

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

Contributors

Rotherhithe (London, England). Parish Council.

Publication/Creation

1892.

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THIRTY-FIFTH
GENERAL REPORT

OF THE
VESTRY

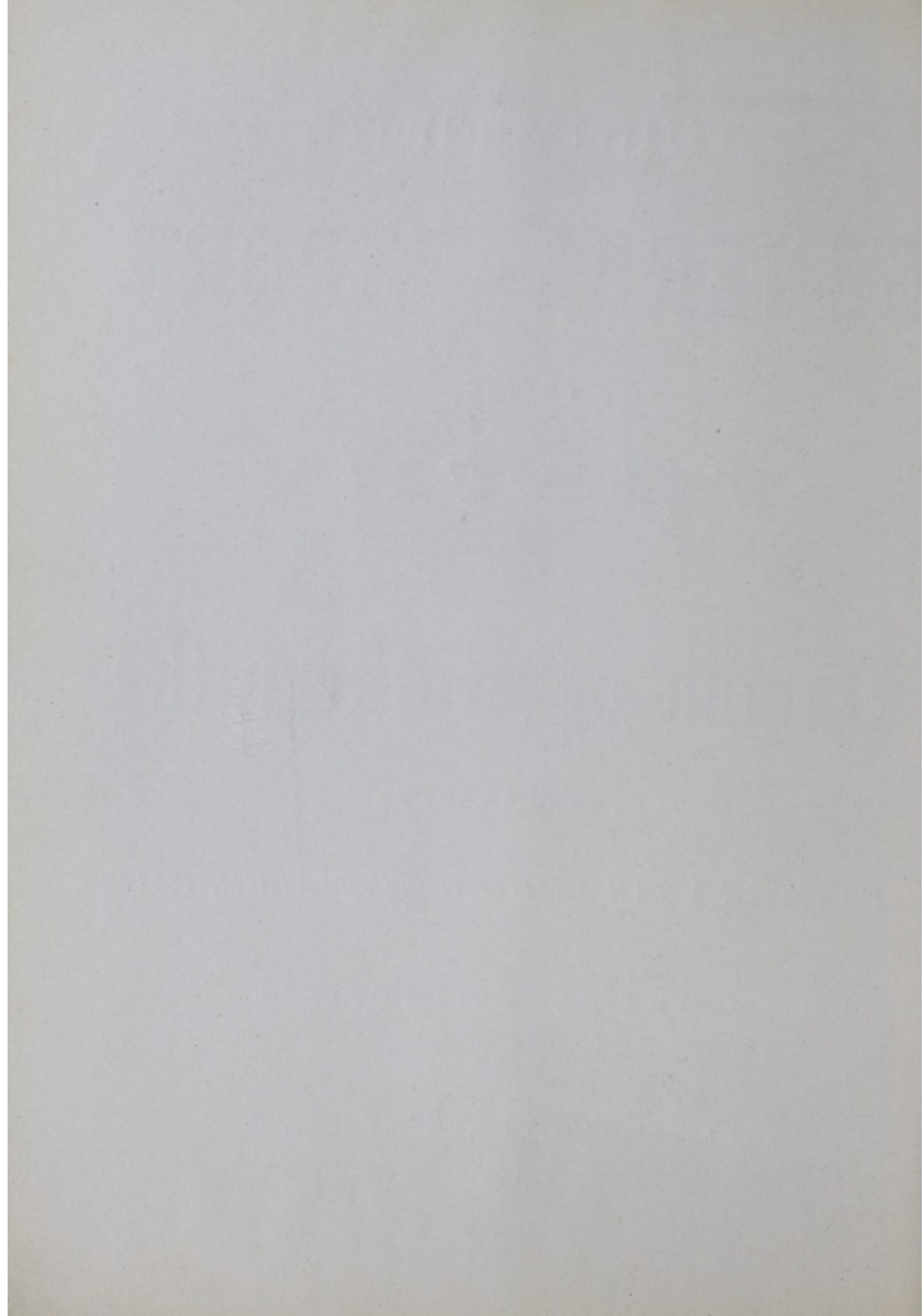
OF THE
Parish of Rotherhithe
LONDON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25th MARCH, 1891.

Pursuant to the Act, 18th and 19th Vic., cap. 120.

London :
FREDERICK SHAW & Co., Printers, Dockhead, Bermondsey, S.E.

1892.



WE, GEORGE DENNE READ and EDWARD LEIGH, two of the Auditors appointed by the Parishioners of the Parish of Rotherhithe, in the County of London, to examine and audit the Accounts of the Vestry of the Parish of Rotherhithe, aforesaid, for the year ending 25th March, 1891, having carefully and diligently examined and investigated the Accounts of the said Vestry, for the period aforesaid, and the Vouchers in support of the same, and the Books, Papers, Instruments, and Writings in their custody or control relating thereto, do hereby certify and declare, that WE have this day audited the said Accounts of the said Vestry, at the Vestry Offices, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, in the County of London, in the presence of the following, viz.:—GEORGE DENNE READ, Chairman, and EDWARD LEIGH, and that the said Accounts are true and correct in all particulars, and WE do allow the same accordingly, and sign the same in token of such our allowance thereof.

Given under our hands this 16th day of December, 1891,

(Signed)	GEORGE D. READ,	} <i>Auditors.</i>
„	EDWARD LEIGH,	

Vestry Office: Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE, LONDON.

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT.

Showing the Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 25th March, 1891, under the "Metropolis Local Management Act," 18th and 19th Victoria, cap. 120.

RATE.	Cash Balance.		RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.					Cash Balance, 25th March, 1891.		
	In Debit.	In Credit.	Rates.	Contributions	Loans.	Interest.	Totals.	Works.	Establish- ments.	Loans.	Water- ing.	Light- ing.	Totals.	In Debit.	In Credit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paving and General Pur- poses Rate ...		3776 7 4	...	...	...	...	3776 7 4	Paving Jobbing 498 14 8 Special Pa- ving Works 164 15 6 Day Labor 1929 9 9 Cartage 1288 12 4 Stone 470 2 11 Dusting 1120 0 0 School Board 8646 6 9 Dust Pails 259 13 6 Accounts 324 13 8	Salaries 965 14 8 Commissn. 242 6 7 Valuation 1386 0 0 Committee Interest 33 8 0 Principal 443 14 5 Rents, &c. 194 13 10 Infectious Diseases Notification Act 51 12 6 Accounts 365 3 9			220 10 0 Repairs to Water Cart- 33 8 0			4241 0
			18982 0 0	...	...	...	18982 0 0					...	253 18 0 1829 14 5		
				New Streets 433 15 5 Public Grdns. Association 103 0 0 Sundries 84 11 10	...	...						...	1907 1 4		
Lighting Rate			1462 0 0	...	...	...	1462 0 0					...	14702 9 1		
				1462 0 0					...	1586 19 4		
						6 0 0	6 0 0					...	22 18 11		
Sewers Rate ...			1462 0 0	...	...	...	1462 0 0					...	579 18 4		
				Putting in Drains 81 7 10 New Sewer Suffolk Street 94 17 4	...	5 19 8	5 19 8	Day Labour 748 17 2 Cartage 283 1 1 Sewers 87 2 3 New Sewer, Suffolk Street 86 17 6 Accounts 204 1 6	Commissn. 22 18 11 Salaries 560 0 0 Commissn. 19 18 4			...	...
					176 5 2					...	...

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE, LONDON.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF WORKS

Executed under Contracts, Agreements, &c., for Special and General Works, for the year ending 25th March, 1891.

[illegible]

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE, LONDON.

ABSTRACT OF WORKS

Executed under Contracts, Agreements, &c., for Special and General Works
for the Year ending 25th March, 1891.

Rate.		Lighting.	Contributions.	Commission.	Sundries.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lighting	South Metropolitan Gas Co. ...	1586 19 4	...	...	...	1586 19 4
	Collector's Commission ...	...	...	22 18 11	...	22 18 11
						1609 18 3

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE, LONDON.

ABSTRACT OF WORKS

Executed under Contracts, Agreements, &c., for Special and General Works, for the year ending 25th March, 1891.

RATE.	BRICK SEWER.	COST.	PIPE SEWER.							COST.	Openings to Sewers.					COST.	Repairs and Alterations to Sewers and Gulleys.	Cleansing including Flushing, Casting, Lifting, Cartage, and Repairs caused thereby.	Incidental Works.	Improvement Work.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
			Iron.	Stoneware.							Side Entrance.	Air & Flushing Shaft.	Gulleys.	Drain Mouths.	Flaps.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE, LONDON.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ALL CONTRACTS

Entered into by the Vestry in the year ending 25th March, 1891, and of all Contracts subsisting at the commencement of that year, and continuing during the same; and of the works commenced and completed in the year ending 25th March, 1891, and the works remaining in progress at the termination of the same year.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF SPECIAL WORKS.

Rate.	Date of Contract.	Locality.	Name of Contractor.	Nature of Works to be performed.	Contract Price.	Quantity of work commenced and completed during the year.	Amount of extra work.	Actual cost of Works.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paving & General Purposes	17th Feb., 1891	Suffolk Street Extension ...	J. H. Etheridge ...	Curbing, making up and paving Suffolk Street Extension	306 17 11	—	—	—
Ditto	12th Feb., 1891	Railway Avenue	A. C. W. Hobman & Co., Cliftonville, South Bermondsey.	Curbing, making up and tar paving Railway Avenue.	320 0 0	—	—	—
Sewers	6th May, 1890	Suffolk Street Extension ...	Mr. Joseph Down...	Execution Pipe Sewer for drainage of Suffolk Street Extension	80 0 0	80 0 0	6 17 6	86 17 6

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE, LONDON.
**CONTRACTS FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF GENERAL WORKS AND
 SUPPLY OF MATERIALS**

Subsisting at the commencement of, or entered into during the year ending 25th March, 1891.

Rate,	Date of Contract.	Name of Party with whom Contract was made.	Nature of Works to be performed, and Materials to be supplied.	Observations.
Paving and General Purposes.	24th March 1890	William Stotesbury	Dusting (Vestry to pay the Contractor £1,125)	Entered into for One Year from 25th March, 1890.
" "	28th March, 1890	E. G. Berryman & Sons ...	Printing and Stationery, at per Schedule of Prices	Ditto.
" "	31st March, 1890	James Henry Etheridge ...	Paving Jobbing Works, at per Schedule of Prices	Ditto.
" "	22nd Feb., 1890	Philip Round	For the supply of 2,100 Galvanised Iron Dust Pails, at £110 10s. per thousand	Pails to be delivered on or before 8th April, 1890.
" "	20th March, 1890	A. T. Hobman & Son	Team Hire and Cartage, at per Schedule of Prices	Entered into for One Year from 25th March, 1890.
Lighting	25th March, 1890	The South Metropolitan Gas Company	For Lighting the Public Lamps with Gas, at £3 3s. 9d. per lamp per annum	—
Sewers	19th March, 1890	John Hoare & Son	Sewers General Jobbing Works, at per Schedule of Prices ...	Entered into for One Year from 25th March, 1890.

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE.

Statement and Account of Arrears of Rates and other moneys owing to, and of all Mortgages, Debts, and Liabilities owing by the Vestry on the 25th March, 1891.

Rate.	Moneys owing to the Vestry.					Debts and Liabilities owing by the Vestry.					Total.
	Cash Balance.	Due from Overseers.	Contributions	Loan.	Total.	Cash Balance.	Loans, Mortgages, &c.		Special Contracts Outstanding.	Tradesmen's Bills and Accounts.	
Paving ...	£ s. d. 3319 10 6½	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ... New Streets Parfitt Road 8 6 0 Eugenia Road 5 11 8 Clarehall Place 10 1 3	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 3319 10 6½ 23 18 11	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. Eagle Insurance Company 1000 0 0 Atlas Assurance Company 2335 0 0 London County Council 1638 0 0 London County Council 1100 0 0 London County Council 1170 0 0 London County Council 205 0 0 London County Council 3200 0 0	...	£ s. d. A. C. W. Hobman & Co. Paving Railway Avenue 320 0 0 J. H. Etheridge, Paving Suffolk Street 356 17 11	£ s. d. 3432 1 5 ...	£ s. d. 3432 1 5 626 17 11 10648 0 0 415 10 1 171 8 7
Lighting ...	555 17 10½	...	...	...	555 17 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sewers ...	355 12 1	...	...	...	355 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE, LONDON.

