

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for St. Saviour's].

Contributors

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Publication/Creation

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Board of Works for the St. Saviour's District.

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MEMBER
REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

FOR THE

YEAR 1899-1900,

BY THE

Clerk, Surveyor, Medical Officer, and Analyst ;

ALSO

ACCOUNTS IN ABSTRACT

OF

*Sums Received and Expended by the Board
during the Year.*

Printed in accordance with the Metropolis Local Management
Act, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 120.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ASH & Co., LTD., 42, SOUTHWARK STREET S.E.

1900.

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

WITH THEIR ADDRESSES.

Chairman : R. W. BOWERS, Esq., J.P.

ST. SAVIOUR, S.E.

Adams, J. ...	...	25, Borough High Street.
Barnard, Herbert W. ...	...	Cathedral Street, Borough Market.
Branston, Wm. W. ...	...	Dyer's Buildings, Gravel Lane.
Brown, Col. Harry ...	...	Spur Inn Yard, Borough High Street
Castle, Henry ...	...	97a, Southwark Bridge Road.
Cole, H. ...	...	Fenning's Wharf, London Bridge.
Dray, F. G., C.C. ...	...	34, Great Guildford Street.
Gaskain, D. H. ...	...	King's Head Yard, Borough High Street.
Gaunt, R. D. ...	...	221, Union Street.
Goodwin, Arnold ...	...	56, Sumner Street.
Hale, W. S. ...	...	25, Southwark Bridge Road.
Hendrichs, F. H. ...	...	46, Bankside.
Hill, W. E. ...	...	48, Borough High Street.
Jenings, J. F. ...	...	30, Southwark Street.
Layman, A. R. ...	...	Railway Approach, London Bridge.
Le May, W. H. ...	...	67, Borough High Street.
Morris, H. ...	...	8, Stoney Street, Borough Market.
Newton, G. J. ...	...	93, Southwark Bridge Road.
Roots, Wm. ...	...	13, Winchester Street, Borough Market.
Southwell, F. C. ...	...	75, Southwark Street.
Such, W. C. ...	...	183, Union Street.
Weston, J. W. ...	...	19, Southwark Bridge Road.
White, Benj. ...	...	101, Southwark Bridge Road.

CHRISTCHURCH, S.E.

Ayles, W. ...	...	7, Great Charlotte Street.
Bowers, R. W., J.P. ...	...	89, Blackfriars Road.
Denning, Dr. J. V. C. ...	...	174, Blackfriars Road.
Devereux, J. O. ...	...	62, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road.
Faulkner, R. ...	...	2, Surrey Row, Blackfriars Road.
Hastwell, Benj. ...	...	19, Bennett Street, Stamford Street.
Ore, John ...	...	12, Brunswick Street, Stamford Street
Oviatt, N. W. ...	...	Board School, Hatfield Street.
Puxty, H. ...	...	30, Surrey Row, Blackfriars Road.
Sanders, W. ...	...	58, Gravel Lane.
Slatter, W. ...	...	59, Blackfriars Road.
Terry, W. ...	...	11, Charles Street, Blackfriars Road.
Tiplady, E. ...	...	4, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road.
Young, J. B. ...	...	33, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road.
Young, T. G. ...	...	33, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Paving and General Purposes Committee.

SUCH, W. C., *Chairman.*
BOWERS, R. W., *J.P.*
CASTLE, H.
DEVEREUX, J. O.
GOODWIN, ARNOLD.
HASTWELL, B.
HILL, W. E.
JENINGS, J. F.
ORE, JOHN
SOUTHWELL, F. C.
WESTON, J. W.
WHITE, BENJ.
YOUNG, J. B.
YOUNG, T. G.

Sanitary and Sewers Committee.

OVIATT, N. W., *Chairman.*
ADAMS, J.
AYLES, W.
BARNARD, H. W.
DENNING, Dr. J. V. C.
FAULKNER, R.
HENDRICH, F. H.
LAYMAN, A. R.
LE MAY, W. H.
MORRIS, H.
NEWTON, G. J.
PUXTY, H.
ROOTS, W.
SANDERS, W.
TIPLADY, E.

Finance Committee.

SLATTER, W., *Chairman.*
BRANSTON, WM. W.
BROWN, Col. H.
COLE, H.
DRAY, F. G., *C.C.*

GASKAIN, D. H.
GAUNT, R. D.
HALE, W. S.
TERRY, W.

