK DETHRIDGE, Vestry Clerk.

N.B.—The Roman Numerals at the head of each num refer to the list on the following page.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STATUTES UNDER WHICH RATES ARE LEVIED.

- *** The earliest Acts are alone given in this List, the object being to show the dates at which the duty of levying a rate was in each case imposed on the Parochial Authorities:—
 - I. Poor Rate.—18 & 19 Vic., Cap. 120 (A.D. 1855). (Transferring to the existing Vestry the powers and duties given or reserved to the Vestry elected under the Local Act of 1824, 5 Geo. IV., Cap. 126, which superseded the Open Common Law Vestry).
 - II. Lighting Rate.—The same.
 - III. General Rate.—The same.
 - IV. Sewers Rate.—The same.
 - V. Main Drainage and Metropolitan Consolidated Rate.—The same.
 - VI. Church Building Rate. -58 Geo. III., Cap. 45 (A.D. 1818).
 - VII. Poor Rate proper.—43 Eliz., Cap. 2 (A.D. 1601).
 - VIII. Police Rate.—10 Geo. IV., Cap. 44 (A.D. 1829).
 - IX. County Rate. 12 Geo. II., Cap. 29 (A.D. 1738).
 - X. Common Poor Fund Rate.—30 and 31 Vic., Cap. 6 (A.D. 1867).
 - XI. Metropolitan Asylum District Rate.-The same.
 - XII. West London District School Rate.—7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 101 (A.D. 1844).
 - XIII. Metropolitan Fire Brigade Rate.—28 and 29 Vic., Cap. 90 (A.D. 1865).
 - XIV. Baths and Wash-houses Rate .- 9 and 10 Vic., Cap. 74(A.D.1846).
 - XV. Sewers Rate.—18 and 19 Vic., Cap. 120 (A.D. 1855).
 - XVI. School Board Rate. -- 33 and 34 Vic., Cap. 75 (A.D. 1870).
- XVII. Main Drainage Rate.—18 and 19 Vic., Cap. 120 (A.D. 1855).
- XVIII.—Metropolitan Consolidated Rate.—32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 102 (A.D. 1869).

PADDINGTON.

RETURN showing the amount in the pound levied by the Vestry during the Thirteen Years ended October, 1879, in respect of rates made for payment of liabilities, distinguishing those over which the Vestry has control from those over which the Vestry has no control; also the number and Rateable value of houses in the Parish, the average Rateable value per house, and the average amount of Parochial Rates paid in respect of each house, &c.

V	No. of	Total Rateable	Average Rateable	R	ate	am	vera	of	I	THI	OVER VES CON	TRY			TH	OVER E VES NO c	TRY	
Year.	Houses.	value.	value per House.		r£.	Rat	es p Hou	aid		ate r £.	amo	vera unt Ho	ge paid use.		ate r £.	amo		ge paid use.
1867	11,436	729,838	64	s. 3	d. 6	£	s. 4	d. 0	s. 1	d.	£	s. 6	d. 8	s. 2	d.	£ 6		d. 4
1868	11,546	740,686	64	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$	11	1	4	1	4	4	5	4	2	11/2	6	16	0
1869	11,623	759,158	65	3	9	12	3	9	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	19	$10\frac{3}{4}$	2	61	8	3	101
1870	11,896	773,524	65	4	0	13	0	0	1	2	3	15	10	2	10	9	4	2
1871	12,141	954,868 (New Valuation)	78	3	4	13	0	0	1	11/2	4	7	9	2	21/2	8	12	3
1872	12,346	968,340	78	3	11/2	12	3	9	1	03	4	2	101	2	034	8	0	101
1873	12,548	984,582	79	3	41/2	13	6	71/2	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	01	2	1	8	4	7
1874	12,685	995,009	80	3	8	14	13	4	1	31/2	5	3	4	2	41/2	9	10	0
1875	12,804	1,004,095	80	3	6	14	0	0	1	034	4	5	0	2	51	9	15	0
1876	12,920	1,091,656 (New	88	3	6	15	8	0	1	1	4	15	4	2	5	10	12	8
1877	12,953	Valuation) 1,098,262	84	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	14	17	6	1	14	4	12	9	2	51	10	4	9
1878	13,125	1,115,550	84	3	7	15	1	0	1	2	4	18	0	2	5	10	3	0
1879	13,275	1,125,644	84	3	9	15	15	0	1	21/2	5	1	6	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$	10	13.	6

Printed by order of the Finance Committee,

FRANK DETHRIDGE,

Vestry Clerk.

APPENDIX.

Paddington	Freehold	Charity	A	ccount,	Jor	the	rear	enaing 31st	December,	1879.	
RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.		18	379.		PAYM	ENTS.	

1879. RECEIPTS. £ s. d. 1879. PAYMENTS. £ s. d. 1879. Paid Messrs. Morton & Burt for Printing 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
of Apprenticeship Premium received from him pursuant to order of the Police Magistrate on the cancelling of the Indenture of Apprenticeship (Crafton to Symons) 1 10 0 " Amount received from the Commissioners of Income Tax, being amount of Property Tax refunded by them to the Trustees	To Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 1 1 0 , Amount of Rents received during the year 1,018 13 0	By Paid Messrs. Budd & Son for one Year's Tithe Rent Charge for land in Westbourne Grove 0 1	18
### The Apprenticing Fund Account. 1879.	of Apprenticeship Premium received from him pursuant to order of the Police Magistrate on the cancelling of the Indenture of Apprenticeship (Crafton to Symons) 110 0, Amount received from the Commissioners of Income Tax,	, Cash carried to Apprenticing Fund Account 203 , , , to Coal and Blanket , 203	9 9
The Apprenticing ### Lemma	Trustees 28 3 0	2 01 8003	
1879. To Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 259 14 11 " Amount brought from General Account 203 9 5 " Amount of three Cheques cancelled (Nos. 119, 132, & 133) 37 10 0 By Paid the First Moiety of Premiums with 26 Apprentices 325 0 0 " Paid the remaining Moieties of Premiums with 4 Apprentices 50 0 0 " Paid Solicitor for preparing Indentures of Apprentices hip 1 8 8 " Paid Mr. Walker for services rendered on enquiries as to responsibility of proposed Masters 2 2 0 " Paid for Advertisements	£1,049 7 0	£1,049	7
1879. To Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 259 14 11 " Amount brought from General Account 203 9 5 " Amount of three Cheques cancelled (Nos. 119, 132, & 133) 37 10 0 By Paid the First Moiety of Premiums with 26 Apprentices 325 0 0 " Paid the remaining Moieties of Premiums with 4 Apprentices 50 0 0 " Paid Solicitor for preparing Indentures of Apprentices hip 1 8 8 " Paid Mr. Walker for services rendered on enquiries as to responsibility of proposed Masters 2 2 0 " Paid for Advertisements	The second secon	The Ching Salak	
1879. £ s. d. To Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 259 14 11 " Amount brought from General Account 203 9 5 " Amount of three Cheques cancelled (Nos. 119, 132, & 133) 37 10 0 By Paid the First Moiety of Premiums with 26 Apprentices 325 0 0 " Paid the remaining Moieties of Premiums with 4 Apprentices 50 0 0 " Paid Solicitor for preparing Indentures of Apprentices as to responsibility of proposed Masters 22 2 0 " Paid for Advertisements	The second of th		103
To Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 259 14 11 "Amount brought from General Account	The Apprentic	ring Fund Account.	
£500 14 4 £500 14 4	To Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 259 14 11 ,, Amount brought from General Account 203 9 5 ,, Amount of three Cheques cancelled (Nos. 119, 132, & 133) 37 10 0	By Paid the First Moiety of Premiums with 26 Apprentices 325 " Paid the remaining Moieties of Premiums with 4 Apprentices 50 " Paid Solicitor for preparing Indentures of Apprenticeship 1 " Paid Mr. Walker for services rendered on enquiries as to responsibility of proposed Masters 2 " Paid for Advertisements	0 0 0 0 8 8 8
	£500 14 4	£500 1	4 4

£161 6 6

PADDINGTON ENFRANCHISED COPYHOLDS CHARITY ESTATE ACCOUNT—Continued.