Summary Statement. One Year ending 25th March, 1891.

Paving and General Purposes Account.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 25th March, 1890	2,377	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Cash from Overseers of the Poor, on Account of Paving Rates	18,982	0	0
„ Interest on current account with London and Westminster Bank	45	0	0
„ Contributions from Owners towards Paving New Streets	433	15	5
„ Southwark and Deptford Tramway Company, Repairs to Carriageway	30	12	0
„ The Metropolitan Asylums Board, Return of Fees paid by the Vestry to Medical Practitioners under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act... ..	33	18	6
„ Public Gardens Association, Donation for Planting Trees in Public Thoroughfares in the Parish	100	0	0
„ Sundry Contributions	20	1	4
	<u>£22,022</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

	£	s.	d.
By Salaries	965	14	8
„ Commission	242	6	7
„ Rents, Rates and Taxes	194	13	10
„ Paving Jobbing Works	498	14	8
„ Paving Union Road	164	15	6
„ Day Labour	1,929	9	9
„ Cartage	1,288	12	4
„ Broken Stone, &c., for Roads	470	2	11
„ Watering Roads	220	10	0
„ Instalments off Loans and Interest... ..	1,829	14	5
„ Valuation Committee Expenses	87	10	0
„ Removing Dust	1,120	0	0
„ Printing, Stationery, &c.	79	6	0
„ Expenses under Sale of Food Act	21	6	0
„ Expenses under Nuisances Removal Act	220	13	4
„ London School Board Precept	8,646	6	9
„ Expenses of Ballot for Vestrymen	43	18	5
„ Galvanised Iron Dust Pails	259	13	6
„ Expenses under Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act	51	12	6
„ Repairs to Water Carts	33	8	0
„ Tradesmen's Bills, &c.	324	13	8
	<u>£18,633</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Balance	3,329	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<u>£22,022</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

Summary Statement—Continued.

Lighting Account. One Year ending 25th March. 1891.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 25th March, 1890	697	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Cash received from Overseers on Account of Lighting Rate	1,462	0	0
„ Interest on Current Account at London and Westminster Bank	56	6	0
	<u>£2,165</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

	£	s.	d.
By Lighting, one Year	1,586	19	4
„ Commission	22	18	11
	<u>£1,609</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>
Balance	555	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<u>£2,165</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

Sewers Account. One Year ending 25th March. 1891.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance on 25th March, 1890	701	5	1
„ Cash received from Overseers on Account of Sewers Rate	1,462	0	0
„ „ For putting in Drains	81	7	10
„ „ New Sewer, Suffolk Street	94	17	4
„ Interest on Current Account with London and Westminster Bank	5	19	8
	<u>£2,345</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

	£	s.	d.
By paid Salaries, one Year	560	0	0
„ Commission	19	18	4
„ Day Labour	748	17	2
„ Cartage	283	1	1
„ General Drainage Works	87	2	3
„ Expenses of Maintaining and Water Supply to Urinals	41	2	0
„ Stationery, Printing, &c.	46	15	9
„ Sewer, Suffolk Street	86	17	6
„ Disinfectants	25	0	0
„ Tradesmen's Accounts	91	3	9
	<u>£1,989</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>
Balance	355	12	1
	<u>£2,345</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

The Thirty-fifth General Report

OF THE

VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE, LONDON,

For the Year ending 25th March.

1891.

During the past year 30 General and Special Meetings, and 29 Committee Meetings have been held.

Sewers Works.

The following lengths of Pipe Sewers have been laid during the year, viz.:—

4 feet of 15-inch pipe

202	„	12	„
100	„	9	„
426	„	6	„

Total ... 732 feet.

Three Side Entrances, four Air and Flushing Shafts, twenty Gulleys, and twenty-nine Drain Mouths have been formed and constructed, the cost of which in detail is shown in the General Abstract at page 7 hereof.

The following is a statement of applications made to the Vestry to drain houses and premises, and the result consequent thereon:—

Number of Notices received.	Number of Houses permanently drained into covered sewers.	Buildings and premises other than houses drained.	House Drains cleared.	Total number of Houses and Buildings inspected for drainage.
9	14	2	10	26

The following applications for the erection and drainage of new Houses and Buildings have also been checked and approved:—

Number of Notices.	Number of Houses.	Additions to Houses.	Other Buildings.	Total Number of New Buildings.
32	25	22	15	62

Messrs. John Hoare & Son, of No. 74, Blackfriars Road, are the Contractors for Sewers Jobbing Works, as per Schedule of prices. (For particulars of Contract see page 9).

Suffolk Street extension has been drained, and the necessary gulleys formed thereto, under a special Contract with Mr. Joseph Down, the Contract sum being £80. (For particulars of Contract see page 8).

Paving Works.

The following Materials have been used during the year, viz.:—

Broken Guernsey Granite	...	...	...	159 cubic yards
Gravel and Hoggin	...	...	...	160 „
Slop and Snow carted	...	...	...	6367 loads.
Water for watering roads	...	...	...	3770 van loads.
Broken Stone	...	...	...	150 loads.
Hard Core...	...	...	...	80 „
Materials carted	...	...	...	420 „

The Vestry have entered into a contract with Mr. J. H. Etheridge to curb, make up, and pave with York paving, the extension of Suffolk Street to the Rotherhithe New Road. (For particulars of Contract see page 8).

A Contract has been entered into with Messrs. A. C. W. Hobman & Co., to curb and make up with tar paving and Clifton artificial stone the whole of the surface of Railway Avenue from Albion Street to Rotherhithe Street. (For particulars of Contract see page 8).

The carriageway of Union Road, north side of tram lines from Paradise Street to Prospect Place, has been relaid, at a cost of £134 1s., the Tramway Company paying for three feet from the outer rail.

Paving Jobbing Works.

Mr. James Henry Etheridge is the Contractor for Paving Jobbing Works, at a schedule of prices. (For particulars of Contract see page 9).

Lighting.

The total number of ordinary lamps lighted by the South Metropolitan Gas Company, is 474, at a cost of £3 3s. 9d. per lamp per annum. Five special lamps, namely: at urinal Derrick Street, entrance to Park Lower Road, corner of Gomm Road, at entrance to Vestry Office Lower Road and in Union Road, opposite Paradise Street; at rates varying from £5 11s. to £9 1s. per lamp per annum; and four Suggs' lamps, by meter at 2s. 3d. per 1,000 feet, less £5 per cent. discount upon payment within one month from quarter day.

Lamps are maintained over urinals, Union Bridge, and opposite the "John Bull" public-house, Southwark Park Road, at the joint expense of this and Bermondsey Parishes.

The Vestry bear the expense of lighting the tower clock of Christ Church, Union Road, and also the necessary labour in connection therewith.

Cleansing, Watering, &c.

Messrs. A. T. Hobman & Son still contract for the supply of Men, Horses, and Carts and for the removal of the Sweepings from the whole of the roads and streets to a shoot provided by them.

Messrs. Hobman & Son also continue to contract for the supply of Horses, Harness, and Drivers for the Vestry's Water Vans. (See p. 9.)

Dusting.

Mr. William Stotesbury is the Contractor for the removal of Dust, Ashes, &c., out of the Parish; also for the removal of Trade Refuse, at 2/6 per yard. (For particulars of Contract see p. 9.)

The Vestry having on the 4th February, 1890, resolved to bring the whole of the Parish under the Pail system for collecting the Dust, a Contract was entered into with Mr. Philip Round for the supply of 2,100 additional Dust Pails (for particulars of Contract see p. 9), which have been delivered throughout the Parish, and Provision made in the above Contract with Mr. Stotesbury for the collection of the Dust by this means from every house in the Parish, twice a week, which has been found to work very satisfactorily. A clause has also been inserted in the Form of Tender and Contract that Sawdust and Sand used in public houses and business premises, shall be removed by the Contractor under the terms of his Contract, and without extra payment therefor.

The wages of John Ford, Dust Foreman, were increased in April, 1890, from 24/- to 27/- per week.

Sanitary Work.

The Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector have been appointed, with their Assistants, the officers of the Vestry for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of sec. 5 of the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The following houses have been closed pursuant to the order of the magistrate under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as being unfit for human habitation, viz. :—

1 to 10 Donne Place;

also the following houses in pursuance of magistrates' orders, or by consent of the owners, viz. :—

1 to 13, Nolan Place.

Removal of Nuisances, &c.

Inspector's Report from 1st January to 31st December, 1890.

Houses and Premises inspected ...	950	Houses closed, being unfit for human habitation ...	26
Complaints received (sanitary defects)	387	Magistrate's Orders obtained ...	10
Notices served for Abatement of Nuisances ...	293	Bodies removed to mortuary, awaiting interment ...	4
Infectious cases removed to Hospital...	81	Dust Complaints received ...	297
Houses, &c., disinfected ...	91	Bake-houses	} Regularly inspected.
Bedding and Clothes purified ... lots	49	Slaughter-houses	
Bedding destroyed and Compensation allowed ... lots	15	and Cow-houses	
Summonses issued for Abatement of Nuisances ...	19	Seven boxes of Fish condemned and destroyed, being unsound.	

J. EDWARDS, *Sanitary Inspector.*

The subject of Nuisances is fully dealt with in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, annexed hereto.

Slaughter-houses.

Three Notices were received in September, 1890, from Butchers, of their intention to apply to the London County Council for Licenses for Slaughter-houses, and they having been severally inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, were all duly licensed by the Council in October, 1890.

Cow-houses.

Five Cow-houses were licensed by the London County Council in October, 1890, they having been previously inspected by the Medical Officer of Health.

Bake-houses.

The Bake-houses throughout the Parish have been duly inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, and it was found needful to send out a greater number of notices for cleansing and limewhiting than usual, which were duly attended to.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

The following are copies of Dr. John Muter's (the Analyst) Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the Parish of Rotherhithe, London, upon the Articles analysed by him under the above Act during the quarter ending the 31st March, 1890.

Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under the direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of the Analysis ; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations.
Milk	Inspector of Vestry.	Genuine	10s. 6d.	

Total numbers of Samples analysed during the quarter, one.

(Signed), JOHN MUTER, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., *Public Analyst.*
12th April, 1890.

Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the Parish of Rotherhithe, London, upon the Articles analysed by him under the above Act during the quarter ending the 30th June, 1890.

Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under the direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of the Analysis ; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations.
Whisky	Inspector of Nuisances	Genuine	10s. 6d.	

Total number of Samples analysed during the quarter, one.

(Signed) JOHN MUTER, Ph.D. F.R.S.E., *Public Analyst.*
30th June, 1890.

No Samples of Food or Drugs were submitted to the Analyst during the quarters ending respectively 30th September, 1890, and 31st December, 1890.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

The following is a copy of the Annual Report of the Vestry (the Registration Authority in regard to the Grand Surrey Canal) to the Local Government Board, as to the execution of the above Acts within their District, for the year ended 31st December, 1890:—

The Annual Report of the Vestry of the Parish of Rotherhithe (the Registration Authority in regard to the Grand Surrey Canal) to the Local Government Board, as to the execution of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, within their District, for the year ended 31st December, 1890.

- (1.) The Vestry passed a resolution on the 6th May, 1890, increasing the salary of the Medical Officer of Health, in consideration of many extra duties devolving upon him, amongst others, of his making a more frequent inspection of the Canal Boats passing through the Grand Surrey Canal, as suggested by the Local Government Board in their letter of the 22nd of April, 1890, but this was not to include the fee of 10s. 6d. paid to him for inspecting Canal Boats for Registration.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Medical Officer of Health now inspects the Boats once a fortnight.

- (2.) Number of Boats inspected in 1890,—33.