Pursuant to Resolution or Standing Order dated 11th July, 1894, the Chairman of the Board is, ex-officio, a Member of all the Standing Committees. The Bye-laws provide also that the Chairmen of the other Standing Committees shall be ex-officio members of the Finance Committee.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

TREASURER	...	...	Stowell, Charles Edwd., Manager, London and County Bank (Southwark Branch).
SOLICITOR	...	...	Topham, Geoffrey C., 19, Borough High Street.
CLERK	...	...	Atkins, William H., 12, Kilmore Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
CLERK'S ASSISTANT	...	...	Cole, Frank T., 7, Erpingham Terrace, Putney, S.W.
SURVEYOR	...	...	Norrish, G. R., Hawley House, Tudor Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT	...	...	Watson, Percy W., 41, St. George's Avenue, Tufnell Park, N.
Do.	CLERK	...	Hills, Walter V., 147, Bow Road, E.
Do.	Do.	...	Bursill, Bernard, 23, Bennerley Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
MEDICAL OFFICER	...	...	Elliman, Arthur C., M.R.C.S., 73, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
ANALYST	...	...	Bodmer, Richard, F.I.C., 16, Southwark Street, S.E.
SANITARY INSPECTOR and INSPECTOR under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	Grist, Arthur Algernon, 37, Trinity Street, Borough, S.E.
Ditto	ditto	...	Cook, William George, 42, Belvedere Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
DOORKEEPER	...	...	MacLeod, R., 3, Emerson Street, Bankside.

BANKERS:—

The London and County Bank (Southwark Branch) Borough High Street.

LIST OF ATTENDANCES OF MEMBERS AT DURING the YEAR ENDED 25th MARCH, 1900,

ST. SAVIOUR.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Board Meetings.	Paving & General Purposes Committee Meetings.	Sanitary & Sewers Committee Meetings.	Finance Committee Meetings.	Meetings of Special Committees.	Totals.	Date of First Election.	When last Re-elected.
Mr. Barnard, H. W., attended	7	...	9	...	...	16	1896	1897
„ Bolt, H. T. „ ...	16	...	15	3	...	34	1897	1899
„ Branston, W. W. „ ...	4	...	...	3	...	7	1896	1898
Col. Brown, H. „ ...	13	...	...	8	...	21	1894	1897
Mr. Castle, H. „ ...	8	7	...	...	...	15	1891	1897
„ Cole, H. „ ...	7	...	...	4	...	11	1898	1899
„ Dray, F. G., C.C. „ ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1900	
„ Fry, H. J. „ ...	3	...	...	2	1	6	1890	1896
„ Gaskain, D. H. „ ...	9	...	...	5	...	14	1895	1898
„ Gaunt, R. D. „ ...	9	...	...	5	...	14	1895	1898
„ Goodwin, Arnold „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1898	
„ Hale, W. S. „ ...	18	1	1	1	3	24	1894	1897
„ Hendrichs, F. H. „ ...	12	...	8	...	...	20	1895	1898
„ Hill, W. E. „ ...	19	5	3	1	5	33	1890	1897
„ Jenings, J. F. „ ...	17	10	...	...	...	27	1895	1897
„ Layman, A. R. „ ...	7	...	...	...	...	7	1891	1898
„ Le May, W. H. „ ...	5	...	4	...	...	9	1899	
„ Morris, H. „ ...	7	...	5	...	...	12	1892	1899
„ Newton, G. J. „ ...	11	...	9	...	4	24	1881	1899
„ Riley, G. „ ...	3	...	2	...	..	5	1897	
„ Southwell, F. C. „ ...	8	4	4	...	...	16	1899	
„ Such, W. C. „ ...	11	17	...	...	3	31	1898	
„ Weston, J. W. „ ...	9	...	...	...	2	11	1896	1899
„ White, B. „ ...	18	10	...	...	1	29	1895	1899
„ Wood, H. „ ...	3	2	...	...	...	5	1892	1898