The Apprenticing	g Fund Account.
1879. £ s. d. To Amount brought from General Account 109 18 2	1879. By Balance overpaid 5 7 3 By Paid remaining Moieties of Premiums with 4 Apprentices 50 0 0 Balance in hand 54 10 11 £109 18 2
	d Cheese Fund Account. se of Coals and Blankets.)
1879. £ s. d. To Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 51 8 4 " Amount brought from General Account 109 18 2	1879. £ s. d. By Paid Mr. Unite for Coal Sacks
	" Paid Mr. Brooks for delivery of Coals at abodes of recipients of Tickets
	and disposal of same by Coal Tickets 1 5 0 " Paid Mr. Webb for 70 pairs of Blankets, at 10s. 8d. per pair £37 6 8 Whipping ditto 0 17 6
£161 £ £	Balance in hand 52 11 3

108	109
The Charity School	l Fund Account.
£ s. d.	1879. £ s. d.
To Amount brought from General Account 329 14 3	By Paid to the Chairman of the several School Committees 329 14 3
The Almshouse Ground Charity Account	t for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.
1070 £ s. d.	1879. £ s. d.
To Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 110 12 6	By Paid Pensioners during the year 120 8 4
" Amount of Rents received during the year 210 10 7	" Paid Treasurer of St. Mary's Girls and Infants' Schools, for hire of a suitable House for the residence of School-
"Amount of a year's Dividend on £350 14s. 8d. Consolidated Three per cent. Annuities 10 10 4	mistress and Assistants, pursuant to the Scheme 50 0 0
" Amount received from Commissioners of Income Tax, being	" Paid Clerk to the Trustees a year's Salary to 7th August last 10 0 0
Amount of Property Tax allowed by the Trustees during	" Paid Messrs. Morton and Burt for Printing 0 16 6
the Three Years ending 6th April, 1878, and subsequently recovered by the Clerk to the Trustees 6 13 2	Balance in hand 157 1 9
£338 6 7	£338 6 7
The Marion Mayne Charity Account	t for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.
1879. £ s. d.	1879. £ s. d.
To Balance in hand brought from last year's Account 195 1 5	By Paid Pensioners during the year 98 16 0
" Cash received, being one year's Dividend on £5,516 7s. 7d. Consolidated Three per cent. Annuities 165 9 10	" Paid Vestry of Paddington, contribution towards maintenance of Paddington Green, pursuant to Scheme (1878) 35 0 0 Paid Clerk to the Trustees a year's Salary to 14th September
	last 10 0 0
	" Paid Messrs. Morton & Burt for Printing 0 8 6
£360 11 3	Balance in hand 216 6 9
2000 11 0	£360 11 3

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Paddington.

SCHEDULE

OF THE WHOLE OF THE

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES,

Shewing the names of the Trustees of such Charities, the description and income of the Property belonging thereto, and the mode of distribution, prepared by the Vestry Clerk, pursuant to "Metropolis Local Management Act" (18 and 19 Vic. c. 120 s. 199).

Name of Charity.	Names of Trustees, &c.	Description of Property.
Freehold Estate	Charles M. Roche, Esq. R. C. Greatorex, Esq. Charles Braid, Esq. William Ellis, Esq.	Freehold Ground Rents on Nos. 75 to 89 Lancaster Gate (both inclusive) and Ornamental Garden Inclosure
		Freehold Ground Rents on Houses in Hatherley Grove, and 2 Houses in Westbourne Grove
Enfranchised Copyholds	Robert Evans, Esq. John Wilson, Esq. Mr. William Urquhart. William Naylor, Esq. John H. Hunter, Esq.	Ground Rents on Nos. 82 to 87 Harrow Road (both inclusive) Dividends on £10,201 6s. 11d.—3 per Cent. Consols The site of the Girls and Infants' Schools of St. Mary
Almshouse Charity (As settled by scheme in Chancery dated 7th August, 1871)	Rev. Walter Abbott, M.A. (as Vicar of Paddington) Rev. J. W. Buckley (as Vicar of St. Mary's, Paddington) F. J. Prescott, Esq. William Ellis, Esq. Thomas Chew, Esq. Charles M. Roche, Esq. (One vacancy)	Ground Rents on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Romilly Terrace, Harrow Road, £90, and Engine House, Hermitage Street, £100 and Dividends on £350 14s. 8d.—3 per Cent. Consols Dividends arising out of £160 2s. 2d. 3 per cent. Consols (formerly King's Charity)
Marion Mayne's Charity	Rev. Walter Abbott, (as Vicar of Paddington) Rev. J. W. Buckley, (as Vicar of St. Mary's, Paddington) Mr. S. Etherington, and Mr. H. A. Spencer, (as Churchwardens of Paddington)	Dividends arising out of £5,516 7s. 7d. Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities
erry Olegi.	P. Beach, Esq. (One vacancy by death of E. Haynes, Esq.) (as Churchwardens of St. Mary, Paddington)	of distribution, pr
	To. 0.320 5. 3999	() det 7 (8 and 19

Present Annual Income of Property.	Mode of Distribution.	Remarks.
£620 (less Property Tax) £420 (less Property Tax)	One-fifth of the sums at the disposal of the Trustees is applied in apprenticing Sons and Daughters of Poor Parishioners One other fifth in distribution of Coals and Blankets The remaining three-fifths are paid to the Chairmen of the	
	Parochial National and Infant Schools in aid of such Schools (pursuant to Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 12 Decem- ber, 1837)	
£280 (less Property Tax) £299 13 4	Same as that of Freehold Estate * (pursuant to Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 12 Decem- ber, 1837)	
None	To be held for use of such Schools	
	£50 per Annum to the Treasurer of the Girls' and Infants' Schools in St. Mary, Paddington, in aid of such Schools	
£190 (less Property Tax)	One Pension of £15 per annum to a decayed Inhabitant of this Parish Ten Pensions of £10 per annum to	
£10 10s. 4d. (less Property Tax)	decayed Inhabitants of this Parish	
£165 9 9	By the Scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls on the 22nd day of June, 1872, the Trustees are to apply the Sum of £5 per annum in keeping in repair the tablets, tombstones, and gravestones of Marion Mayne and others; to pay the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington the Sum of £35 per annum towards the maintenance in good order of Paddington Green; to distribute to poor deserving residents	
	bute to poor deserving residents of Paddington a sum not ex- ceeding £50 in any one year, and to grant annuities not ex- ceeding six shillings per week each to poor aged persons, resi- dents in Paddington	

Name of Charity.	Names of Trustees, &c.	Description of Property.		
Abourne's Charity	The Churchwardens for the time being act as Trustees	Dividends on £300 reduced Bank Annuities, receivable annually by the Churchwardens from the Charity Commissioners		
Johnson's Charity	The Churchwardens for the time being act as	One year's quit rent, issuing out of Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17		
	Trustees	Paddington Green, and payable to the Churchwardens annually on St. Thomas' Day (21 Dec.)		
Two sums of Three annually.	Pounds from the Minister of	of the Parish, and the Parish Clerk		
		of the source of		
Hanover Square, Road A sum of Fifteen I Bishop of London	in lieu of Parochial Rat	by the Churchwardens from the gton Manor, less £12, rent payable		
Hanover Square, Road A sum of Fifteen I Bishop of London	in lieu of Parochial Rat Pounds, receivable annually n, for the Waste in Paddin	the Churchwardens of St. George's es for Burial Ground in Uxbridge by the Churchwardens from the gton Manor, less £12, rent payable Proportion of Rents received by the Vestry Clerk from the Metropolis Roads Commissioners		
Hanover Square, Road A sum of Fifteen I Bishop of London to his Lordship for	ounds, receivable annually in, for the Waste in Paddin or part of the Church-yard	by the Churchwardens from the gton Manor, less £12, rent payable Proportion of Rents received by the Vestry Clerk from the Me		

Present Annual Income of Property.	Mode of Distribution.	Remarks.
£9	The Donor directed the sum to be distributed by the Church-wardens of Paddington in Meat and Bread to poor Parishioners	
£1	Distributed by the Churchwardens to the Poor, in small sums	
£6	Received by the Churchwardens, and by them paid to the General Fund of St. Mary's, Paddington	
£2	Received by the Vestry Clerk, and paid in by him to the credit of the Vestry General Account	
£3	Received by the Churchwardens, and by them paid to the General Fund of St. Mary's, Paddington	
£404 19s. 6d. (for the year ending 25th March, 1880)	Applied towards the repair of the Highway from Tyburn to Edgware	
£132 11s. 3d. (for the year ending 25th March, 1880)	Applied towards the repair of the Highway in the Harrow Road	
£4 10s (less Property Tax)	Applied towards keeping in repair the Tomb of the Father and Mother of the Testator, in Paddington Church-yard; the residue to be distributed to Poor Parishioners in Bread and Coals	

By Order of the Vestry,

FRANK DETHRIDGE,

Vestry Clerk.