With the exception of the two Boats hereinafter referred to; their condition was good, the cabins clean, and the occupants tidy.

- (3.) Infringement of Acts and Regulations.

- (a) Regulations—None.

- (b) Notification of change of Master—One.

- (c) Absence of Certificates.—In five instances no Certificates were produced; in one of these cases the Boat was changing hands; in another, the Master stated that the Certificate would probably be awaiting him at the City Road Office on his return journey. As to these two Boats, I did not send notices to the owners. Notices were, however, forwarded in the other cases.

- (d) Marking—None.
- (e) Overcrowding.—In no instance has a Boat been found carrying more persons than it was certified to carry.
- (f) Separation of the Sexes.—The separation of the Sexes in all cases has been well carried out by means of curtains or shutters.
- (g) Cleanliness and Ventilation.—Notices have been served upon the owners of two Boats to paint and clean the cabins specially, and the Boats generally.
- (h) Removal of Bilge Water.—In answer to enquiries, the Inspector was assured that the pump for removing Bilge Water was used daily in each case.
- (i) Notification of Infectious Disease.—No case of Infectious Disease has been met with.
- (j) Refusal of admittance to Inspector—None.
- (4.) No legal proceedings have been necessary.
- (5.) No other steps have been taken to secure compliance with the Acts and Regulations as regards such infringements.
- (6.) No cases of Infectious Disease have occurred.
- (7.) No Boats have been detained for Cleansing and Disinfection.
- (8.) Number of Boats on Register—17.
- (9.) No Boats have been registered in 1890.

Dated this Third day of January, 1891,

(Signed) JAMES J. STOKES,

Clerk to the Vestry.

Financial.

£9,000 has been paid off the Loan of £10,000, borrowed in the year 1872, of the Eagle Insurance Company, for Paving the Carriageway in the Lower Road, from the Surrey Commercial Dock entrance to the "Red Lion" Public-House, leaving £1,000 to be repaid by equal annual instalments within a period of two years, with interest at £5 per cent. per annum.

£5,025 has been paid off the Loan of £6,700, borrowed in the year 1875, of the Atlas Assurance Company, for Paving the Carriageway of Plough Road and Rotherhithe Street, from Lavender Bridge, eastward, leaving £1,675 to be repaid by five annual instalments with interest at £4 5s. per cent. per annum.

£1,540 has been paid off the further Loan of £2,200, borrowed in the year 1876, of the Atlas Assurance Company, for Paving the Carriageway at Broadway, Paradise Street; also the Carriageway, Church Street, leaving £660 to be repaid by six annual instalments of £110, with interest at the rate of £4 5s. per cent. per annum.

£462 has been paid off the Loan of £2,100, borrowed in August, 1880, of the late Metropolitan Board of Works, towards repaying the expenses of the purchase of the ground for the improvements of Rotherhithe Street, at the Gas Works, and at Carolina Wharf, leaving £1,638 to be repaid by thirty-nine consecutive annual instalments of £42 each, with interest at the rate of £3 15s. per cent. per annum.

£900 has been paid off the Loan of £2,000, borrowed in November, 1881, of the late Metropolitan Board of Works, towards defraying the expenses of Paving the Carriageway and Footways in Rotherhithe Street, at the Gas Works and Carolina Wharf, leaving £1,100 to be repaid by eleven consecutive annual instalments of £100 each, on the 31st October in each year, with interest at the rate of £3 15s. per cent. per annum.

£630 has been paid off the Loan of £1,800, borrowed in November, 1883, of the late Metropolitan Board of Works, towards defraying the expenses of Paving Commercial Dock Road from the Engineer's Office, Surrey Commercial Docks, to the east corner of Elgar Street, leaving £1,170 to be repaid by thirteen consecutive annual instalments of £90 each, on the 1st day of October in each year, with interest at the rate of £3 10s. per cent per annum.

£45 has been paid off the Loan of £250, borrowed in July, 1885, of the late Metropolitan Board of Works, towards defraying a portion of the expenses of the purchase of a house, No. 69, Abbeyfield Road, for the formation on the site thereof of a

Passageway from the said Abbeyfield Road to the wicket gate entrance to Southwark Park in Dilston Grove, leaving £205 to be repaid by twenty-five annual instalments on the 1st day of April in each year, with interest at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. per annum.

£800 has been paid off the Loan of £4,000, borrowed in October, 1886, of the late Metropolitan Board of Works, towards defraying the expenses of Paving the Carriageway, Rotherhithe New Road, from Bush Road, westward to the Viaduct of the South Eastern Railway; also the Carriageway of Raymouth Road, leaving £3,200 to be repaid by sixteen consecutive annual instalments of £200 each, on the 31st July in each year, and interest at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. per annum, by equal quarterly payments.

Charity Estates.

The Charity Estates Committee on the 15th October, 1890, visited the Charity Estate at Stratford with reference to the Notice under the Conveyancing Act, 1881, served by Order of the Vestry on 7th November, 1889, and finding the repairs to the property were being carried out satisfactorily, the matter was left in the hands of the Clerk to obtain from the representatives of the Lessee the best terms he could, by way of compensation for the breaches of the Covenant to keep the property in repair. The sum of £52 10s. 0d. was eventually accepted in satisfaction of the claim under the said notice, which sum was handed over to the Churchwardens, and paid into the Charity Account.

The Charity Estates Committee on the 15th October, 1890, also visited the Plaistow Charity Estate with reference to the progress made with the buildings thereon, and found Mr. Stotesbury, the Contractor, had erected 34 of the 66 houses contracted by him to be built by the end of January, 1890, leaving 31 houses to be built, exclusive of covering the site reserved for a public-house fronting the Stratford Road; and upon application from the Contractor for an extension of time to complete his contract, it was agreed to extend such time for 12 months from the 21st October, 1890, to enable him to complete the erection of the remaining houses covenanted to be built upon this estate under his Agreement with the Trustees, dated 23rd January, 1885.

On the 17th December, 1889, the Vestry referred to the Trustees of the Charity Estates of this Parish the question of the distribution of the additional funds received, and to be hereafter received from the Charity Estates of this Parish.

A Meeting of the Trustees called to consider the question was held on the 24th February, 1891, and eventually adjourned to enable the Churchwardens to formulate and submit a scheme to carry out the object in view, and such proposed scheme was submitted to the Trustees at their adjourned meeting held on the 10th March, 1891, as follows, viz.:—

PAROCHIAL OFFICES,
LOWER ROAD, S.E.,
6th March, 1891.

To the Trustees of the Poors' Land (Stratford and Plaistow Charities).

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the suggestion made at a meeting of the Trustees, held at the above offices on Tuesday, February 24th, 1891, we beg to lay before you a Scheme for the distribution of the increased Charity moneys arising from the Rents of the Stratford and Plaistow Estates, by reason of the augmented income from the latter. Having for the last five years, as Wardens of this Parish, taken an active part in the administration of the whole of the Charities, we think it desirable to call your attention to certain facts in reference to some of them, hoping they will prove worthy of your consideration at this time, and possibly of use for further reference.

The Income which supplies the funds necessary for the provision of the 150 sixpenny loaves distributed every Sunday at the various Churches in the Parish, is derived from three sources, viz.:—Hill and Bell's Charity (1613), Smiths' Charity (1642), and an amalgamation of several sums of money left by William Stevens (1653), Thomas Gattaker (1654), and Roger Tweedy (1653), which amalgamated sum purchased (in 1659) the Estates at High Street, Stratford, and Plaistow Road, West Ham, both in the County of Essex, and now commonly known as the Stratford and Plaistow Charities.

From the first-named of these Charities (Hill and Bell's) an income of £3 per year is derived, and is received yearly at Michaelmas by the Churchwardens, through the Rector. The distribution of this Fund is in the hands of the Churchwardens and Feoffees of the Amicable Schools—"towards the relief of the poor people for the time being that should be inhabiting within the said Parish of Rederiffe (Rotherhithe)." The present distribution is in Bread, but for reasons to be explained hereafter, some other form will be suggested to the Churchwardens and Feoffees.

From the second of the above-named Charities (Smith's) an income varying from £40 to £47 a year is derived and received yearly during the month of January by the Churchwardens, through Messrs. Warrens, Solicitors to the Trustees of Henry Smith's Charity. The distribution of this fund, so far as relates to this Parish, is in the hands of the Churchwardens and Overseers, "for the relief of the impotent and aged Poor." The present distribution is in Bread. There are 12 Parishes in the County of Surrey interested in this Charity, this Parish receiving one-tenth part of the whole proceeds. For some time past, the Churchwardens have been contemplating bringing the question of the distribution of this Charity before the Board of Churchwardens and Overseers, with the view of the distribution being made in other articles rather than Bread; and latterly, having regard to the great increase of income from the Stratford and Plaistow Charities (the distribution of which, by the Report of the Master of the High Court of Chancery, 1795, is to be in Bread), we have considered it our duty to cause inquiries to be made of the other 11 Parishes, interested in this Charity, as to the disposal of their respective portions of the fund. We find that none of them distribute in Bread.

From the Stratford and Plaistow Charities an income of, at present £256 10s., is received by the Churchwardens, through the Vestry Clerk, from the various Lessees as the rents become due. The distribution of this Fund is in the hands of Trustees, and by the report of the Master of the High Court of Chancery, already referred to, such distribution is to be made in Bread.

The amount of £256 10s. is made up in the following manner, viz. :—

- (i.) Land, High Street, Stratford, leased for Building purposes, October 4th, 1808, for 91 years from 24th June, 1805, at a yearly rent of £73 10s. This lease

will expire in 1896, leaving 5 years unexpired. When, at the end of the term, this property is again leased, the income will undoubtedly be very largely increased.

- (ii.) The Houses and Land situate in the Plaistow Road, and extending to the Stratford Road, West Ham. Four of the said houses have been leased to J. S. D. Moore, at a yearly rent amounting to £17, and four others to W. T. Bennett, at a yearly rent amounting to £16, and the land let upon a Building lease to Mr. W. Stotesbury, Deptford, at a present yearly rental of £150. As the houses on this land are built they will be leased by the Trustees, and the Lessees of such houses will become liable for that portion of their rent, and the amount is deducted from that originally payable by Mr. Stotesbury. Some have been so built and leased as shown in the recapitulation marked (a).

						£	s.	d.
Stratford Estate	...	...	...	...	...	73	10	0
J. S. D. Moore, Plaistow Estate	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	0
W. T. Bennett	„	„	...	...	..	16	0	0
F. J. Ovenden	„	„	...	...	...	4	10	0 (a)
S. R. Suffield	„	„	...	...	...	4	10	0 (a)
G. M. Cripps	„	„	...	...	...	4	15	0 (a)
F. Hampshire	„	„	...	...	...	4	4	0 (a)
W. Stotesbury	„	„	...	...	...	132	1	0
Total ...						£256	10	0

This being the amount of the present yearly income.

We have already stated that the distribution of these Charities should be in Bread, and we are of opinion, after mature consideration, that the increase of income must be also used for the same purpose.

It is our desire that each particular bequest (Hill and Bell, Smith's, and Stratford and Plaistow) and its distribution, should be kept distinct. It is obvious that under the present arrangements this is impracticable. The Scheme we have the honour to submit to you will deal with the Stratford and Plaistow Charities only, and will cover in its working the increased yearly income, together with the moneys now on deposit. This latter amount is made up as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
Deposit Note:	November 9th, 1889	...	...	...	54	14 0
„	„ November 19th, 1889	...	...	...	13	9 7
„	„ December 20th, 1889	...	...	...	32	3 9
„	„ January 15th, 1890	...	...	...	40	0 0
„	„ February 14th, 1891	...	...	...	47	0 0
				<hr/>		
				£187 7 4		
				<hr/>		

As the unexpired term of the Lease of the Stratford Estate is 5 years, we propose to divide this amount on deposit into 5 parts—one-fifth part (viz., £37 or thereabouts) to be drawn each year and added to the annual income of £256 10s. received from Rents, thus making a total of about £290—to be used for the purposes of the Charity in each year.