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS and DATES of THEIR SEVERAL ELECTIONS. CHRISTCHURCH.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Board Meetings.	Paving & General Purposes Committee Meetings.	Sanitary & Sewers Committee Meetings.	Finance Committee Meetings.	Meetings of Special Committees.	Totals.	Date of First Election.	When last Re-elected
Mr. Ayles, W. attended	1	...	...	...	...	1	1897	
„ Bowers, R. W., J.P. „	13	15	...	1	1	30	1887	1898
Dr. Denning, J. V. C. „	18	...	15	...	3	36	1895	1898
Mr. Devereux, J. O. „	11	12	...	...	3	26	1899	
„ Faulkner, R. „	2	...	3	...	...	5	1898	
„ Hastwell, B. „	8	6	...	...	..	14	1895	1899
„ Ore, John „	19	21	...	...	1	41	1895	1899
„ Oviatt, N. W. „	10	...	15	...	...	25	1895	1898
„ Puxty, H. „	17	...	12	...	...	29	1895	1898
„ Sanders, W. „	11	...	8	...	...	19	1896	1898
„ Slatter, W. „	7	...	...	6	1	14	1882	1899
„ Terry, W. „	1	...	...	...	...	1	1897	
„ Tiplady, E. „	14	...	4	4	2	24	1896	1897
„ Young, J. B. „	11	10	...	...	...	21	1892	1899
„ Young, T. G. „	19	17	...	...	3	39	1896	1899

NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD DURING THE YEAR.

Board Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Paving and General Purposes Committee Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sanitary and Sewers Committee Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Finance Committee Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Special „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
							64
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	88

STATISTICS.

The St. Saviour's District comprises the Parishes of St. Saviour and Christchurch, in the County of Surrey, and forms part of the Administrative County of London.

The area of the District is as under:—

St. Saviour ...	...	...	127
Christchurch	...	...	77
Total ...			204 acres.

The population of the District at each of the four decennial periods of the census since the passing of the Metropolis Local Management Act in the year 1855, and at the quinquennial period of the last census (29th March, 1896) was, according to the Census Returns, as under:—

POPULATION (a).

1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1896.
St. Saviour ... 19,101	15,677	14,999	13,913	12,301
Christchurch... 17,069	14,573	13,663	13,264	13,064
Totals ... 36,170	30,250	28,662	27,177	25,365

(a). The decrease of population is attributed in the Census Returns to the demolition of houses for the construction of railways, the formation of new streets, and the erection of business premises; the diminution in the number of inhabited houses is due to the same causes, and to the erection of blocks of artisans' dwellings in lieu of the smaller description of houses, each block being counted as one house.

The number of Inhabited Houses is also shown in the Census Returns as under :—

INHABITED HOUSES.

1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
St. Saviour ... 2,580	2,142	2,046	1,417
Christchurch ... 1,891	1,584	1,419	1,316
Totals ... 4,471	3,726	3,465	2,733

RATEABLE VALUE

Of the St. Saviour's District during the past three years.

£

On 6th April, 1898 :—

St. Saviour ...	...	...	226,600	
Christchurch ...	...	...	125,429	
			————	352,029

On 6th April, 1899 :—

St. Saviour ...	...	...	226,609	
Christchurch ...	...	...	124,243	
			————	350,852

On 6th April, 1900 :—

St. Saviour ...	...	...	236,034	
Christchurch ...	...	...	127,518	
			————	363,552

SCHOOL BOARD EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of Sums levied in the St. Saviour's District by the School Board for London since its establishment in the year 1870, and of the charges of the Returning Officer for the Expenses of the Triennial Elections.

	School Board.			Returning Officer.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the year ending 25th March, 1872	489	17	6	63	11	11
" " " 1873	920	7	10			
" " " 1874	760	17	2	85	2	11
" " " 1875	1823	18	8			
" " " 1876	3216	6	4			
" " " 1877	4837	19	1	102	14	9
" " " 1878	5949	19	9			
" " " 1879	5958	0	8			
" " " 1880	6442	4	6	90	14	0
" " " 1881	7458	13	4			
" " " 1882	7631	14	9			
" " " 1883	7526	3	4	105	8	0
" " " 1884	8746	7	4			
" " " 1885	10261	16	0			
" " " 1886	11160	5	11	110	19	1
" " " 1887	11999	13	2			
" " " 1888	11367	2	3			
" " " 1889	10824	4	10	96	2	4
" " " 1890	12071	13	4			
" " " 1891	14307	9	4			
" " " 1892	15158	11	8	102	16	0
" " " 1893	15019	8	9			
" " " 1894	14672	2	4			
" " " 1895	15094	2	5	113	5	8
" " " 1896	16520	9	5			
" " " 1897	17893	18	6			
" " " 1898	18121	14	9	100	17	8
" " " 1899	18153	18	7			
" " " 1900	19583	14	6			
" " " 1901	20701	8	11			

THE

BOARD OF WORKS

FOR THE

ST. SAVIOUR'S DISTRICT.