VESTRY HALL, HARROW ROAD.



Paddington.

SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

BY

JAMES STEVENSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Madoington.

SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1879

21 10

JAMES STEVENSON, MD.

Madical Officer of Health

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington.

GENTLEMEN,

A necrological survey of Paddington in the year 1879 discloses a higher death rate than has obtained in any year since 1875. Assuming for the moment the correctness of each year's estimate of the population, and not doubting the accuracy in point of numbers of the death returns, the unwelcome fact above stated is indisputable. An examination, however, of the tables appended, will show that the higher death rate is due to the greater mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs, which were unusually fatal; the result of an exceptionally cold winter. In the case of persons aged sixty years and upwards, the death rate during the winter months is for the most part a question of temperature, as it is mainly determined by it. It is moreover not improbable that an estimate formed in 1879, and based upon data supplied by the census of 1871, is incorrect. Whether this be so or not the next census will declare. It is certain that in estimating the population the method pursued by the late Registrar General, that is to say, "by adding to the population as enumerated at the last census a tenth of the difference between that number and the number obtained at the previous census for each year that has elapsed since the last census, and a fortieth of that difference for each odd quarter," is incorrect. It assumes an arithmetical instead of a geometrical progression in the increase of population.

Notwithstanding the trouble and expense involved in numbering the people, it would be well, having regard to the importance of obtaining accurate vital statistics, which are necessarily based upon the numbers of a living existent population, if the census were taken in England every five years, as it is on the continent. A knowledge of the movements and distribution of populations, the recognition of the rapid growth of new industrial centres, and of the enlargement of old ones, of the continual influx and efflux of persons to and from the larger towns, and of the permanent drain by emigration, more particularly in times like the present, is necessary in order to ascertain each year the actual as distinct from the natural increase of population, and to determine with accuracy birth rates and death rates, and the multiform questions arising out of themquestions to statesmen, and to all who are charged

with the health of the people, of the highest importance, and demanding their first consideration.

During the registration year of 53 weeks ending 3rd January, 1880, 2,912 births and 2,119 deaths were registered in Paddington. In the annexed tables 1,939 of these deaths are dealt with, the remaining 180 being those of non-parishioners. The recorded natural increase of the population from the excess of births over deaths was therefore 973. Assuming, as in former years, a further increase from the immigration of persons from other parts of London and from the country, the population in the middle of last year may be estimated at 113,629, allowing 74,496 to St. Mary's, and 39,133 to St. John's sub-districts.

Of the 2,912 births, comprising 1,477 male and 1,435 female children, 2,180 were registered in the sub-district of St. Mary's, and 732 in that of St. John's.

The proportion of the sexes was 100 males to 97 females—in the metropolis it was 100 males to 98 females.

In St. Mary's the proportion was 100 males to 96 females, and in St. John's 100 males to 97 females.

The births were most numerous during the first, and least so in the third, quarter of the year. The

ratio of the births to the entire population of the parish was 1 birth to every 39 inhabitants, or a birth rate of 25.6 per 1,000 of the population.

In St. Mary's sub-district the ratio of births to the population was 1 to 34 persons *living*, or a birth rate of 29.3 per 1,000 inhabitants.

In St. John's the ratio of births to the population was 1 to every 53 persons *living*, or a birth rate of 18.7.

Some of the preceding particulars are shewn in the subjoined table:—

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Population.	Births,	Ratio of Births to Population.	Rate per 1,000.
St. John's	39,133	732	1 to 53	18.7
St. Mary's	74,496	2,180	1 to 34	29.3
Paddington	113,629	2,912	1 to 39	25.6

The birth rate for London was 36.5 per 1,000.

The long-continued commercial depression allowing of fewer marriages is a probable explanation in part of the lower birth rate throughout the parish, and generally throughout England and Wales.

The total deaths registered in Paddington were, as already stated, 2,119. Of these 3 happened in

the Lock Hospital and 241 in St. Mary's Hospital. As 2 of the former and 178 of the latter were those of non-parishioners, their deaths are excluded from consideration in this Report.

Of the remaining 1,939 deaths 1,383 occurred in St. Mary's sub-district and 556 in St. John's. The 183 deaths in the Workhouse—83 males and 100 females—are included in the deaths in St. Mary's sub-district, as is also one of the deaths in the Lock Hospital.

The deaths were most numerous during the first, and least so in the third, quarter of the year.

The following Table shows the ratio of deaths to the population, and the death-rate per 1,000 in the Parish, and in its two Sub-districts:—

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Population-	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to Population.	Rate per 1,000.
St. John's	39,133	556	1 to 70	14.2
St. Mary's	74,496	1,383	1 to 54	18.6
Paddington	113,629	1,939	1 to 59	17.06

In calculating the death rate, no allowance has been made for the deaths unknown to me of parishioners in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and in other hospitals, institutions, and places outside the parish; but the deaths in the

parish of persons who were not parishioners may be considered to some extent as a set-off against such deaths.

In 1879 th	e death rate f	or London v	vas	23.3 per	1,000.
"	,,	Edinburgh	,,	19.7	"
"	,,	Glasgow	,,	21.7	,,
"	,,	Dublin	,,	35.1	,,
"	,,	England and Wales	3 ,,	21.0	,,

The evidence of improved sanitation throughout the Metropolis generally is seen in the reduction of the death rate which for some years has been going on—though not in equal proportions—in each one of the five groups of registration districts. The reduction has been most marked in the west and south districts.

Deaths Registered in the London Districts.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
West Districts	22.2	21.0	19.2	21.6	21.1
North "	22.3	21.4	21.8	22.3	22.0
South ,,	24.0	22.1	21.4	24.2	23.3
East "	25.6	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.7
Central ,,	26.1	24.1	24.1	25.0	26.0

Deaths and Death-rates.

When considering the death-rates and comparing them with those of former years, it should be borne in mind that the year 1877 was exceptionally healthy.

Notwithstanding, however, the greater mortality of 1878 and 1879, the death-rates from all causes during the quinquennium 1875-79 favourably compare with those of the previous quinquennial or decennial periods, as will be seen on referring to Table II. With a larger estimated population, the deaths of infants under one year and of children under five years of age were absolutely fewer in 1879 than in the years 1878, '76, or '75. Of the 2,912 children born in the parish 403 died during their first year of life, being 20.8 per cent. of the total deaths, and 13.8 per cent. of the registered births, or 208 per 1,000 deaths and 138 per 1,000 births. In the 20 largest English towns the corresponding rate was 151, and in London 148, per 1,000 registered births. The total deaths of children under five years of age were 677. This represents 35 per cent. of the entire mortality-that is to say, of every three deaths which happened in the parish during the past year, one was of a child under five years of age. This mortality, though greatly in excess of what it ought to have been, has in London during the last eight years, 1871-78, declined 7 per cent. A still greater reduction, amounting to 25 per cent., has, during the same period, been effected at the ages between five and ten years.

Zymotic Diseases.

From the seven principal zymotic diseases 243

deaths occurred, the death-rate being, as is shewn in Table IV., 2.1 per 1,000 of the population, the same as in 1877, whereas in London it was 3.3. Whilst the above figures represent all the deaths which actually occurred in the parish from those diseases, they do not include the cases of small-pox and of scarlet fever which were removed to the hospitals outside the parish.

Small-pox.