From 1859 until March, 1890, 108 sixpenny loaves per week were distributed to poor persons of both sexes—85 at the Parish Church, and 23 at Holy Trinity Church.

In the year 1889 the income increased, and at a meeting of the Trustees, held in the early part of 1890, it was resolved that the number of loaves be increased to 150, and be distributed as follows, viz.:—

				Loaves.	
At the Parish Church	78	} Total.....150
Holy Trinity	...	...	...	24
Christ Church	...	...	...	12
All Saints	...	...	...	12
St. Barnabas	...	...	...	12
St. Katharine's	...	...	...	12

This arrangement is now being carried out at an expenditure of about £200 per annum.

We now propose to debit the Stratford and Plaistow Charities with this sum, and as the funds, as already shown, will amount to £290 or thereabouts, this would leave a sum of £90 to be dealt with, equal to a further distribution of 69 loaves, making, with the 150, a total of 219. As to the apportionment of this number we would advise, having regard to the large increase in the population of the new Districts, that the following number of 6d. loaves should be given to the respective Churches per week, viz.:—

Parish Church	80	increase 2	} Total— 219 Sixpenny Loaves.
Holy Trinity	...	...	39	„ 15
Christ Church	...	...	25	„ 13
All Saints...	...	...	25	„ 13
St. Barnabas	...	...	25	„ 13
St. Katharine's	...	...	25	„ 13

In conclusion, we beg to assure our fellow Trustees that we have given the subject our earnest consideration, and sincerely hope the proposed arrangement will merit their approbation.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed),

E. RUMNEY SMITH,

FRANCIS T. TALBOT,

Churchwardens of the Parish of Rotherhithe.

The Trustees having fully considered the above proposals, the scheme was adopted and has since been carried into effect.

The Accounts of Messrs. Edmund Rumney Smith and Francis Thomas Talbot, Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, for the year 1889-90 have been audited, and the following is a copy thereof:—

STATEMENT OF CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

Receipts and Expenditure, ST. MARY'S CHURCH and ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL OF EASE.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Donations	119	7	0	By Balance due to late Church-			
„ Offertory, St. Mary's	39	11	7	wardens	8	19	2
„ „ „ per Rector...	8	1	9	„ Disbursements, St. Mary's ...	137	18	9
„ „ St. Paul's	4	4	4	„ „ St. Paul's	33	1	1
„ Box, St. Mary's	0	5	3				
„ Passing Bell Fee	1	10	0				
„ Repayment by Treasurer of Church Restoration Fund, of the amount paid by Churchwardens for repairing Organ	6	15	0				
„ Balance due to Churchwardens ...	0	4	1				
	<u>£179</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>				
					<u>£179</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>

Details of this Account can be seen at the Parochial Offices.

Receipts and Expenditure, STRATFORD & PLAISTOW (1645-1659), HILL & BELL (1613),
and SMITH'S CHARITIES (1642).

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from late Churchwardens	158	2	4	By Bread Accounts	180	0	0
„ Ground Rents <i>re</i> Plaistow Estate	184	10	5	„ Professional Charges on Stratford Charity Estate	122	10	8
„ „ <i>re</i> *Stratford „	124	3	4	„ Sundry Accounts	12	11	9
„ Smith's Charity	47	0	0	Handed new Church-			
„ Hill & Bell's Charity	3	0	0	wardens: Deposit			
„ Interest on Deposit Account at Bank to 25th April	5	6	6	Notes, Lacy's Bank £187 7 4			
				Cash	19	12	10
	<u>£522</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>			<u>207</u>	<u>0</u>
							<u>2</u>
To Balance handed to new Church-					<u>£522</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
wardens	£207	0	2				

* N.B.—This amount includes the £52 10s. received in respect of the claim for dilapidations on this property.

Details of the Account and the names of the 219 recipients of these Charities can be seen at the Parochial Offices.

Receipts and Expenditure, BENNET'S CHARITY (1620).

Dr.			Cr.		
To amount from Poor Rate ...	...	£9 0 0	By Churchwardens and Overseers, 180 Tickets 1/-...	...	£9 0 0
		<u>£9 0 0</u>			<u>£9 0 0</u>

The books of Tickets, giving the names of recipients, can be seen at the Parochial Offices.

Receipts and Expenditure, EMBLETON AND HORNCastle's CHARITIES (1811).

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
To Dividends per the Rector...	...	4 12 4	By 50 poor persons' gifts at 2/- each ...	...	5 0 0
„ Donations ...	...	0 7 8			
		<u>£5 0 0</u>			<u>£5 0 0</u>

The names of the recipients, and details of Account, can be seen at the Parochial Offices.

Receipts and Expenditure of COAT AND CLOAK CHARITY (1839).

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
To Dividends per the Rector...	...	5 7 4	By Balance due to Treasurer ...	...	0 3 7
„ Balance due to Treasurer ...	...	0 1 3	„ Jackson & Co., Three Coats at £1...	...	3 0 0
			„ „ Three Cloaks at 15/-	...	2 5 0
		<u>£5 8 7</u>			<u>£5 8 7</u>
			By Balance due to Treasurer ...	...	<u>£0 1 3</u>

The names of the recipients can be seen at the Parochial Offices.

Receipts and Expenditure of KIDD'S CHARITY (1851).

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
To Balance ...	...	6 2 6	By School Fees and Books—Three Boys, St. Olave's Schools ...	...	17 4 0
„ Dividends ...	...	13 18 8	„ Balance ...	...	2 17 2
		<u>£20 1 2</u>			<u>£20 1 2</u>
To Balance ..	...	<u>£2 17 2</u>			

The names of the recipients can be seen at the Parochial Offices.

Receipts and Expenditure of SPRUNT'S CHARITY (1877).

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance	0	6	8	By Six Widows' Gifts at 17/7 each ...	5	5	6
„ Dividends per Mr. R. Foottit ...	4	18	8				
„ Donation	0	0	2				
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£5	5	6		£5	5	6
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

The names of recipients can be seen at the Parochial Offices.

Audited and found correct,

E. RUMNEY SMITH,
FRANCIS T. TALBOT, } *Churchwardens.*

EDWARD LEIGH,
GEORGE DENNE READ, } *Auditors.*

May 22nd, 1891.

Baths and Wash-houses.

At a Meeting of the Vestry, held 4th November, 1890, Messrs. John Bulmer, Edward James Talbot, and Lawrence Stevens; the retiring Commissioners, were re-elected Commissioners for the Public Baths and Wash-houses of this Parish for the ensuing three years, and Messrs. Henry Lovell Bartlett and Charles Jollands Thompson were elected Auditors of the Accounts of the Commissioners for one year.

The names of the Commissioners are as follows, viz.:—Messrs. John Bulmer (Chairman), Thomas William Clarke (Vice-Chairman), and Edward James Talbot, Lawrence Stevens, L.C.C., Ralph Westall Walker, Samuel Brownfield, and Robert Leishman Stuart.

The following is a copy of the Balance Sheet for the year ending 25th March, 1891.

LOANS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash received from Overseers ...	1700	0	0	By Instalments off Loans	970	13	4			
				„ Interest on Loans ...	725	2	6			
	<hr/>							1695	15	10
				Balance ...				4	4	2
	<hr/>							<hr/>		
	£1700	0	0					£1700	0	0
	<hr/>							<hr/>		

WORKING ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receipts to Lady-day, 1891—							By Balance on 25th March,						
Baths	1136	4	9				1890				167	18	2
Wash-houses	557	19	7				„ Wages	815	10	6			
Sale of Soap, Soda, &c.	38	6	7				„ Clerk's Salary	40	0	0			
Hire of Concert Bath	12	15	8				„ Water... ..	186	12	9			
Rent of Office	110	0	0				„ Coals and Coke	402	4	6			
				1855	6	7	„ Gas	17	2	6			
Overpaid into Bank				0	0	1	„ Soap and Soda	32	11	0			
							„ Insurance	25	0	0			
							„ Rates and Taxes	34	13	4			
							„ Printing and Stationery	10	7	9			
							„ Boiler Fluid	20	0	0			
							„ Engine Packing, &c....	14	17	10			
							„ Oilman's Goods	31	10	9			
							„ Removing Ashes	5	17	0			
							„ Cement, Fire Bricks, &c.	1	7	2			
							„ Ironmongery, &c.	16	14	5			
							„ Cleaning Boilers, &c.	11	9	0			
							„ Repairs to Engine, &c.	1	4	0			
							„ Mangle Cloths	6	16	8			
							„ Cheque Book... ..	2	1	8			
							„ Clerk's Disbursements	0	6	0			
							„ Superintendent's Ex-						
							penses	6	7	5			
							„ Sundry Small Accounts	5	0	10			
By Balance ...				0	6	7					1687	15	1
				£1855	13	3					£1855	13	3

Audited and found correct, 23rd April, 1891,

H. L. BARTLETT, }
C. J. THOMPSON, } *Auditors.*

NOTE.—In the year 1884-5 the Commissioners transferred to the Loans Account out of profits, the sum of £500, in 1886-7 the sum of £463 14s. 11d., in 1887-8 £504 4s. 1d., in 1888-9 £168 1s. 6d., and in 1889-90 £431 18s. 8d., making together £2,067 19s. 2d., which has been applied towards repayment of the moneys borrowed from the Metropolitan Board of Works and the interest thereon, and in aid of the Poor Rate.

Total amount of Loans Borrowed from Metropolitan

Board of Works	...	...	...	...	£29000	0	0
Amount paid off	...	...	...	...	10366	0	0
					<hr/> £18634 0 0 <hr/>		

Public Libraries (England) Acts, 1855 to 1890.

At a Meeting of the Vestry held 17th March, 1891, Messrs. George Mabbs, Lawrence Stevens and Henry Hayward were balloted to retire this year as Commissioners for this Parish under the Public Libraries (England) Acts, and Messrs. George Mabbs, Thomas William Clarke, and Samuel Brownfield were elected Commissioners in their place.

The names of the Commissioners are as follows, viz.:—The Rev. Edward Josselyn Beck (Chairman), Mr. John Bulmer (Vice-Chairman), and Messrs. Robert Leishman Stuart, Edmund Rumney Smith, John Reeson, Henry Lovell Bartlett, George Mabbs, Thomas William Clarke, and Samuel Brownfield.

The Library Buildings have been erected in the Lower Road upon the site of Riches Place, and were opened to the public on the 1st October, 1890, by the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, M.P.

Miscellaneous.

Notice of Motion having been duly given to that effect, it was resolved that Bye Law No. 9 of the Vestry's Bye Laws be altered and varied by the word "three" being omitted therefrom, and the word "four" being substituted in lieu thereof. The said Bye Law as amended now stands as follows, viz.:—

"That no deputation be received at any Meeting of the Vestry unless four clear days' previous notice, in writing, be left at the Vestry Office of the intention of such deputation to appear thereat, such notice to be signed by one or more members of the deputation, and to specify the object thereof."

The Public Gardens Association having offered the sum of £100 to be expended in planting plane trees, with the needful guards, in suitable Public Roads in this district, upon condition that the Vestry agreed to maintain such trees in the future, replacing any that might die from injury or otherwise, and subject to an account of the outlay being rendered the Association—the Vestry resolved to accept such offer, and subsequently decided that the amount be laid out in planting trees in Southwark Park Road in continuation of the present trees there, and also in Galleywall Road as far as the money permitted. Tenders were invited, and that of Mr. W. C. Benedict was accepted at 18/6 per tree planted, and £11 per annum to maintain and replace the same when and where necessary for 3 years, and that of the Coalbrookdale Company (Limited) was accepted for tree guards at 14/3 each. The whole of the work has been carried out under the direction of the Surveyor of Pavements.

The salary of Dr. Shaw, Medical Officer of Health and Inspector under the Canal Boats Act, has been increased from £150 per annum to £200 per annum, such salary to include a more frequent inspection of the Canal Boats passing through the Grand Surrey Canal, but not to include the present fee of 10/6 paid him for inspection and report upon Canal Boats for registration.