CLERK'S REPORT.

MEETINGS.

During the year ended 25th March, 1900, 24 Meetings of the Board, 22 of the Paving and General Purposes Committee, 21 of the Sanitary and Sewers, 13 of the Finance, and 8 of Special Committees have been held—a total of 88 meetings of the Board and of its Committees.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Sec. 27 (4) of the London Government Act, 1899, providing that the persons who were at the passing of the Act members of elective vestries and district boards of works should continue in office until the day upon which the borough councillors under the Act come into office, there has not been any annual returns of new members this year, but casual vacancies have been filled by the election of the following:—

Mr. F. G. Dray, *C.C.*, 34, Great Guildford Street.
 Mr. John Adams, 25, Borough High Street.
 Mr. W. Roots, 13, Winchester Street, Borough Market.
 Mr. A. F. Sullivan,* 64, Borough High Street.

*Mr. Sullivan, the return of whose election was only received on the 4th April, 1900, died in July following, at the early age of 29 years. The Board caused a letter to be addressed to the widow and family of the late Member, expressing its deep sympathy and condolence with them in their untimely bereavement.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The Board, at its meeting held on the 13th June last, unanimously elected Mr. Robert W. Bowers, of Christchurch, to be the Chairman of the Board until the coming into operation of the London Government Act, 1899.

At the same meeting, on the motion of Mr. W. E. Hill, seconded by Mr. H. Puxty, it was unanimously resolved as follows :—

" That the best thanks of this Board be accorded to W. S. Hale, Esq., J.P., for the able, courteous, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the meetings of the Board during the past year; and that, in token of the unqualified satisfaction of the Members, this resolution be engrossed upon vellum and presented to him."

An illuminated address containing the above resolution was accordingly presented to Mr. Hale on the 25th July, 1900.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEES.

When the last Annual Report was issued the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee was in abeyance, but, on the re-assembling of the Board after the vacation, Col. H. Brown was elected to fill the office for the year ending June, 1900. In March last, Mr. H. T. Bolt, having resigned the Chairmanship of the Sanitary and Sewers Committee, Mr. N. W. Oviatt was elected in his place, and, in June last, he was re-elected as such Chairman for the remaining period of the Board's existence. Mr. W. C. Such was elected Chairman of the Paving and General Purposes Committee, and Mr. William Slatter that of the Finance Committee for the like period.

MEDICAL OFFICERSHIP.

On the 11th August, 1899, when the Board was in recess, the death occurred, after a very protracted and painful illness, of Dr. James Herron, its much respected Medical Officer of Health. On the re-assembling of the Board in September following, a resolution was passed expressing the deep regret of the Board and its sympathy and condolence with the widow and family of the deceased. Subsequently the Board appointed Mr. Arthur C. Elliman, M.R.C.S., who had been the partner of Dr. Herron and had acted for him pending his illness, his successor.

The following matters also have engaged the attention of

the Board during the past year. First and foremost in the order of importance is the

LONDON GOVERNMENT ACT, 1899.

This Act, which received the Royal Assent on the 23rd February, 1899, was briefly described in the last Annual Report. Under and by virtue of its provisions the whole of the administrative County of London will, as therein stated, be divided into twenty-eight districts or areas, termed Borough Councils, and take the place of twenty-nine administrative vestries (exclusive of the Local Board of Health of Woolwich) and thirteen district boards of works, the Parishes of St. Saviour, Christchurch, St. George-the-Martyr, and St. Mary, Newington, being grouped to form one of the Borough Councils under the new administration.

On the day, therefore, upon which the members of the Borough Councils come into office, that is to say, early in November next, this Board will cease to exist as a sanitary or local governing authority and the district will form part of the new Borough of Southwark.