From small-pox three deaths occurred in the parish. In my last Annual Report some particulars are given of 25 cases which came under the notice of the Sanitary Department during the first eleven months of the year 1879. In December one other case was removed from St. John's. Of the 26 cases in all removed during the year—8 from St. Mary's and 18 from St. John's—6 were sent to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital at Highgate, and 20 to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum Board. In London the deaths from small-pox were 2,544 in 1877, 1,416 in 1878, and 458 in 1879.

Measles.

Measles, which in London was more than usually fatal, caused 29 deaths in Paddington, 27 being of children under five years of age. The proportion of deaths to every 1,000 deaths was 15.0; in London it was 29.0.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever was more fatal than usual and caused 67 deaths. 27 cases were sent to the hospitals; 2 to the London Fever Hospital, and 25 to the hospital at Stockwell. Of the 27 cases 17 were from St. Mary's and 10 from St John's sub-district.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria was more fatal than usual and caused 26 deaths, being at the rate of 13.4 per 1,000 deaths; in London the proportion was 6.9.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping cough, which in London was more than usually fatal, caused 61 deaths, the proportion of deaths to every 1,000 deaths being 31.5. In London it was 35.0.

Fever.

The Registrar-General remarks that "evidence of the improved sanitary condition of London is afforded by the reduction of the mortality by fever, the death rate from which has been reduced from 9.2 in the thirty years 1841-70 to 3.9 in the nine years 1871-79; it was the cause of 1,099 deaths in 1879, a number considerably below the corrected average." In Paddington typhoid fever caused 16

deaths, being at the rate of 8.3 per 1,000 deaths; whereas in London it was 10.0.

Diarrhæa.

Owing to the low temperature during the summer of 1879 the deaths from diarrhea were remarkably few, being in London little more than half of the number in the previous year. In Paddington diarrhea caused 38 deaths, of which 28 were of children under 1 year of age, and were therefore cases of infantile diarrhea. The proportion of deaths was 19.6 per 1,000 deaths. In London it was 22.4 per 1,000 of the total deaths in the year.

Vaccination.

Table VII., supplied by Mr. Dudman, furnishes the Vaccination statistics of the year. 13 children were certified to be insusceptible of vaccination. Those who are most conversant with the subject will be the first to admit that cases of insusceptibility of vaccination are extremely rare, much more so than is represented by the above numerals.

Sanitary Work.

Table VI. shows in part the Sanitary work done by the Inspectors during the parochial year, and affords convincing evidence, if such were needed, of the necessity for their services. With the increase of houses and of population, those services are likely to be every year in greater request.

The Canal Basin.

Upon the condition of the Canal Basin much consideration has been bestowed by the Sanitary and Public Health Committee. It at all times demands the attention of the Sanitary Inspector. The bottom of the Basin is covered with ooze irregularly distributed over it—the largest deposits being in the centre-consisting mostly of decomposed animal and vegetable substances, with more or less earthy matter, which have accidentally fallen from the wharves on either side of it and from the boats in the course of their being loaded and unleaded. Much of the excreta from persons living in the boats when in the Basin is thrown into it. Bilge water, the liquid from offensive cargoes, and surface water from the wharves, find their way into it. The ooze, soft mud or slime, nearly black in colour and amounting to several thousand tons, varies in thickness from a few inches to three feet. This was ascertained by me, with the help of Inspector Biorn, by means of measuring rods in 1878, and again within the last few days by Inspector Clifford.

In front of some of the wharves, from carelessness in loading the boats, there are still larger foul deposits. Such being the normal condition of the Basin itself, it necessarily follows that the water, however frequently changed, speedily becomes loaded with organic impurities. Ocular demonstration of this fact is unnecessary. Given a body of stagnant water, to which additions are daily made of putrescible materials, let it be subjected to every change of temperature, and let the mud at the bottom, consisting largely of decomposed organic matter, be frequently stirred—conditions similar to those presented by the water in the Canal Basin—and it may be safely predicated that such water is at all times foul, and capable of becoming offensive and injurious to health.

The water in the Basin is stagnant, and stinks. With the warmer weather of the summer months its temperature is raised. Influenced also, it may be, by certain electrical conditions of the atmosphere, decomposition of the organic matter suspended in the water, or held in solution, goes on more rapidly; carbonic acid gas is given off, and sulphuretted hydrogen is liberally disengaged from the mud at the bottom, thus denoting the presence of animal matter. From the water supersaturated with these gases, bubbles may be seen rising and breaking upon its surface, to the annoyance, and not without danger to the health, of the neighbourhood. At this stage the water is black.

Dr. Sanderson, in his first annual report (1856), expresses the opinion that the Canal itself and the various noxious trades which are carried on on its banks are not only a public nuisance, but in an unmistakable manner shorten the lives and multiply the diseases of the surrounding inhabitants. In 1857, in consequence of the foul state of the Basin, the Vestry requested the Company to empty it and to remove the mud by spade labour. This the Company declined to do, and contented themselves with hand-dredging during several of the winter months. The manner in which the work was done did not satisfy the Surveyor of the Vestry. In May, 1858, the Basin was emptied, and the Company determined to cleanse the bottom by spade, notwithstanding a protest from the Sanitary Committee pointing out the danger of such procedure during the summer months. Dr. Sanderson reported that, although the operation was continued during eight days, the excavation had not at the end of that period extended to so much as one-half of the whole area of the Basin; that during the last three days of May, when the weather was unusually hot, the emanations were most overpowering, and afforded convincing evidence of the inexpediency and probable danger of exposing the channel to the summer sun. In December of the same year, the Sanitary Committee requested the Company to

empty the Basin and to remove the mud by spade, as they had promised to do in the previous July. The Company replied that, owing to the deficiency of rain, the reservoir from which the Canal is principally supplied was nearly empty, and that "it would therefore be impossible to run off any portion of the water from the Paddington Basin until such supplies could be obtained as would restore the quantity so run off." The Committee decided not to press the matter further at that time. In 1859, owing to the deficiency of rain during the spring, the exhalations from the water in June were peculiarly fetid. The efforts of the Vestry to induce the Company to abate the nuisance having proved ineffectual, proceedings were instituted at the Police Court, Marylebone, which caused the Company to give immediate orders for the disinfection of the Basin. During five days large quantities of disinfecting fluid (McDougall's) were introduced. The result appeared to be satisfactory; but, whenever the mud of the channel was disturbed, the stench was reproduced in its former intensity. In 1860, after much pressure from the Vestry, the Company undertook to effectually cleanse the Basin. Accordingly, in February, about 4,000 tons of mud were removed, and shortly afterwards Dr. Sanderson reported that the channel was in a satisfactory condition, and that the state of the water was wholly

unobjectionable. In 1861, Dr. Sanderson reported that the satisfactory condition of the Basin at the close of the previous year had not continued, in consequence "principally of the carelessness of the workmen employed on the wharves." In 1862, notwithstanding that the water was run off in July, it was found necessary in August again to press upon the Company the expediency of repeating the operation, but without effect. In January, 1863, it was resolved by the Vestry, "That their 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." In July, 1863, the water again became offensive, and occasioned much sickness among the women and children inhabiting the barges. The Basin was emptied and refilled with beneficial effect.

At a special meeting of the Sanitary Committee the Secretary of the Grand Junction Canal Company represented that they had to encounter serious difficulties in consequence of the Metropolitan Board of Works requiring them to give forty-eight hours notice before allowing the water to flow into the sewers. In consideration of this statement the Vestry Clerk was directed to write to the Metropolitan Board of Works, pointing out to them how important it was to the health of the parish that the Basin should be frequently emptied, and requesting them, with a view to facilitate this object, to allow the Grand Junction Canal Company to run off their water through the sewers under their control at a shorter notice than forty-eight hours. To this request the Board declined to accede in consideration "of the necessity of making effectual and timely arrangements for the protection of the lives of the men working in the main sewers."

In May, 1864, the Company, after much pressure on the part of Dr. Sanderson, cleansed the whole of the Basin to his entire satisfaction. The mud removed on this occasion amounted to several thousand tons. In 1865, Dr. Sanderson stated at a conference with the Directors of the Canal Company that in the opinion of the Vestry the nuisance was owing to three causes, viz.:—

- 1. To the stagnancy of the water.
- 2. To the carelessness of the wharfingers and bargemen, either in allowing soakage from the wharves, or in spilling offensive matter while loading their barges.
- 3. To the constant discharge from the barges into

the Basin of bilge water, night soil, and other descriptions of filth.