The Vestry has had under consideration the question of the Medical Officer of Health devoting the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and as to making applications to the Local Government Board and the London County Council with reference thereto, under the Order of the Local Government Board dated the 28th March, 1889, but it was ultimately resolved that no change be made at present in the constitution of the office of Medical Officer of Health for this Parish, and that no alteration be made in the duties and salary thereof.

The Hydraulic Power Company have executed a length of about 970 yards of hydraulic main in Rotherhithe Street from West Lane to Wyndham Road under the power conferred upon them by their Act of Parliament.

The Vestry having considered the provision of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, it was "resolved that it be referred to the Medical Officer of Health to "report to the Vestry all cases in this Parish requiring action to be taken under the "said Act."

The negotiations between this Vestry and the East London Railway Company for the paving of Railway Avenue, between Albion Street and Rotherhithe Street, have been brought to a successful issue, and in consideration of the said Avenue being made up and paved as a footway only, in lieu of a carriageway and footway, the Company agreed to pay the proportion of the cost of such paving due from them. An amended estimate was accordingly prepared, and the cost thereof apportioned amongst the several owners or lessees in and abutting upon the said Avenue, and Tenders for such paving were subsequently received, that of Messrs. A. C. W. Hobman & Co. being accepted, and the work has since been carried out.—Posts have been placed at the south end of Railway Avenue to restrict the use thereof as a footway only, and at the north end a gate has been erected, under an agreement with Mr. Edward Talbot, to whom permission has been granted, during the pleasure of the Vestry and with the approval of the East London Railway Company, subject to the payment of a nominal rental to draw over a portion of the said footway for the carriage of timber to and from Rotherhithe Street and his premises in the said Avenue.

Complaints having been made to the Vestry of the obstructions caused by tradesmen and costermongers placing barrows and goods upon the carriageway in the Lower Road, the Vestry passed a resolution empowering the Clerk to take the necessary steps to enforce its order for the removal of such obstructions and to prevent the recurrence thereof.

Several parties were subsequently summoned at the Greenwich Police Court for obstructing the public way with barrows and wares, and fines were inflicted by the Magistrate.

The Vestry has passed a resolution that the Medical Officer of Health carry out the provisions of sec. 26, sub-sec. 2 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, as part of his duties.

The following is a copy of the sub-section referred to:—

“The Assessment to Inhabited House Duty of any house originally built or adapted by additions or alterations, and used for the sole purpose of providing separate dwellings for persons at rents not exceeding for each dwelling the rate of seven shillings and sixpence a week, and occupied only by persons paying such rents, shall be discharged by the said Commissioners, provided that a certificate of the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the house is situate, or other medical practitioner appointed as hereinafter provided, shall be produced to them to the effect that the house is so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation for each of the families or persons inhabiting it, and that due provision is made for their sanitary requirements.

“The Medical Officer of Health of a district on request by the person who would be liable to pay the house duty on any house in the district, if the duty were not discharged as aforesaid, shall examine the house for the purpose of ascertaining whether such a certificate can properly be given, and if the house be constructed so as to afford such accommodation, and due provision be made as aforesaid, shall certify the same accordingly; provided that the authority, if they are of opinion that the duties which would devolve on the Medical Officer of Health under this section could not be performed by him without interference with the due performance of his ordinary duties, may appoint some other legally qualified medical practitioner having the qualification required for office of Medical Officer of Health of the district to make such examinations and give such certificates as aforesaid.”

Application having been made to the Vestry by Messrs. E. Wells & Son for permission to enclose the piece of ground forming the roadway to their premises, Oak Cottage, Clarence Place, by removing their gates to the corner of Oak Place, the Vestry sanctioned the same, subject to Messrs. Wells & Son obtaining the written consent of

all parties interested as adjoining owners, and also subject to their taking all risk and to their entering into an agreement to become the tenants of the Vestry during its pleasure, and to re-instate the gates to their present position on their giving up or ceasing to occupy their present premises.

The Vestry has granted permission to the East London Railway Joint Committee to place an advertising direction board in the Vestry's Depot in the Lower Road, subject to an agreement and payment of an annual rental of £1.

The Vestry has acceded to the request made by the Commissioners for Public Libraries in this Parish to furnish them with copies of the Agenda Papers of the Vestry's Meetings for reference in the Reading Room.

Upon request made by the London County Council, the Vestry passed a resolution that the Medical Officer of Health give immediate notice to the Vaccination Officer of the district of cases of small pox occurring in the parish.

"At a meeting of the Vestry, held the 20th January, 1891, the Rev. Edward Josselyn Beck (the Chairman) announced to the Meeting that he had just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. William Burley, the Assistant Clerk to the Vestry, which had taken place within the last ten minutes, and he was sure that all present would share with him the deep regret he felt in losing one who had been connected with and served the Vestry and the Parish faithfully so many years, and was so universally esteemed and respected by all who knew him."

"Mr. Bulmer expressed the great regret with which he had heard the announcement just made by the Chairman, and moved that a letter be written and sent to the sisters of the late Mr. Burley, conveying the deep sympathy and condolence of this Board with them in their affliction, which was seconded in a few feeling remarks by Mr. Smith, and supported by Mr. Walker and other members of the Board, and on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously, and it was "

"Resolved accordingly. It was also "

"Resolved that the Board adjourn as soon as the most pressing part of the business on the Agenda Paper has been concluded."

Mr. Burley had served the Vestry as Assistant Clerk from the year 1856, when the Metropolis Local Management Act came into operation; a period of 35 years.

The Vestry having caused advertisements to be issued for the appointment of an Assistant Clerk in the place of the late Mr. Burley, several applications were received and considered; and ultimately Mr. John Thomas Cooper was appointed.

The following streets have been re-named or re-numbered during the year:—

King Street, re-named Fulford Street, and the houses re-numbered.

Clark's Orchard, re-numbered.

Adam Street, re-numbered.

Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

Under the provisions of this Act the totals of the gross and rateable values of properties in this parish in the Valuation List coming into force on the 6th April, 1891, are as follows, viz.:—

GROSS VALUE.

£293,952

RATEABLE VALUE.

£214,372

APPENDIX No. 1.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

From January 1st to December 31st, 1890.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rotherhithe Vestry:—

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour herewith to submit to your consideration a summary of the vital statistics and other matters which have at your regular half-monthly meetings been presented in separate portions. The Report includes the entire year, commencing on the 1st day of January and terminating on the 31st day of December. This, for the future, will be the principle adopted, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Vestry to that effect. The matter relative to a uniform scheme or plan on which the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health may be formed, still seems to remain in much the same state as it was in twelve months ago.

Number of Births registered:—

		Males.	Females.	Totals.
In the first quarter	... ..	169	151	320
In the second quarter	... ..	163	169	332
In the third quarter	... ..	215	171	386
In the fourth quarter	... ..	151	162	313
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals for the year	...	698	653	1351

Number of Deaths (Parishioners only) registered:—

			Males.	Females.	Totals.
In the first quarter	...	...	84	109	193
In the second quarter	...	...	115	72	187
In the third quarter	...	...	104	79	183
In the fourth quarter	...	...	101	102	203
Totals for the year	...	...	404	362	766

Increase:—

			Males.	Females.	Totals.
In the first quarter	...	...	85	42	127
In the second quarter	...	...	48	97	145
In the third quarter	...	...	111	92	203
In the fourth quarter	...	...	50	60	110
Totals for the year	...	...	294	291	585

By comparing the number of Births and Deaths, and their differences (i.e. the increases) for the last four years, we obtain the following results:—

Births:—

				Males.	Females.	Totals.
1887-8	...	...	...	726	705	1431
1888-9	...	...	...	774	672	1446
1889 ...	...	...	...	773	707	1480
1890 ...	...	...	...	698	653	1351

Deaths:—

				Males.	Females.	Totals.
1887-8	...	...	...	492	443	935
1888-9	...	...	...	439	411	850
1889 ...	...	...	...	375	351	726
1890 ...	...	...	...	404	362	766

Increase:—

				Males.	Females.	Totals.
1887-8	...	...	...	234	262	496
1888-9	...	...	...	335	261	596
— 1889	...	...	...	398	356	754
1890	...	...	...	294	291	585

The same remark that I made in my last Annual Report may be made in this, that "a comparison of the totals under the head of increase, shows that the population is steadily increasing, first by natural means, and secondly by a less number of deaths occurring in the Parish."

Deaths of Parishioners in Outlying Institutions.

The annual list as supplied from the Registrar-General's Office enumerates 92; six, however, of these are found to be in adjoining parishes, viz.:—four in Deptford, one in Camberwell, and one in Southwark. The actual number is 86, which are apportioned as follows:

Name of Institution.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Guy's Hospital	21	11	32
South-Eastern Fever Hospital	5	0	5
North-Eastern Fever Hospital	1	0	1
Children's Hospital, Shadwell	2	3	5
London Hospital	2	2	4
Bartholomew's Hospital	1	1	2
St. Peter's House, Kennington	1	1	2
King's College Hospital	1	0	1
Evelina Hospital	0	1	1
Brompton Hospital	1	0	1
St. George's Hospital	0	1	1
St. Thomas's Hospital... ..	1	0	1
Westminster Hospital	1	0	1
Royal Chest Hospital	1	0	1
Charing Cross Hospital	0	1	1
The Infirmary (Bermondsey)	6	11	17
The Infirmary (Parish Street)	1	4	5
Hanwell Asylum	0	1	1
London County Asylum	1	0	1
Drowned in the Thames off Charlton	1	0	1
Drowned in the Thames off Limehouse Hole	1	0	1
Found in Horseferry Road, near Lambeth Bridge	1	0	1
	49	37	86

Out of this total, six died in the Fever Hospitals: five in the South-Eastern, of which two were enteric and three scarlet fever; and one from enteric fever in the North-Eastern Hospital.

Sixteen were cases upon which it was found necessary to have inquests. I have not included these amongst the list of inquests found on pages 42 and 43.

I have arranged with the gentleman who forwards the returns for parishioners who die in outlying institutions to have them sent monthly. There will be some advantage in thus becoming acquainted early with these deaths.

Deaths in the Parish, of Non-Parishioners.

Males.	Females.	Total.
131	57	188.

Of these, 143 were from Bermondsey, 19 from St. John's, 2 from St. Olave's, 4 from St. Thomas', 1 from St. Saviour's, 1 from Southwark, and 1 from Old Kent Road. Twelve bodies of non-parishioners have been taken from the Thames, and five foreigners have been drowned in the Docks.

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate per thousand per annum is 30.

Death Rate.

The Death Rate per thousand per annum is 18·5; that of London being 21·4; and of England and Wales, 21·2. This rate is formed on the deaths of parishioners, and includes those who have died in the various institutions mentioned on page 40.

Uncertified Deaths.

Four deaths have not been legally certified. In January, there were two uncertified deaths, on both of which the coroner declined to hold inquests. In July, a midwife certified the death of an infant, and her certificate was accepted. In December, the death of an infant occurred, on which the coroner did not think it needful to hold an inquest.

Inquests.

Sixty inquests have been held; the verdicts were as follows:—

- January 21st. Seven.—Found drowned (2), Syncope, Accidentally suffocated in bed, Internal injuries, Convulsions, and Apoplectic fit.
- February 4th. Two.—Pericarditis; Marasmus.
- „ 18th. Two.—Found drowned in River Thames, and Sudden syncope from heart disease due to excessive drinking.
- March 4th. Four.—Suicide by drowning in a tank whilst mentally deranged; Accidentally drowned by falling into the water; Accidentally suffocated in bed, and Sudden syncope.
- „ 18th. Two.—Run over by a van, and Puerperal-metritis after child birth.
- April 1st. None.
- „ 15th. One.—Asphyxia, consequent on a fit.
- May 6th. Five.—Gastric irritation, Found drowned in the Thames, Rupture of an aneurism of the aorta, Exhaustion following fracture of thigh, and Constricted congenital hernia.
- „ 20th. One.—Accidental asphyxia and internal injuries from pressure of rice bags, a pile of which had fallen upon him whilst at work.
- June 2nd. Two.—Accidental exhaustion from bed sores, and Accidental paralysis from abscess on the brain.
- „ 16th. Three.—Convulsions (2), Apoplexy.
- July 1st. None.
- „ 15th. One.—Accident.
- September 2nd. Nine.—Found drowned in the Thames, (4), Fracture of skull in the Docks (2), Syncope due to fatty degeneration of the heart, and Internal injuries from being run over by a van.
- „ 16th. Two.—Exhaustion following diarrhoea, and Drowned by falling off a barge into the Thames.