The Board, shortly after the passing of the Act, appointed a Special Committee consisting of its Chairman (Mr. W. S. Hale, J.P.), and Messrs. W. E. Hill, G. J. Newton, J. O. Devereux, and T. G. Young, to consider the various questions arising under the Act, particularly those of the minor alterations of boundaries and the nomenclature of the new Borough, and, in accordance with a suggestion made by the Commissioners that the local authorities concerned should confer together and endeavour to come to a mutual understanding or agreement as to such minor alterations, the Board appointed a Committee of its members to attend a conference convened by the Vestry of St. Mary, Newington, in order to carry out the suggestion, viz., the Chairman of the Board, and Messrs. W. E. Hill, T. G. Young, W. Slatter, W. C. Such, and Col. Brown, together with its Solicitor and Surveyor. Several Meetings of the Conference took place, preliminary meetings of the Clerks of the several rating authorities having, at the instance of Mr. L. J. Dunham, the Clerk to the Vestry, been held at which the rateable values and the boundaries were provisionally discussed and arranged. Maps showing the suggested alterations were prepared and supplied by Mr. Dunham to the delegates, and were found to be of very great assistance in arriving at an understanding of the matter. An early agreement was come to with the Vestry of Lambeth's representatives so far as concerned the boundary between Christchurch and that Parish; but the boundary

between St. Saviour and St. Olave was far more difficult and was left in abeyance for a time. A separate conference was likewise held with representatives of St. Olave's, but without any definite result. In November, 1899, notice having been received from the Commissioners that an Assistant Commissioner (G. Pemberton Leach, Esq., Barrister-at-law) would hold local Inquiries for the areas comprising respectively the parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, St. Olave, &c. (since named "the Borough of Bermondsey"), and St. Saviour, Christchurch, &c. (since named "the Borough of Southwark"), the Board, on the advice of its Special Committee, and in view of the importance of the issues involved, resolved to instruct Counsel to represent it at both such Inquiries. The Inquiry for the Bermondsey area affecting the boundary on the east side of the parish of St. Saviour was held at the Town Hall, Bermondsey, on the 22nd November, 1899, and the one for the Southwark area at the Vestry Hall, Walworth Road, on the 29th of the same month, Mr. H. C. Richards, Q.C., M.P., appearing in both instances for the Board. The other boards of works, vestries, and local authorities interested were likewise in most instances represented by Counsel, and the various boundaries were very fully discussed in relation to the rateable values and otherwise, the inquiries extending over several days in each case. The question of the name or title of the new boroughs occasioned a great deal of controversy, the Board favouring the name "Borough of Southwark," on account of its antiquity and the historical associations of St. Saviour's with the old Borough. In this it was supported by the vestry of St. George-the-Martyr; Newington, on the other hand, desiring that the area should be named after its own parish. In the course of the proceedings the matter was virtually set at rest by the Assistant Commissioner remarking that the name "Southwark" would be preserved; that it would not be divided into east and west as had been suggested by St. Olave's, and that the only question at issue was whether this or the adjoining Borough should bear the title. In January a letter was received from the Commissioners stating that they proposed that sixty should be the number of Councillors for the new Borough, being the maximum number allowed under the Act; that the Borough should be divided into wards, and that the number for each ward should be as described in a tabulated statement which accompanied their letter and of which the following is a copy:—

Name of Parish.	Name of Wards.	Date of Constitution.	Population, 1896.	Rateable Value.	Vestrymen.	Apportionment according to			Suggested New Wards.	Suggested Number of Members.	Remarks.
						Population.	Rateable Value.	Mean.			
Christchurch	None ...		13,064	£124,243		3·7	6·7	5·2		6	
St. George-the-Martyr	No. 1, St. Michael's No. 2, St. Paul's*	1855	24,193	113,177		6·9	6·1	6·5		6	Suggested that Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 be adjusted so as to secure proportionate representation.
			14,889	97,797		4·3	5·2	4·7		3	
	No. 3, St. George's		21,196	90,423		6·1	4·8	5·4		6	
St. Mary, Newington	St. Mary's ...	1894	20,342	103,607		5·8	5·5	5·6		6	
	St. Paul's*		20,548	75,177		7·2	4·0	5·6		6	
	St. Peter's ...		29,874	91,021		8·7	4·9	6·8		6	
	St. John's ...		32,030	96,552		9·3	5·2	7·2		6	
	Trinity ...		18,145	91,953		5·2	4·9	5·0		6	
St. Saviour	None ...		12,301	226,609		3·4	12·0	7·7		9	Suggested that St. John's and Trinity Wards be adjusted so as to entitle each Ward to six members.
			206,582	£1,110,559		60·6	59·3	59·7		60	

* The attention of the Commissioners having been called by the Vestry Clerk of St. George-the-Martyr to the fact that two of the Wards in the new Borough would bear the same name (St. Paul's Ward), the Commissioners have resolved that the one so called in the Parish of St. George-the-Martyr shall be named *St. Jude's Ward*.