Dr. Sanderson added that in the opinion of the Vestry these evils could only be remedied by the adoption of the following measures—(1) To renew the water every year at least three times during the summer months; (2) To make and enforce on all persons carrying on trade in manure or other offensive matters, and on all bargemen, such regulations as regards the construction of their barges and landing places as are necessary to prevent the spilling or soakage above referred to, and to prohibit the discharge of soil, bilge water, or other offensive liquids into the Basin. Dr. Sanderson further expressed a decided opinion that the changing of the water was in every respect preferable to the employment of any means of disinfection. In May, however, ten tons of chalk-lime were introduced into the water and scattered over its surface. The supply of water did not permit the Basin to be emptied before June, when it was found that the depth of the mud did not exceed a few inches in any part except in the neighbourhood of the bridge, The improvement in the health of the surrounding inhabitants, and particularly of the families of the bargemen, consequent on the removal of the water, was marked. In the summer of 1866 it was necessary that the Basin should be emptied. This was

done, and large quantities of foul deposit were found opposite the manure wharves, as well as at the east end of the Basin. Of this only a small quantity was removed.

Dr. Hardwicke in his first annual report stated that the basin was emptied and tolerably well cleansed in July, 1867, and again less perfectly so at Christmas. In 1868 Dr. Hardwicke, with the sanction of the Vestry, addressed a letter to the Grand Junction Canal Company, in which, after refering to the insanitary condition of the Canal Basin; to the requirement by the Metropolitan Board of Works of forty-eight hours notice before allowing the water to be run off; to the making and enforcement of bye-laws, having for their object the prevention of the fouling of the basin by those employed thereon; to the absence of water-closet accommodation for such persons, as well as for those living in the barges; and to the need of cleansing the basin once or twice a year-matters and measures which had been previously urged by Dr. Sanderson-he recommended the appointment of an efficient waterbailiff to check those malpractices with regard to loading, &c., which have been the cause of nearly all the mischief. Dr. Hardwicke further recommended that, whenever it should become necessary to cleanse the basin, a sufficient number of barges should be allowed to sink in it whilst the water

was being run off; that then the barges should be filled with the deposit, and afterwards floated and moved out of the parish as soon as the water was again let into the basin.

In 1871 the basin was emptied, but none of the mud was taken away. In 1872 the water was run off, and part of the deposit removed. The measurements made by Inspector Clifford in the month of May of that year, and reported by Dr. Hardwicke, showed a deposit of mud varying in depth from two inches to five feet. Notices were served by the Sanitary Department upon the wharfingers and the Canal Company to cleanse the Basin. wharfingers did their part; not so the Company. A summons was therefore taken out in the Marylebone Police Court, but proceedings were subsequently suspended, as the Company agreed to do all that was in the meantime necessary, and to prevent the recurrence of any nuisance. Dr. Hardwicke reported that the appointment of a water-bailiff by the Company had proved a complete failure, inasmuch as that officer had never attempted to enforce the bye-laws of the Local Act, and recommended that a special officer for that purpose should be employed by the Vestry. In April, 1873, the water was run off, but much of the mud was left untouched. A notice was therefore served upon the Company, under the Nuisance Removal Act. This proving ineffectual, a summons was taken out.

The case was argued at great length before Mr. D'Eyncourt, and resulted in a conviction against the Company. Upon Counsel giving notice of appeal to a higher court, the magistrate reconsidered his decision, and, after a few days, the Vestry Solicitor received a communication from Mr. D'Eyncourt to the effect that he could not sustain the order to convict the Company under the Nuisances Removal Act, inasmuch as he believed that Act did not contemplate dealing with a canal company, and that in future the Vestry should proceed by way of indictment whenever any actual nuisance arose Dr. Hardwicke reported that in 1874 the water was not changed at Whitsuntide, as it usually is; and that the Company had, during the winter, removed by dredging a considerable quantity of mud.

In his last annual report (1874-75) Dr. Hardwicke remarks that during the whole period of his official career, as well as during that of his predecessor, Dr. Sanderson, every attempt to improve the condition of the Canal Basin had failed, that the Company whilst expressing itself willing to take any steps that might be suggested contented itself with occasionally changing the water and partially removing the mud, but had never adopted any effectual method of regulating the noxious trades prosecuted on its banks. Dr. Hardwicke concludes

his remarks with the reiteration of the various suggestions that had been previously made for the improvement of the Canal Basin, viz.:—The provision of a concrete bottom, frequent change of water, its conversion into a running stream, thorough cleansing of the basin during the winter months, and the use of dredgers throughout the year, and adds that it would be quite feasible to buy the ground for building purposes, and to remove the noxious businesses further into the country.

In my first annual report (1875) I expressed the opinion that the Canal Basin must remain a nuisance so long as the offensive trades carried on upon its banks are permitted, and its bed is left in its present state; that all attempts at disinfecting the basin would be nugatory; that if the mud were removed, a hard impermeable bottom provided, and the water changed as often as the necessity arose, the main conditions would be secured for bringing about a better state of matters; and that the Vestry could take care that the sewers were not choked with mud, and oblige the Canal Company in turn to compel their tenants to carry on their business with some regard to the public health. In June, 1876, on my representing to the Sanitary Committee the offensive condition of the water in the Canal Basin, the Vestry Clerk was instructed to write to the Grand Junction Canal Company requiring them to change the water and to remove the mud, taking care to render the operation as inoffensive as possible. In the following month I reported to the Sanitary Committee that the Canal Basin had recently been twice emptied, and that of the deposit, which was found to be much less than might have been anticipated from the very offensive state of the water, none had been removed.

In June, 1878, I informed the Sanitary Committee that on Whit-Monday of that year the water had been run off, that the bottom of the basin was covered with mud, varying in depth from one to three feet, and added that emptying and refilling the basin did not meet the necessities of the case; that so long as the deposit remained the water must become foul, and, in a short time, being charged with noxious gases, prove injurious to health, and that therefore the mud should be removed. In July, 1878, I informed the Committee that the Basin had been again emptied, and that none of the deposit had been removed. I suggested that upon the return of cold weather the Vestry should insist on this being done. In December, 1878, I reminded the Committee of the above suggestion, and pointed out that it was insufficient to abate the nuisance, and that its recurrence should be prevented. Thereupon the Sanitary Committee instructed the Vestry Clerk to write to the Company pressing them to have the water run off,

and the bed properly cleansed whilst the weather was cold.

To this the Company, in their letter of the 14th January, 1879, replied that it would be useless to run off the water at that season of the year, and that a hand dredger had been for some time past employed cleansing the Basin. Thus the efforts of the Committee to have the Basin properly cleansed at that time were unsuccessful.

In 1879 the Canal Basin was emptied three times. None of the deposit was removed. In November, 1879, the Sanitary Committee, at my suggestion, instructed the Vestry Clerk to write to the Company impressing upon them the desirableness of their employing additional dredging machines in the Canal Basin, and suggesting that the same should be kept constantly in action during the winter months. To this the Company replied that they had one dredger at work in the Paddington Basin and had arranged to put on another. Company also expressed the hope that instructions would be given to the parties in charge of the parish wharves to see that the boats were properly loaded. I regret to add that during the past winter I have seldom seen or heard of more than one dredger at work; that so far from giving effect to the wishes of the Vestry to cleanse the Basin by getting rid of the

mud, there has been on the part of the Company only the semblance of compliance, and that consequently the bottom of the Canal Basin and the water in it are in as fetid a condition to-day as they ever were.

I have purposely refrained from making any suggestions as to the mode in which the occupiers of the wharves should carry on their business. To my mind the reasons are cogent for declining to lay down rules professedly complete, and conformity to which might be held to absolve the parties concerned from blame. The nuisance is not imaginary, it is real, and its abatement should be not less so. The remedies are obvious. The duties neither of the owners nor of the occupants of the wharves are obscure. The Canal Company knows what the Vestry expects it to do, and can command its own counsellors. It cannot be contended that the Company has done all that it might have done. Had a sufficient number of dredging machines been employed during past winters, the bottom of the basin would have presented a very different appearance.