October 7th.	Six.—Accidental fracture of the skull from being run over by a cab, Hæmorrhage from want of proper attention at birth, Broncho-pneumonia, Congestion of lungs from excessive drinking, Accidentally drowned by falling into the Docks, and Fracture of base of skull from falling off a pile of deals.
„ 21st.	None.
November 4th.	One.—Found drowned in Thames.
„ 18th.	Four.—Bronchitis, Angina Pectoris, Found drowned in Thames, and Accidentally suffocated in bed.
December 2nd.	Two.—Found drowned in the Surrey Commercial Docks, and Accidentally suffocated in bed.
„ 16th.	One.—Inflammation of lungs.
„ 31st.	Five.—Drowned in the Docks (2), Suffocated in bed, Exhaustion following accident, and Wasting from want of proper nourishment.

The dates, with the exception of December 31st, refer to the times of the meeting of the Vestry when the results of the inquests were made known. I have purposely adopted this form of detailing the inquests in order that opportunity may be given to any inquiring mind of judging the times of the year during which inquests most frequently occur. A certain month is usually credited with being that in which English people “hang and drown themselves.” Is this really so?

Zymotic Diseases.

During this year, the number of deaths from these complaints has amounted to the large total of 125. As compared with the four preceding years, the increase is very marked. The increase in infantile mortality is the cause of this. Three diseases, entirely confined to young children, viz.—Infantile Diarrhœa, Measles complicated with lung mischief, and Whooping Cough terminating in convulsions, or wasting from inability to retain food in the stomach, are responsible for above eighty-two per cent. of the entire number of deaths from Zymosis.

The full list of Zymotic Diseases, with number of deaths attributed to them is :—
 Small Pox, none ; Scarlet Fever, five ; Typhoid (Enteric) Fever, three ; Typhus Fever, none ; Puerperal Fever, five ; Continued Fever, none ; Relapsing Fever, none ; Diphtheria, six ; Diarrhœa (entirely infantile), thirty-six ; Measles, thirty-two ; Whooping Cough, thirty-five ; Erysipelas, one ; and Membranous Croup, two. In addition to the above enumeration, the deaths in outlying institutions from these diseases were : Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, three ; Diphtheria, four ; and Scarlet Fever, two.

Small Pox has not caused in our Parish any death during the year, nor any during the last five years. Within the area of the County of London there have been four deaths registered.

Scarlet Fever has caused five deaths in the Parish, and the deaths of two parishioners in the Fever Hospital. For the two previous years the deaths were, two for 1889 and seven for 1888.

Fevers. To the remaining different forms of fever (Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, Puerperal, Continued, and Relapsing) eleven deaths are assigned, as against five for 1889. Of these, three occurred in the Fever Hospital. The increase is chiefly due to five deaths being attributed to Puerperal Fever, whereas last year no death was set down to this disease.

Typhoid Fever has caused six deaths. Three of these were in the Fever Hospital. In the two preceding years the deaths due to this cause were four and six respectively.

Typhus Fever. As to this direful complaint, I believe I am correct in stating that our parish has been entirely free from it during this year, the case notified in the Infirmary having been sent from Bermondsey. Only one very doubtful case of it has occurred during the last eight years.

Diphtheria. This disease is responsible for ten deaths. Last year it was registered as the cause of nine. Of the ten, four deaths occurred in outlying institutions. The remarks made in my annual report for 1889 with regard to the accurate diagnosis of this serious complaint, the necessity for prompt notification, and speedy removal or isolation, still hold good. I may perhaps be permitted to quote the remarks of one of the highest authorities in London on sanitation respecting this disease. He says—"I must remark that Diphtheria is still exceedingly prevalent in London, and seems to be taking a hold of London and some of our great towns, for reasons that have not yet been explained. Thus in the 28 largest English towns, including London, the Diphtheria death rate in 1890 was one-third as high again as the rate for the previous ten years. In Norwich it was twice as high, in Sheffield more than twice, in Newcastle $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, in Manchester more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, in Derby nearly 4 times, in Blackburn 4 times, and in Salford more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ times, as high as in the previous ten years. The increase was not so great in London, where it was only half as high again as in the previous ten years."

Erysipelas has caused one death.

Whooping Cough has caused forty-seven deaths. In the year 1889 the number was twenty-three. In a majority of these cases the poor little patients had been allowed to suffer from the disease—as being "a disease that every child must have"—for so long a time without the requisite precautions being adopted, that a fatal termination by exhaustion and convulsions could not be avoided.

Measles, complicated with different forms of lung disease, has caused thirty-seven deaths. In 1889 the number of deaths was nineteen; and in 1888 the number was seventeen.

Diarrhœa, entirely infantile, has caused thirty-three deaths. In 1889 the deaths from this disease were twenty-four. In 1888 and 1887 they were thirty-seven and forty-four respectively. With regard to the three last-mentioned forms of zymotic disease which show so marked an increase when compared with last year, I find that we are not so

very badly off if our numbers are contrasted with those of other parishes. The fact seems to be that there are certain years which come round in cycles or periods of four or five years, at which times these and other diseases present an aggravated development.

Membranous Croup has caused two deaths.

Puerperal Fever—a disease to which lying-in women are specially obnoxious—has caused five deaths.

INFLUENZA.

Although Influenza is not at present a notifiable disease, it has assumed such a disastrous and threatening aspect that I should like to call your attention to some remarks on it made by the Registrar-General, as they are confirmatory of remarks I have already made to you at various meetings, since this complaint manifested so virulent a form. There can now be very little doubt that many deaths from lung mischief are due to Influenza as a primary cause: or if it be not that, it is an aggravation of any following complaint. The quotation from the Registrar-General deserves careful attention, and is:—"The increased mortality from diseases of the respiratory system was most remarkable. In 1889, as shown in the annual summary for that year, there had been a saving under this heading of 4,376 lives when the year's mortality was compared with the average of the previous decennium; but in 1890 this saving was transformed into a loss of 2,143 lives. This striking change was entirely due to the enormous mortality from lung diseases in the first and the last months of the year. In January there was a sharp, though not very lengthy, outbreak of Influenza, and though the deaths directly ascribed to this epidemic influence only numbered 303 in the month, and were not classified among diseases of the respiratory organs but separately in the zymotic class, there can be no doubt that the much larger excess of deaths concomitantly attributed to respiratory diseases were in reality cases of Influenza. For, in the first place, the enormous and sudden increase in these deaths occurred at a time when the ordinary cause of increased mortality from lung diseases, namely, severe cold, was conspicuously absent, the mean temperature in January having, in fact, been no less than 70·1 Fahr, above the average for that month. Secondly, the usual winter

rise in the mortality from lung diseases takes place under the heading Bronchitis, in a much greater degree than under the heading Pneumonia; whereas the reverse was the case in the first month in 1890, for while the mortality under Bronchitis only rose 64 per cent. above the January average, the mortality under Pneumonia rose 97 per cent. And, thirdly, while the ordinary rise of mortality in cold seasons is mainly among the very aged, the increased mortality in this fatal month was mainly among persons between 20 and 60. The excessive mortality, then, from lung diseases in the first month of 1890 was due to the same cause as were the deaths ascribed to Influenza. The excess in the last month of the year, on the other hand, which, though not so great as the earlier excess had been, was nevertheless sufficiently formidable, inasmuch as the mortality from lung diseases was 44 per cent. above the average for the ten previous Decembers was doubtlessly in the main due to the usual cause of such excess, namely prolonged cold, the mean temperature in the month having been $^{\circ}9\cdot3$ Fahr. below the December average, and accompanied, moreover, by a succession of dense fogs; and accordingly the excess was no longer higher under Pneumonia than under Bronchitis, as had been the case in January, but in almost equal proportions under the two headings; the death rate from the former having been 48 and from the latter 47 per cent. above the December average. Even in this month, however, a comparison of the figures just given with those in Table C will show that Pneumonia increased as compared with Bronchitis in far more than the usual winter or cold season proportion; and this fact suggests the suspicion that even in last December there was some unhealthy influence at work beyond ordinary cold weather."

"The effects of the epidemic influence in January, 1890, must not be measured simply by the number of deaths ascribed to Influenza. The excess of mortality from lung disease in that month at least must also be included in the account; and there is much reason to suspect that a very large number of deaths under other headings should also be similarly included; inasmuch as otherwise inexplicable rises occurred under them. Thus the mortality from Phthisis suddenly shot up in the first week of January, and remained far above the average for ten weeks in succession, although the death rate from this disease in London had been declining for years past, and was below the average in almost

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In the appended list is given the diseases notified, with the names of the streets, roads, places, lanes, buildings, &c., in which they occurred.

Name of Place.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Cholera.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Fevers.	Erysipelas.	Membranous Croup.	Totals.
Abbeyfield Road...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	7
Acorn Place	1	...	...	...	2	...	3
Adam's Gardens...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Adam Street	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4
Ainsty Street	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
Albion Street	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Aspinden Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Berkley Street	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Bracton Road	1	...	1
Bramcote Road	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Bush Road	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Chilton Street	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	12
Church Street ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
Clare Hall Place...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Claremont Place...	1	...	1
Clarence Street	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	25
Clark's Orchard	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cope Street	1	...	1
Corbett's Lane	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Cow Lane	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cranham Road	3	1	...	2	...	6
Cranswick Road...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Credon Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Culling Road	—
Delaford Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Derrick Street	—
Dilston Grove	5	...	5

Name of Place.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Cholera.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Fevers.	Erysipelas.	Membranous Croup.	Totals.
Pedworth Road	2	...	2
Portland Place	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Princes Street	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Prospect Place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Purnell Place	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Plough Road	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	8
Randall's Rents	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Raymouth Road...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	1	18
Reed Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Renforth Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Risdon Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rotherhithe Street	13	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	18
Silverlock Street...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6
Silwood Street	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	9
Slipper's Place	2	...	2
Southwark Pk. Rd.	2	...	2
Stalham Street	—
St. Helena Road	1	...	1
St. Mary Place	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Paul's Lane	1	...	1
Suffolk Street	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Swan Lane	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Thames Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thetford Place	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Three Sisters Cott's.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Tissington Street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Trident Street	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
Union Road	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
West Lane	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Westlake Road	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	8
Winchester Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2

This very comprehensive and interesting table is deserving of careful and minute study. It affords data for judging of many important points as to the sanitation of certain localities in the parish. I shall leave it to the judgment of each individual member of the Vestry, who will be able to form his own opinions, after, and only after, such a study as I have recommended—that is, a careful and minute study. It has not been thought necessary,

though it has been done in some parts of London, to particularise the separate houses in which the diseases occurred. This, I think, is carrying notification to its extremest limits, and does not seem to be a wise proceeding.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

The number of deaths resulting from diseases of the lungs and their coverings is 326, as compared with 198 in each of the two preceding years. This includes the deaths of patients in outlying institutions. I have still to make the same confession as in past years, that it is not possible for me to distinguish correctly the chronic from the acute form of bronchitis, since in the majority of cases no distinction is made between them in the death certificate; the most frequent form being simply bronchitis.

The death rate from all the forms of lung disease is 6·9 per thousand per annum.

The following tabular statement gives the number of deaths due to each form of lung disease and the death rate per thousand per annum for the last five years:—

			1890.		1889.		1888-9.		1887-8.		1886-7.	
Phthisis	...	...	72	1·61	64	1·38	61	1·37	90	2·0	114	2·7
Bronchitis	...	...	126	2·59	81	1·75	77	1·73	114	2·59	149	3·54
Pneumonia	...	...	65	1·25	35	·71	30	·67	71	1·6	36	·85
Bron.-Pneumonia	...	...	57	1·21	14	·45	23	·51	34	·77	23	·55
Pleurisy	...	...	5	·09	2	·04	2	·045	3	·07	none	
Pleuro-Pneumonia	...	...	1	·02	1	·022	5	·11	4	·09	1	·024
Emphysema	...	...	.....		1	·022	.....		.....		.....