The reports of my predecessors, Dr. Burdon Sanderson and Dr. Hardwicke, record similar conditions, similar suggestions, and similar abortive endeavours to effect any permanent improvement of the Canal Basin.

Whilst it is easy to infer from the preceding narrative what has been the condition of the Canal Basin at any time during the past twenty-five years, it is impossible to state with accuracy how much illness it has produced, and to what extent it has affected the death rate of the parish. In conducting such an enquiry one is confronted at the outset with the questions, how much of the evil is ascribable to the Canal itself, and how much to the trades carried on upon its banks, or to other causes? That the foul state of the water produces headache, nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting, diarrhæa, and sore throat amongst those employed in the basin is proved by the cessation of such symptoms upon changing the water, and by their return after putrefactive fermentation of the vegetable and animal matter in a fresh supply of water is again set up and allowed to do its work for a time. That there are poisonous gases-carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogenescaping from the water in large quantities during the summer months is shown by chemical analysis; that there are other aeriform products, not well ascertained, evolved in the processes of spontaneous decomposition of organic and mineral substances is more than probable; and that these tend to contaminate the air and render it more or less noxious to animal life, must be admitted, if it be true that atmospheric impurity is an abounding source of

disease. Besides the direct effects already enumerated of these known and unknown vapours which reach the circulation through the lungs, the stomach, and the skin, it is believed that, by depressing vital energy, they act still more injuriously and more extensively as the pre-disposing cause of some diseases, and in imparting a fatal tendency to others.

With the facts now stated successive Sanitary Committees have long been familiar, as may be inferred from the numerous resolutions based upon them which have, from time to time, been sent up to the Vestry for its approval.

It is for the Vestry, in the interests of public health, to determine how long it will allow the Canal Basin to remain an open sewer, as, at times, it may be not inaptly described.

Canal Boats Act, 1877.

This Act which provides for the registration and regulation of Canal boats used as dwellings came into operation on the 1st January, 1878; and the Regulations of the Local Government Board, which are complementary to the Act, on the 30th June of the same year.

The objects of the Act are sanitary and educational. With the latter, Sanitary authorities have

little to do, the School Board being charged with its accomplishment. The Act and Regulations prescribe that after the 1st January, 1879, a canal boat shall not be used as a dwelling unless it is registered. The conditions of registration relate to the number, age, and sex of the persons who may be allowed to dwell in a boat, having regard to cubic space, ventilation, provision for the separation of the sexes, and convenience of accommodation afforded by each boat. In pursuance of its statutory powers, the Local Government Board constituted the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington, the Vestry of the Parish of Rotherhithe, and the Board of Works for the Limehouse District, the three Registration authorities in the Metropolis; -Paddington in respect both of the Grand Junction Canal and the Regent's Canal, Limehouse in respect of the Regent's Canal, and Rotherhithe in respect of the Grand Surrey Canal.

At the date of this report 151 boats have been registered in London. Of these 2 were registered at Rotherhithe, 149* at Paddington, and none at Limehouse. For the efficient working of the Act some alterations in it will be necessary. These will be considered in a future report.

^{*} Since writing the above 8 more boats have been registered in this parish.

Water.

Paddington is supplied with water obtained from the Thames by the Grand Junction and West Middlesex Companies. During the year 1879 the average daily supply of water to the inhabitants of London by the eight metropolitan companies was 134 millions of gallons. Whilst the quantity was greatly in excess of what is required, the quality of the river water was frequently very objectionable. The waters of the Thames and the Lea, even after efficient filtration by the various companies, were only in some measure fit for dietetic purposes during the months of April, November, and December. Only once since 1868 has the Thames water been so much polluted by organic matters as it was in the year 1879. The Thames was often in high flood even in summer, and much filthy matter from sewers, cesspools, and cultivated fields was swept into the river. No practicable amount of storage could have prevented the supply of flood water to London during the past two years. The Lea water maintained its superiority over that taken from the Thames, but was quite unfit for dietetic use during seven months of the year. Of the deep-well waters, that supplied by the Colne Valley Company was the best; of the Lea water, that sent out by the New River Company was the best, and of that taken from the Thames, the best average supplies were furnished

by the Lambeth and Chelsea Companies. The quality of the water drawn from deep-wells in the chalk by the Kent and Colne Valley Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board of Health was uniformly excellent for dietetic purposes throughout the year.

The preceding remarks, together with the annexed tables, respecting the condition of the Metropolitan waters, are taken from Dr. Frankland's Annual Report to the Registrar-General.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES STEVENSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

VESTRY HALL, PADDINGTON, June, 1880.

TABLE I.

TABLE showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Births and Deaths, for the Year 1879, and 10 Years preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

Yeer	Estimated Population.		Number of Inhabited	Registered Births.		Deaths.	
Year.	St. Mary.	St. John.	Houses in the Parish.	St. Mary.	St. John.	St. Mary.	St. John
1879	74,496	39,133	13,371	2,180	732	1,383	556
1878	72,525	39,002	13,186	2,144	727	1,250	511
1877	70,554	38,871	13,032	2,226	695	1,220	486
1876	68,583	38,740	12,898	2,177	728	1,275	471
1875	66,612	38,609	12,746	2,179	748	1,368	487
1874	64,641	38,478	12,596	2,213	733	1,282	684
1873	62,670	38,347	12,456	2,097	734	1,278	688
1872	60,699	38,216	12,247	2,094	743	1,120	640
1871	58,728	38,085	12,011	2,073	718	1,260	669
1870	56,757	37,954	11,744	1,920	775	1,282	661
1869	54,786	37,823	11,473	1,980	745	1,111	657
Average of 10 years, 1869-1878.	63,656	38,413	12,439	2,110	735	1,245	595

NOTES.

- 1. Population at Census, 1871, 96,813.
- 2. Area in Acres, 1,280.
- 3. Average No. of Persons in each House at Census, 1871, 8.1.
- * For statistical purposes the Registrar-General estimates the population to the middle of the year on the basis of the rate of increase ruling between the two preceding Census periods. The estimate of population may be checked by the known number of inhabited houses, and by the average number of inmates per house, as ascertained at the preceding Census.
- ** The deaths of non-parishioners in the public institutions (St. Mary's-Hospital and the Lock Hospital) within the parish are deducted for the years 1877, 1878, and 1879; for the years 1875 and 1876 the total deaths in the abovementioned Institutions are deducted.

TABLE II.

Table showing the Annual Birth Rate, Rate of Mortality, Death Rates among Children, and Deaths in Public Institutions, for the Year 1879 and 10 Years preceding.

	Birth Rate	Annual	Deaths of Children under	Per centage of Deaths of Children	Deaths of Children under	Total Nu Deat Public In	amber of hs in stitutions
YEAR.	per 1000 of the Population.	Rate of Mortality, per 1000 living.	1 year: per centage of Total Deaths.	under 1 year to Registered Births.	5 years: per centage of Total Deaths.	Saint Mary's Hospital.	The Lock Hospital
1879	25.6	17:1	20.8	13:8	31.9	241	3
1878	25.7	15.8	24.5	15.0	39.6	230	3
1877	26.7	15.6	22.3	13.0	38.0	224	5
1876	27.0	16.3	23.7	14.3	39.0	219	1
1875	27.8	17.6	22.3	14.1	38.4	141*	3
1874	28.6	19.1				214	1
1873	28.0	19.5				198	7
1872	28.7	17.8.				178	5
1871	28.8	19-9				192	2
1870	28.5	20.5				178	10
1869	29.4	19-1				187	5
Average of 10 years, 1869-1878	} 27.9	18·1				196	4

^{*} This Hospital was closed during a portion of this year.

TABLE IV.

TABLE showing the Mortality from certain classes of Diseases, and proportions to Population, and to 1,000 Deaths, 1879.

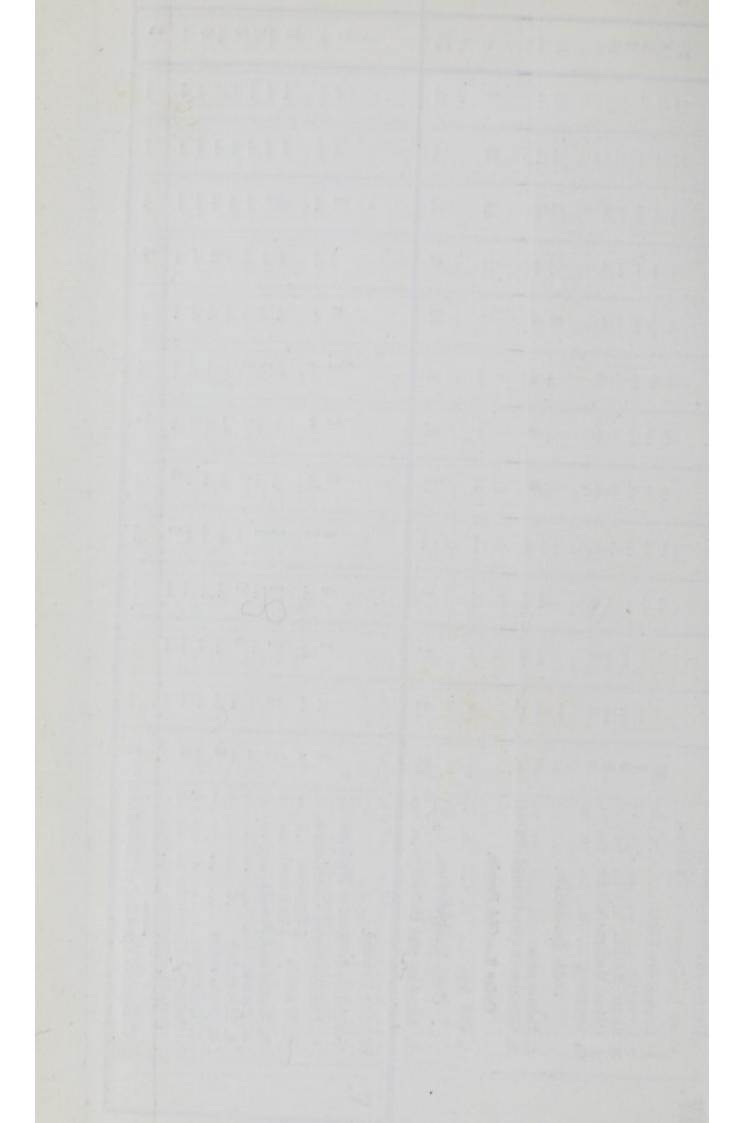
	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths.
1. Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	243	2.1	125.3
2. Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis)	445	3.9	229.5
3. Tubercular Diseases	232	2.0	119-6
4. Wasting Diseases of Infants	107	0.9	55.2
5. Convulsive Diseases of Infants	120	1.1	61.9

NOTES.

- 1. Includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever, and Diarrhoa.
- 3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.
- 4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.
- 5. Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

Deaths Registered at several Groups of Ages from Different Causes during the year 1879.

	See.	—The l	Deaths	in Pul	tic Inc	Chatine	n of m	in-resid	leaste ar	4340	aded.					
Г		0	1	2	5	15	25	A00	45	15	65	75	85	95	Total	TOTALS.
	Carrie or Drave.	10	80 2	to 5	to 15	to 25	to 35	45	55	to 65	10 75	to 85	30	A up-	under 5 yrs.	100
1	CLAMBI.	95	51	**	10		10	11			6				220	202
III.	Zeroug Dullars	113	201 66	74 24 28	15 25	39 29	70 53	11	45 133	32 129	22 171	113	22	7	90 215	506
100	Veolger Dearms	115	11	2 2	1	8	7	8 2	18	2	1 1	2	25	1	125 18 3	223 48 10
-	Totals	403	133	141	97	85	144	135	184	171	210	177	49	2	677	1,919
CLASS	Zement Distracts,															
I.	Ovley 1,—Miomotic, 1. Smallpox					1		-	-1					***		3
	2. Messler	10	12	5 24	20	-		1			-11	***			95	67
	5. Quitay	6	1	77	11 2							200			11	19
	Whenday Courts	18	20	11	3	2	1		-	1	2			***	4	61
	(Typhus Fever	- 2	=	1	1	-	117	1	7	7	7	7	- 111		1 2	7
	10. Puerperal Fever (Metria) 11. Carbuncle	-	-			2	2	-	-	-		1		***		5 2
	13. Dysentery	24	7	ï	-	-	1	1	1		1	2	***	***	ii	30 30 3
	15. Cholerate Diarrisma 16. Agus 17. Remittent Fever	1	***	1	-			-	100		ine	***	- 101		1	1
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II.	Order L.—Distbelie,											100				
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	Order 2.—Orpens of Circulation, 1. Pericarditis	-	4		(100)	7	44	2	17	***	***	1	***			2
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Deaths Registered from all causes during each quarter of the year 1879 in each sub-district of the Parish.

Deaths Regi	stered from all o			ng ea								nb-dla	driet	of th	o Par	rinh.
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Not specified	or ill-defined	415	172	587	361	138	503	245	82	927	359	164	522	1283	556	1939
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R. Person	ng Cough	8 15	6	21	5 15	3	18	3 4	2	8	7	9	10	17 41	20	19 61
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15. Cholera	ty	3	8	7	3	1	-	15	4 2	1 19 2	8	1	0 1	28	1 8 2	30 20 2
16. Agus 17. Remith 18. Rheum		-	1	1			=	7	-	-1		7	-	7	1 2	1 6
Only	L-Esthelic					-3								30		
2. Birictur 3. Hydrop	e of Urethra		***	4	4	1	5	3	1		3	2	5	14	*	18
	- 3.—Dieble,															
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1. Thrush 2. Wornes,	46 T T T T	1	***	1	1	-	1	1	***	1	1		1		7	- 6
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1. Gout 2. Dropsy		4 74	7	4	10	- 10	2	11 16	1 3	1 9	3 10	1 16	- 3 15	6 3 40	1 21	6 4 61
6. Casero 5. Mortido	n Oris (Nona) adion			-	3	-	3	1		1	1		1	5	-	5
1. Seroful 2. Tabes 3	Losensterica	7.	**	7 6	1 4		1 4	3 1		3 1	-	7	-	11	7	11 16
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	-Xerova System.											,	100	3	,	
2. Apople 3. Paralys 4. Insanit	H	11 10	9 2	20 12	13 10	3	16 12	11 9	3 3	14 12	30	6 3	16	45 35	21 30	4 60 45
5. Chores 6. Epileps 7. Conval	y	B 10	7	3 12	14	-	16		7		2 8	1	1	5 36	1 5	6 41
8. Brain I Order 2,	Notices	8	5	10	3	3	6	,		*	8.6	3	9	15	H	29
3, Heart I	Carrier, de	30	1 13	1 63	24	4 16	4 60	1 13	1 8	23	1 10	1 2 15	31	1 1 85	7 02	8 187
1. Laryon 2. Bronch	Stay instruy Organa.	5 79	3 21	8 100	3 44	2 11	5 50	1 17	2 2	3 20	2 50	2 23	4 75	11	9 58	20 254
5. Picuri 4. Porum 5. Asthm	T	20	15	35 2	1 26 2	10	36 2	7	3	10	25	14	39	78 4	45	123 4
0.1.4	Blooking Phones	11	1	15	2	3	5		1		13	3	15	27	11 2	18
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9. Strictu	re of Intestines	***	ï	1	***	1	1	ï	-	1	-	the .	-		2	3
13. Hepati	b Disease, &c	1 2		1 2	2		2 3	-		2	2	1	2	5 7	2	7 2
14. Jaundi 15. Siner I 26. Splan	Discour, &c	12	2		1 1	3	5 4 1	4	=	4	3		9	5 10 1	ii	21 1
1. Nephr 2. Isolan	Crimary Organa.	4	ī	41	2	101	1	1		1	2	1	3	10	1	11
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7. Kidan	Direct, &c	1	4	6	1	4	2 5	19	11	14		12	2	1 0	3 10	15
1. Ovaria 2. Uterus	n Dropay Diamet, &t	-1	- Je	-		***	141	1 3	1	2 4	2 4		2 4	3	1 2	4 11
Order 7,-	Organi of Learnedism. (itis (Arthritis) Notice, \$1		1	1	-	++	-				T		1	1	1	2
Order 8.— 1. Phlog	Intopunculary System,	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1				2		4
2. Ulcer 3. Shin I	Same, 4%	ï		ī		144		7	1	1	1	-	ï	2	1 -	2 2
Order 1.	Distant Printers, Distant of Children.															
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5. Teeth	Maddemations	6	3	9	Ti I			No.	ĩ	3	3	1	1 1	14	4	2 25
	ornia birth (see Poerpi, Fever) or 3.—Old Perpis.	7	111	7	-	-		73	100	3	1	-	1	1 4		1 6
1, 001.5	ge	===	9	31	10	10	20	11	6	15	11	7	15	34	30	81
1. Atrop	by and Debility	17	1	.10.	19	3	21	11	3	15	19	1	21	(7	9	76
	Amidnet or Nightpeson.					13										
2. Wom	de Cut, Stab	1	1	3	-	1	1	0 1 .		8 11	1	1 -		-	8	15
4, Point 5, Drow 6, Suffic	sing	1	1	2 100	1		1111	1	-	1	1 1 2	- 11	1 2	0.010	7	5 H 6
7, Other Order 3	wise	11	17	1	THE R		1 1 1 1	11.0		111	1 3	7	7	1 6	-	6 1 7 4
Casses	of specified or ill-define		1	. 1	i	-	1	3	1	4	1 2		1 2	8	2 2	30