I have in a former part of my report spoken of Influenza and its direful results; the table of deaths from lung diseases compels me to notice it again. The above table shows most conclusively its ravages. I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion Influenza may be truthfully assigned as the sole cause of this increased mortality, (which amounts to 82 per cent.,) under the heading of lung mischief. I have permission to quote the following clear and succinct remarks recently made on this scourge.

"As to the nature of the poison by which Influenza is produced in man, and even amongst horses and other cattle, little is known. That in effect it exhibits many of the recognised qualities of the zymotic poisons is a subject of observation, and no doubt can be entertained that it is microbic in kind. The Italians in the eighteenth century ascribed the disease to the influence of the stars: a power from the celestial bodies was supposed to operate on the minds and bodies of men. It received the name of the 'Influence,' or, in the Italian language, the 'Influenza,' a term now generally adopted in this country. The malady, however, in scientific treatises, is more correctly described as 'Catarrhal Fever.' The disease is reported to have prevailed in 1729, 1732, 1737, 1742, 1758, 1762, 1767, 1775, and 1782, reappearing in 1803, 1833, 1837, and 1847. In some of the epidemic years the mortality was large; in others, the attack was milder in type. It is generally estimated that in 2 per cent. of the persons infected the illness has a fatal termination; but in some visitations, when the disease assumes a pernicious type, the mortality rises to 5, 7, or even 10 per cent. There have been differences of opinion as to the manner in which the contagion is spread. Some people assert that it is carried from place to place by the movement of aërial currents, and that neither seas nor mountains—the natural barriers of human intercourse—arrest its course. In support of this contention are instanced reported cases of the incidence of the disease among the crews of ships in transit, and supposed to be removed from all communication with the land. From this cause, it is stated that a British squadron in the year 1782 was completely disabled whilst on service off the French coast. And more recent examples are recorded, where the crews of vessels have been attacked in mid seas. But the records of these isolated cases do not furnish undeniable evidence of the aërial source of the infection. On the contrary, in all investigated cases, it is considered as probable that the contagion was shipped with the stores, or introduced through the ordinary channels of human intercourse. The latest investigations demonstrate conclusively that the disease, in its invasion from east to west, follows the lines of trade and traffic. From its home in Central Asia, the disease, traversing the caravan routes, invades Russia and Turkey. By rail it is conveyed to the busy centres of Eastern and then of Western Europe. By ship it accompanies the traveller to the Northern and Southern continents of America. When established in the great centres of commerce, it spreads in the adjacent and outlying districts. The epidemic

does not roll as a broad wave from east to west, but leaps from capital to capital, from town to town, or from village to village, whilst the place of its incidence becomes the centre of a broadening area of infection. This mode of invasion has been repeatedly observed, and the uniformity in the plan of attack indicates obedience to certain definite laws. In the manner of its generation, evolution, and decadence, Influenza exhibits many qualities in common with the life history of Asiatic Cholera. But there is this point of distinction in the characteristics of the two diseases: sanitary measures are effective in arresting the progress of Cholera, whilst the course of Influenza is neither diverted, nor in any measure affected by the most stringent hygienic precautions."

On the 23rd day of September, 1890, a Special Sanitary Committee of the whole Vestry was held to consider "The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act" of August 4th, 1890, and "The Housing of the Working Classes Act" of August 18th, 1890. The Clerk explained, in the form of extracts, the first-named Act, and also the second part and Sections 56-65 of the third part of the last-mentioned Act, which are the only parts the Vestry is empowered to deal with. No discussion took place. I have thought it might be desirable to have a permanent record in the Annual Report of the main features of these Acts. Another Act—"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act"—is of sufficient importance to deserve notice. I shall, therefore, under the heading of

THE SANITARY ENACTMENTS OF 1890,

deal briefly with the three just-mentioned laws.

FIRST.—"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act," 1890. The most important—really the only important section affecting the sanitary department—is No. 26. By it the Medical Officer of Health of a district "on request by the person who would be liable to pay the house duty on any house in the district occupied for the main purpose of letting furnished lodgings therein, as a means of livelihood," if the duty—the inhabited house duty—were not discharged after application to Commissioners, and due proof of certain facts to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners; he, the Medical Officer of Health, on request, shall examine the house for the purpose of ascertaining whether a certificate can properly be given, stating that the house is so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation for each of the

families or persons inhabiting it, and that due provision is made for their sanitary requirements. And if the house be constructed so as to afford such accommodation, and due provision be made as aforesaid, he shall certify the same accordingly. This section originally applied to houses paying a rental of 7s. 6d. per week. There has since been an alteration made in the amount of rent by an Act passed July 3rd, 1891, which enacts that the "annual value of each such dwelling shall not amount to twenty pounds."

SECOND.—"The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890." This Act seems to have been a sort of forerunner to the great Act—the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Section 4 deals with the inspection of dairies; it gives power to the Medical Officer of Health, if he "is in possession of evidence that any person in the district is suffering from infectious disease attributable to milk supplied within the district from any dairy situate within or without the district, or that the consumption of milk from such dairy is likely to cause infectious disease to any person residing in the district; such Medical Officer shall, if authorised in that behalf by an order of a Justice having jurisdiction in the place where such dairy is situate, have power to inspect such dairy, and if accompanied by a Veterinary Inspector or some other properly qualified Veterinary Surgeon, to inspect the animals therein; and if on such inspection the Medical Officer of Health shall be of opinion that infectious disease is caused from consumption of the milk supplied therefrom, he shall report thereon to the local authority, and his report shall be accompanied by any report furnished to him by the said Veterinary Surgeon, and the local authority may thereupon give notice to the dairyman to appear before them within such time, not less than twenty-four hours, as may be specified in the notice, to show cause why an order should not be made requiring him not to supply any milk therefrom within the district until such order has been withdrawn by the local authority; and if, in the opinion of the local authority, he fails to show such cause, then the local authority may make such order as aforesaid; and the local authority shall forthwith give notice of the facts to the sanitary authority and County Council (if any) of the district or county in which such dairy is situate, and also to the Local Government Board. An order made by a local authority in pursuance of this section shall be forthwith withdrawn on the local authority or the Medical Officer of Health on its behalf being satisfied that the milk-supply has changed, or that the

cause of the infection has been removed." Section 5, dealing with the cleansing and disinfection of premises, is enlarged and embodied in Section 60 of the Public Health (London) Act. Section 6, dealing with the disinfection of bedding and other articles likely to retain infection, is likewise covered by the 59th Section of the later Act. The fact is, the all-comprehensive London Act has completely overshadowed its useful preliminary.

THIRD.—“An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings and the Housing of the Working Classes, 18th August, 1890.” There were two Acts which this one was intended to amend—Cross's, and Torrens's. The first of these was applicable to blocks of houses covering large areas; the other to single houses, or blocks smaller than those coming under the power of Cross's. Both of the Acts were so inoperative that they became almost a nullity. The expensive machinery set to work in order to obtain what might be unsanitary, but what afterwards might prove to be worthless property, made Vestries and Boards who had public money to spend, and who had also to account for the spending of it, look sharply about them before entering into treaty for such classes of property. What was consequently an almost positive demand, was made for a Royal Commission—the result of this Royal Commission was the Act we now consider. The Act extends to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is made up of seven parts: and to make the understanding of it as plain as possible it may be stated that part i. relates to “Unhealthy Areas;” part ii. to “Unhealthy Dwelling-houses;” part iii. to “Working Class Lodging-houses;” part iv. is “Supplemental” containing twenty-two sections relating to a variety of topics; part v. is the application of the Act to Scotland; part vi., its application to Ireland; and part vii. deals with the various Acts (thirteen entire, and portions of two) repealed and temporary provisions relating to compensation, to the power of the local authority to enter and value premises, and to the compensation of tenants for expense of removal. The first schedule, having reference to England and Wales only, states that for the purposes of parts i. and iii. the local authority is “the County Council of London.” For the purposes of part ii. the local authority is the Vestry or Board of Works elected under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. It would appear from this that the local authority is restricted to carrying

out the provisions of part ii. merely. But by Section 56 of part iii., "where this part of this Act has been adopted in any district, the local authority shall have power to carry it into execution (subject to the provisions of this part of this Act with respect to rural sanitary authorities) and for that purpose may exercise the same powers whether of contract or otherwise as in the execution of their duties in the case of the London County Council under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and the Acts amending the same, or in the case of sanitary authorities under the Public Health Acts." Part ii. legislates concerning "Unhealthy Dwelling-houses." Section 30 says: "It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health of every district to represent to the local authority of that district any dwelling-house which appears to him to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation." Section 31 gives power to four or more householders living in or near to any street to complain in writing to the Medical Officer of Health of any dwelling-house in a condition dangerous or injurious to health, whereupon the Medical Officer shall forthwith inspect the same and transmit to the local authority the said complaint together with his opinion thereon. Section 32: A local authority shall cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district, and if the Medical Officer of Health or any Officer of such authority give information as to any dwelling being in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, they shall forthwith take proceedings against the owner or occupier for closing the dwelling-house. A house may "be closed, whether the same be occupied or not." A closing order shall be served by the local authority "on every occupying tenant," the period "not being less than seven days after the service of the notice." The court making the closing order may permit the local authority to "make to every such tenant such reasonable allowance on account of his expenses in removing as may have been authorised by the court making the closing order," but, "the said allowance shall be a civil debt due from the owner of the dwelling-house to the local authority, and shall be recoverable summarily." Section 33 states that where such dwelling-house has not been rendered fit for human habitation, and the necessary steps are not being taken with all due diligence to render it so fit, and that the continuance of such dwelling-house is dangerous or injurious to health, shall pass a resolution that it is expedient to order the demolition of the building. This demolition order shall not be of a shorter time than one month after service of notice. Section 34, sub-section i. makes it imperative on the owner "within three months after service" of

order of demolition to take down and remove the building ; sub-section ii. says the annuity charged shall be Six Pounds for every Hundred Pounds for a term of thirty years. Section 38 deals with "Obstructive Buildings," which are defined as buildings which "although not in themselves unfit for human habitation, are so situate that by reason of their proximity to or contact with any other buildings cause one of the following effects : (a) stopping ventilation or otherwise making or conducing to make such other buildings to be in a condition unfit for human habitation or dangerous or injurious to health, or (b) preventing proper measures from being carried into effect for remedying any nuisance injurious to health, or other evils complained of in respect of such other buildings. By sub-section 3 "the local authority shall cause a report to be made to them respecting the circumstances of the building and the cost of pulling down the building and acquiring the land." The person by whom such report would be made would clearly be some other person than the Medical Officer of Health. Sub-section 5 provides for the owner retaining the site, and receiving compensation from the local authority for the pulling down of the obstructive building. Sub-section 6 provides for the amount of compensation being settled by arbitration. Sub-section 8 deals with the question of what is now known by the term "betterment"—the meaning of which is very plainly stated in the words of the Act thus:—"Where, in the opinion of the arbitrator, the demolition of an obstructive building adds to the value of such other buildings as are in that behalf mentioned in this section, the arbitrator shall apportion so much of the compensation to be paid for the demolition of the obstructive building as may be equal to the increase in value of the other buildings amongst such other buildings respectively, and the amount apportioned to each such other building in respect of its increase in value by reason of the demolition of such obstructive building shall be deemed to be private improvement expenses incurred by the local authority in respect of such building, and such local authority may, for the purpose of defraying such expenses, make and levy improvement rates on the occupier of such premises accordingly." Section 39 deals with "Scheme for Reconstruction," and states that "Where it appears to the local authority that the area before occupied by these houses could be beneficially used to promote the health of the neighbouring dwelling-houses by being dedicated as a highway or open space, or used for the erection of dwelling houses for the working classes, or exchanged for other neighbouring lands more suitable for the erection of such dwellings, the local authority may pass a resolution to that effect, and direct a scheme to be prepared for the improvement of the said