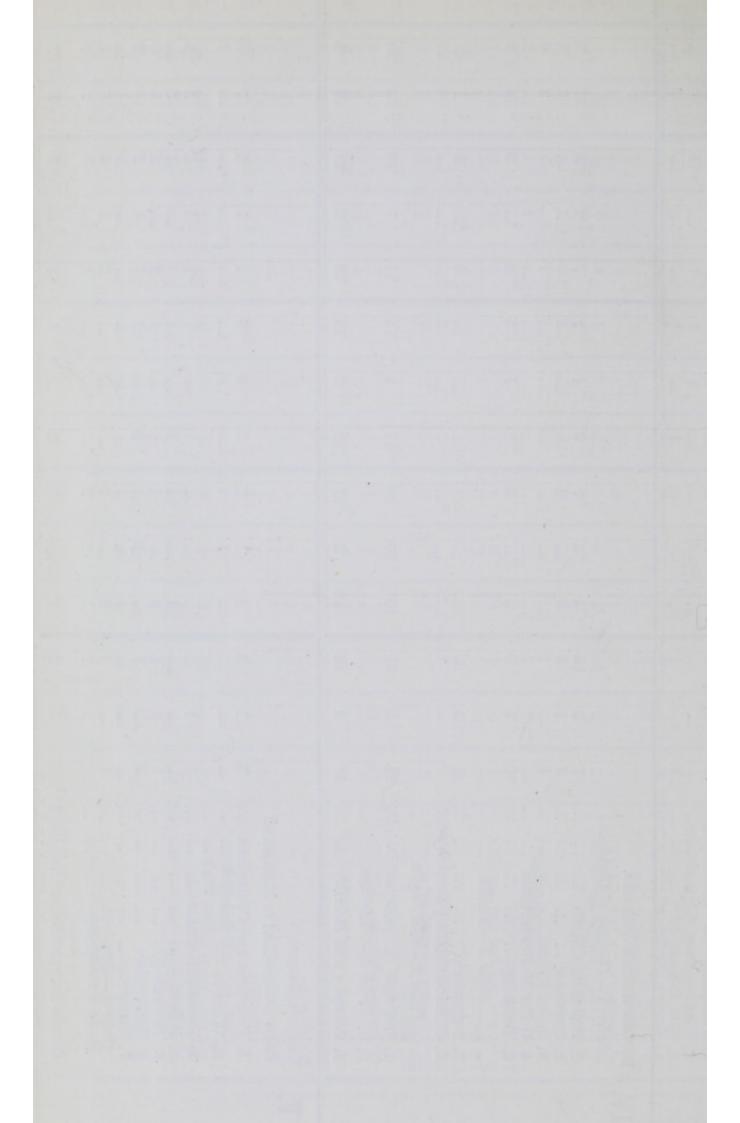


TABLE V.

TABLE showing the Number of Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, in the ten years 1869 to 1878, and in the year 1879.

Disease,	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Annual Average of 10 years, 1869—1878.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in 10 years, 1869—1878.	1879.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in 1879.
Smallpox							2	2	15	3			3	1.5
Measles							11	91	39	27			29	15.0
Scarlet Fever							108	35	32	42			67	34.6
Diphtheria							9	9	11	16			26	13.4
Whooping Cough							63	60	69	74			61	31.5
Fever							22	19	11	26			19*	9.8
Diarrhœa							68	70	50	52			38	19.6
TOTAL							283	286	227	240			243	125.3
London	17,476	16,489	19,454	12,722	11,226	11,327	13,411	12,565	12,292	14,734	14,169	181-4	12,256	143.3
ENGLAND & WALES	91,379	100,527	103,801	91,743	70,402	88,200	82,333	75,506	66,558	84,624	85,507	166-6	Notpu	blished.

^{*} Enteric (Typhoid), 16; Simple continued Fever, 3.

TABLE VI.

Inspectors' Report of the Sanitary Work, &c., completed in the Year ending March, 1880.

Return respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered during the year 1879.

	Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the Birth-List Sheets, as Registered from 1st January, to 31st December, 1879.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination,	Had Smallpox.	Dead-Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprized.	Removal to Places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found.	Prosecutions.
1	St. Mary's	2,847	2,374	13		202	39	18	199	2 who were fined 20s. and costs.
2	St. John's			1						

TABLE VII.

TABLE A.

Number of occasions when moving organisms were found in the Water supplied by the undermentioned Companies:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Middlesex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.2
New River	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
East London	4	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Chelsea	3	2	2	3	2	5	4	4	1	0	2
Grand Junction	4	1	1	2	3	5	7	3	3	3	1
Lambeth	5	0	4	6	3	4	5	4	1	1	0
Southwark	8	1	4	1	2	5	5	7	5	3	0
Colne Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	0	0	0
Tottenham	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	0	0	0

The sediment deposited by turbid water on standing, when examined by the microscope, is almost always found to contain numbers of living and moving organisms.

TABLE B.

Taking the mean proportion of organic impurity in the Thames water delivered in London in 1868 as 1,000, in the subsequent years the following proportions were present respectively in the Thames water, and in the Lea water, the latter being delivered by the New River and East London Companies:—

	Ye	ar.	1	Proportion of organic impurity present in Thames water as delivered in London.	Proportion of organic impurity present in Lea water as delivered in London.
1868			 	1,000	484
1869			 	1,016	618
1870			 	795	550
1871			 	928	604
1872			 	1,243	819
1873			 	917	693
1874			 	933	583
1875			 	1,030	751
1876		***	 	903	562
1877			 	907	596
1878		·	 	1,056	747
1879			 	1,175	954

TABLE C.

TABLE showing the efficiency of filtration of Thames and Lea water, also the maximum, minimum, and average proportions of organic impurity in the water delivered by the different Companies during the year 1879.

Names of Companies and Sources.	Number of occasions when clear and transparent.		Number of occasions when turbid,	Number of occasions when very turbid.	Maximum.	Minimum. *	Average. *
Thames.		la min					
West Middlesex	10	2	0	0	8.2	1.6	5.0
Grand Junction	9	3	0	0	7.8	2.7	5.0
Lambeth	11	1	0	0	7.7	2.6	4.3
Chelsea	9	2	1	0	5.8	2.7	4.4
Southwark	11	1	0	0	8.6	2.8	5.2
New River	10	2	0	0	4.5	2.6	3.5
East London	10	2	0	0	6.2	2.2	4.3
Deep Wells.				1			
Kent	12	0	0	0	1.8	1.4	1.6
Colne Valley	12	0	0	0	1.6	1.2	1.4
Tottenham	11	1	0	0	2.5	1.1	1.7

^{*} The average yearly amount of organic elements (organic carbon and organic nitrogen) found in the water supplied by the Kent Company, during the nine years ending 1876, is, for purposes of comparison, taken as the unit.