area. Notice of the scheme is to be served on every owner, lessee, and occupier of any part of the area ; then the local authority shall petition the Local Government Board for an order sanctioning the scheme ; upon such order being granted, the local authority may purchase the area by agreement ; any owner, however, may petition the Local Government Board against the order within two months after such publication. Section 40 makes provisions for the accommodation of persons of the working class displaced by the scheme. Section 41 provides for the amount of compensation being settled by arbitration. Sections 42, 43, and 44 deal with powers of borrowing by the local authority. Section 45 states that where representation has been made by the Medical Officer of Health respecting any dwelling-house being unfit for human habitation the district authority shall forward to the County Council of the county in which the dwelling-house or building is situate, a copy of such representation, complaint, information, or closing order, and shall from time to time report to the Council such particulars as the Council require respecting any proceedings taken by the authority. Sections 46 to 52 deal with purely legal matters. The portion of part iii. (sections 56 to 70) deals with the management of "Working Class Lodging-houses" by a local authority. Section 58 gives to the local authority power to purchase existing lodging-houses. Section 59 gives to the local authority power to erect lodging-houses. Section 61 states that the general management, regulation and control of lodging-houses may be vested in a local authority. Section 62 gives a local authority power to make bye-laws for the regulation of lodging-houses. Section 63 disqualifies tenants of such lodging-houses from receiving parochial relief. Section 64 provides that when any lodging-house has been established for seven years or upwards and is found to be unnecessary or too expensive it may be sold. Sections 65, 66, 67, and 68 deal with powers of borrowing. Section 69 deals with water supply to lodging-houses by a water company either "without charge, or on such other favourable terms" as they think fit. Section 70 grants permission for any officer of the local authority "to inspect at all times."

Bad Smells from Main Sewers.

On the 6th of May my report contained the following remarks:—"It may be in the recollection of some members of the Vestry that for a few days before and after your last meeting an offensive effluvium was pervading certain streets, and penetrating into the houses. The matter was referred to me for investigation and report. The peculiarity of the smell

pointed to certain works. Having ascertained from the Surveyor of Sewers that the drains of these premises were connected with the main sewer, I visited them on three separate occasions. On my first visit I noticed the careless manner in which the men who were emptying a large tank wheeled the material from one part of the yard to another, thereby spilling a quantity of ammoniacal liquor on the ground. It then occurred to me that this liquor and other materials, when washed from the ground into the drains and carried into the sewer, might give rise to the peculiar odour aforementioned. Notice was served upon the Company to use all possible care to prevent the offending materials from being scattered on the ground, or being allowed to lie about until washed into the drains ; and also to use the like care when emptying retorts and tanks." My report of June 17th recurred to this subject in these terms :—"On Thursday evening, the 12th instant, the obnoxious odour which has so frequently of late proved a source of annoyance to all the inhabitants along the Lower Road from Albion Street to the Deptford Road Railway Station was again markedly manifest. A few minutes after 7.0 p.m. I went to the Clerk of the Works. We began our examination of the ventilating holes of the main sewer, from the Red Lion to the junction of Albion Street with the Lower Road. At each hole we found an escape of a most pernicious effluvium. We continued our examination along Albion Street, and found the same odour, until we reached the opening where the two sewers—one from Rotherhithe Street, running along Swan Lane, and the other from Oak Place—meet. We then went from the end of Swan Lane along Rotherhithe Street, Rotherhithe Wall, King Street, Paradise Street, Lucas Street, and Union Road. Along this route no offensive effluvium was perceptible. Two samples of sludge were taken at the time of the visit, one from the point where Albion Street meets the Lower Road ; the other at the Park Gates, near the Deptford Road Railway Station. These were submitted on the following morning to Dr. Stevenson for analysis. Taking many things into consideration, such as the peculiar character of the effluvium, the regular periodicity of the recurrence, the route along which the obnoxious smell is found, I am forced to the conclusion that the cause arises mainly, or almost so, from the fluids which are allowed to enter the sewers from the Gas Works in Rotherhithe Street. These fluids are permitted to enter the drains just as they leave the works, without the least attempt to mitigate the influence they must exert on the matters they come in contact with, as they pass from one portion of sewer to another. Two suggestions I would therefore offer to your consideration : 1st. That notice should be sent to the Gas Company, calling upon

them to render by some means the effluents from their works free from the matters which, when mixed with sewage, give rise to such an unbearable nuisance. 2nd. I would ask the Vestry to consider whether a representation should not be made to the London County Council as to the condition of the main sewer, so that this dreadful state of things may in a great measure be remedied. This representation embracing especially the two points of ventilation by shafts, and a more frequent and regular flushing of the sewer along this route." My recommendations were discussed and adopted. The result has been satisfactory.

Houses in Suffolk Street.

On the 28th of April complaint was made of a nauseating, sickening smell from "some stuff which was being shot on the ground in Suffolk Street, where the new houses are being erected." The complainant stated that the stench was so great that it made both his wife and himself sick, and took away their appetites. I, together with the Sanitary Inspector, met the complainant by appointment on the following day. We found two large heaps of material which gave off a most obnoxious odour, quite sufficient to give rise to the symptoms just named. The stench was such as issues from stored fish offal when it has become putrid. This vile stuff was not only being deposited to form what is known as "made ground," but was actually being mixed with lime to form plaster for the houses. Whilst on the ground I gave orders that no more was to be brought there, and a load not yet shot to be taken away. I also wrote to the District Surveyor calling his attention to what was going on. He replied, saying, "I visited Mr. Down's buildings, Suffolk Street, to-day, April 30th, and found that the rubbish you complain of had been removed. Unfortunately, under the Building Act, I have no legal power over the plaster, and can therefore only use my personal influence."

Bake Houses

Have been twice inspected. Some were in a most excellent state of cleanliness; others were not so. Upon the latter, notices were served.

Slaughter-houses and Cow-sheds

Have been inspected. Their condition was satisfactory.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR.

Causes of Death	Under one year	One to Five	Five to Twenty	Twenty to Forty	Forty to Sixty	Sixty to Eighty	Eighty and Upwards	Total
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	7	27	3	...	...	...	...	37
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	7
Typhus „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric „ ... ..	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	6
Relapsing „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple & Undefined Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	14	33	...	...	...	...	...	47
Diphtheria ... ..	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	9
Cholera (English) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	21	9	...	...	...	3	...	33
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowpox and Vaccination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Syphilis	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Erysipelas ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5
Other Zymotic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malassimilation	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Delirium Tremens ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Gout ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Throat ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
„ „ Stomach ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
„ „ Uterus ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
„ „ Rectum ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
„ „ Breast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
„ „ Tongue ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
„ „ Liver ... ..	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	14
„ „ Face ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4
„ „ Intestines ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Tabes Mesenterica	44	9	...	...	...	...	...	53
Tubercular Meningitis	12	12	8	...	...	...	...	32
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	15	27	27	3	...	72
Scrofula	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Constitutional Diseases	4	3	1	...	3	2	...	13

Causes of Death	Under one year	One to Five	Five to Twenty	Twenty to Forty	Forty to Sixty	Sixty to Eighty	Eighty and Upwards	Total
Premature Birth	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	16	15	33
Apoplexy ... ..	...	...	...	1	3	12	1	17
Paralysis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	8
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Convulsions	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other Diseases of Brain ... ..	...	3	3	4	5	4	1	20
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	1	1	6	11	16	16	2	53
Croup	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	37	21	1	3	25	37	2	126
Broncho-Pneumonia	21	25	3	1	5	1	1	57
Pneumonia	9	17	1	10	19	7	2	65
Pleuro-Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
Dentition	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	11
Enteritis	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	5
Other Diseases of Digestive Organs	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	5
Hernia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diseases of Urinary System ...	...	1	2	2	5	5	1	16
Diseases of Generative System ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Diseases of the Locomotive System	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Accidents—Fractures	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	7
Wounds ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Burns and Scalds ... ..	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	6
Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ... ..	...	...	2	8	2	3	...	15
Suffocation	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	7
Suicide—Wounds ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning... ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

JOSEPHUS SHAW, Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX No. 2.

VESTRYMEN, AUDITORS, AND OFFICERS OF THE PARISH OF ROTHERHITHE, LONDON.

Under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.

1891.

Vestrymen.

The Rev. EDWARD JOSSELYN BECK, M.A., <i>Rector</i> , The Rectory, Church Street.						
Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS TALBOT, 198, Rotherhithe Street						
" JAMES WIGGINTON, 258, Rotherhithe Street	...	...		
" ROBERT LEISHMAN STUART, 194, Lower Road	...	...	...	...	...
" EDWARD JAMES TALBOT, 72, Union Road	...	...	...	...	...
" WALTER STREETON, Corbetts Lane	...	...	...	...	...
" ALEXANDER MILLER, 56 and 58, Derrick Street	...	...	...	...	...
" STEPHEN RANSON, 39, Ainsty Street	...	...	...	...	...
" HENRY ANCONA, 206, Rotherhithe Street	...	...	...	...	...
" HUGH YOUNG, 17, Lower Road	...	...	...	...	...
" THOMAS WM. CLARKE, 90, Union Road	...	...	...	...	...
" FRANCIS JOHN BISLEY, 68, Union Road	...	...	...	...	...
" WALTER BEASLEY, 187, Lower Road	...	...	...	...	...	1893
" JOHN BULMER, 34, Lower Road	...	...	...	...	...
" RICHARD JOHN WOOD, 130, Lower Road	...	...	...	...	...
" DANIEL BOARD, 215, Lower Road	...	...	...	...	...
" REUBEN THOMAS WOOD, 106, Union Road	...	...	...	...	...
" ALFRED JOHNSON, 93, Union Road	...	...	...	...	...
" EDWARD CHARLES TALBOT, 62, Union Road	...	...	...	...	...
" WILLIAM GEORGE WELLS, Oak Cottage, Clarence Street	...	...	...	...	...
" RALPH WESTALL WALKER, 14, Rebecca Terrace, Gomm Road	...	...	...	...	...	1894
" FRANCIS THOMAS TALBOT, 198, Rotherhithe Street	...	...	...	...	...
" GEORGE WOOD, 270, Rotherhithe Street	...	...	...	...	...
" WILLIAM BROWN, 204, Rotherhithe New Road	...	...	...	...	...
" SYDNEY LOUIS PRYOR, 190, Lower Road	...	...	...	...	...
" GEORGE DENNE READ, 89, Rotherhithe New Road	...	...	...	...	...
" CHARLES J. THOMPSON, Swedish Yard, Surrey Commercial Docks	...	...	...	...	...

Auditors of Accounts.

Mr. WILLIAM JOSHUA CARR. | Mr. HENRY BELLISHAM.
Mr. THOMAS ROBERT BUNTING.

Officers of the Vestry.

JAMES JOHN STOKES, Clerk, Vestry Offices, Lower Road.
WILLIAM BURLEY, Assistant Clerk, 72, Lower Road.
FRANCIS HARKER THOMAS, Assistant Clerk, 16, Plough Road, Rotherhithe.
Dr. JOSEPHUS SHAW, Medical Officer of Health, 151, Lower Road.
GEORGE LEGG, Surveyor of Sewers, 61, King William Street, E.C.
EDWARD THOMAS, Surveyor of Pavements, 159, Lower Road.
JOSEPH DAY, Collector of Paving, Lighting, and Sewer Rates, 48, Union Road.
JOSEPH EDWARDS, Inspector of Nuisances, Street Keeper, and Inspector under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875," Vestry Offices, Lower Road.
JAMES EDWARD POOLE, Clerk of the Works for Sewers, Lower Road.

Representatives at the London County Council,

FRANCIS CULLING CARR-GOMM, Esq., 31, Cadogan Square, S.W.
LAWRENCE STEVENS, Esq., 191, Lower Road, S.E.