Subsequently the Commissioners forwarded a draft of the proposed Order in Council and maps showing the alterations in the boundaries, and intimating, as had been anticipated, that the name of the new Borough would be "the Borough of Southwark."

The area, population, rateable value, and number of representatives at the present time of the Parishes comprised within the new Borough (subject to any slight alterations consequent upon the revision of the boundaries), are shown in the following tables:—

	Area.	Population.	Rateable Value.	Number of Representatives
	Acres.		£	
St. Saviour	127	12,301	236,034	24
Christchurch	77	13,064	127,518	15
St. Mary, Newington..	631	120,939	518,352	72
St. George-the-Martyr	284	60,278	302,695	49
	1119	206,582	1,184,599	160

The new body is to consist of 60 Councillors, 10 Aldermen, and a Mayor. The representation will, therefore, be greatly reduced.

The Boundaries decided by the Commissioners are shown on the map hereunto annexed, and, so far as concern those of the St. Saviour's district, they are thus described:—

CHRISTCHURCH AND LAMBETH.

A boundary line starting from the centre of the River Thames and running southward on the west side of Nelson's Wharf, thence eastward along Commercial Road to Broadwall and along the centre of Broadwall to the New Cut, thence westward to Short Street, along the centre of Short Street to Offord Street, and along the centre of that street, Marlborough Street, to the boundary.

ST. SAVIOUR AND ST. OLAVE, ST. THOMAS, &c.

A boundary line starting from the boundary between St. George-the-Martyr and Bermondsey, proceeding along the centre of Snow's Fields up the centre of Great Maze Pond and westward along the centre of St. Thomas's Street to a point opposite the kerbstone of the eastern pavement of Borough High Street, thence northward along that kerbstone and across the end of Denman Street to a point on

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

LONDON

RIVER THAMES

CHRISTCHURCH

ST. SALTOUN

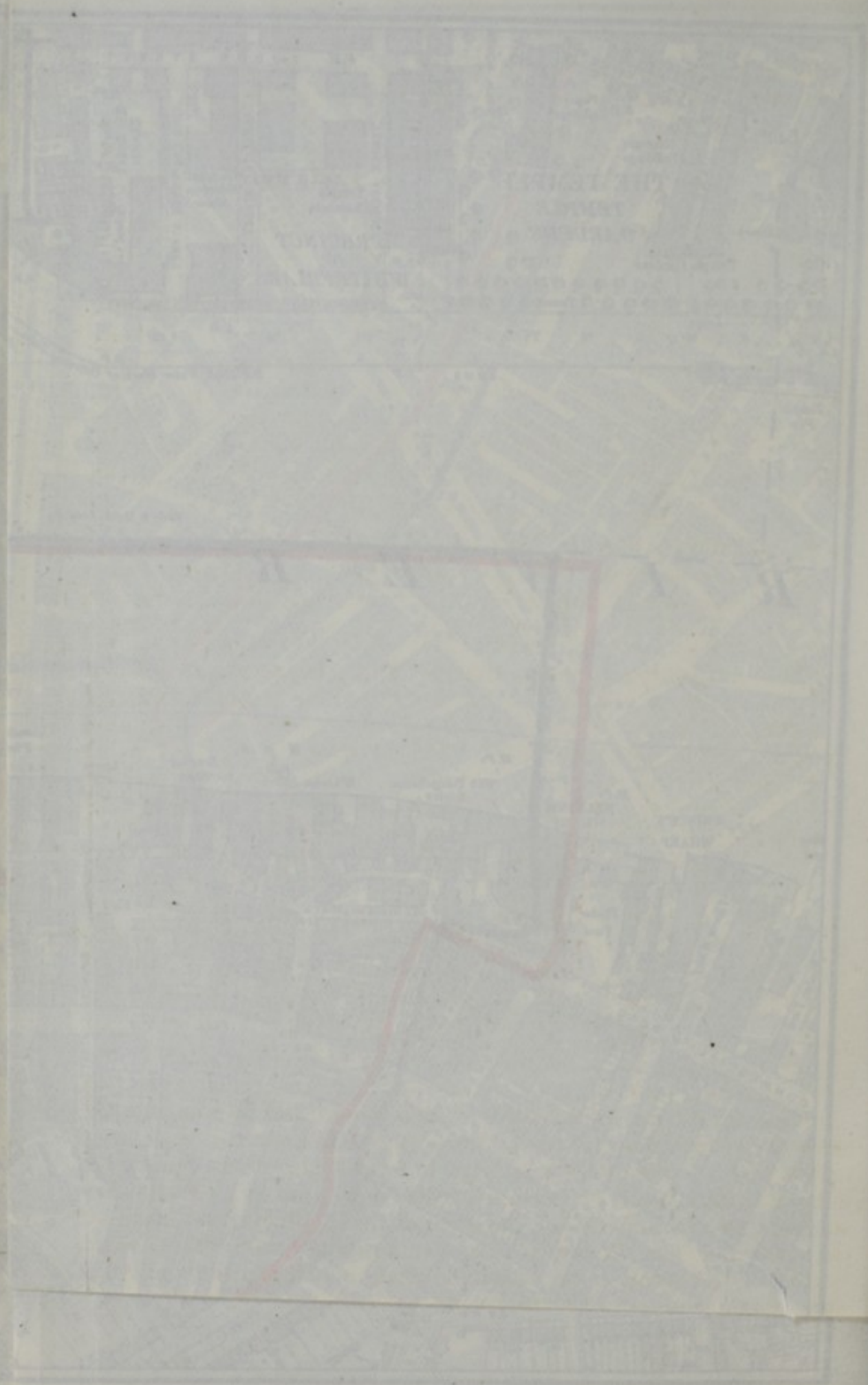
ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN

NEW BOROUGH BOUNDARY

OLD PARISH BOUNDARIES

NEW AND OLD BOUNDARIES



the kerbstone of the pavement on the northern side of Railway Approach, thence along that kerbstone till it meets the present boundary where it crosses the South Eastern Railway, thence following the present boundary across the railway and across Duke Street to a point on the kerbstone of the eastern pavement of the road leading to London Bridge, and along that kerbstone to a point on London Bridge opposite the centre of the river.

Under this arrangement the whole of Guy's Hospital will be included in the new Borough of Southwark.

Orders in accordance with the draft above mentioned were made by Her Majesty in Council on the 15th May, 1900.

Schemes, five in number, under Section 15 of the Act, have been prepared by the Commissioners bearing the following titles :—

Financial Arrangements Scheme.

Poor Law and Valuation Scheme.

Existing Officers Scheme.

Adoptive Acts Scheme.

Miscellaneous Scheme.

These schemes are too voluminous to be set out in detail; they are ancillary to the provisions of the Act, and refer largely to matters of administration which were left unsettled and unexplained therein; they contain numerous provisions supplementary to the Act; they also provide for contingencies of various kinds which are expected to arise pending the establishment of the new Boroughs.

The Financial Arrangements Scheme (Sect. 5) provides (*inter alia*) that the authorities interested may at any time during the four months next after the day on which the first Borough Councillors come into office, or such further period as the Commissioners may allow, make agreements for the purpose of adjustments, and thereby adjust any property, income, debts, liabilities, and expenses, so far as affected by the Act, or by any Order, Scheme, &c.

For the purpose of adjustments as between Parishes in the same Metropolitan Borough, Section 6 (1) provides that the persons who immediately before the day on which the first Borough Councillors elected under the Act come into office, and the survivors of them shall, in the case of a Parish included in the district of a Board of Works, become "Representative Bodies" to represent the interests of their respective Parishes. The members of the Board for St. Saviour and Christchurch respectively, will, therefore, become such representative bodies

within the meaning of the Scheme, and, under its provisions, they will be enabled at any time within four months, or further period as aforesaid, to enter into an agreement for the purpose of such adjustments with one another and with the Council of the Metropolitan Borough.

In any such agreement regard is to be had to the amount of the share of each existing parish in the property and liabilities of each authority whose powers and duties are transferred by or under the Act to the Council of the Metropolitan Borough, and generally to the circumstances of each case, and any such agreement may provide for a sum being credited or debited to any Parish in the Borough, and that either by way of an annual payment, or by way of a capital sum, or of a terminable annuity, and may provide for any Parish being exempt from being assessed to such proportion of the general rate for such period as will give effect to the agreement.

Any such agreement is to be valid only, if, and so far as it is confirmed by a Scheme under the Act, and any such Scheme may confirm an Agreement with or without modifications.

In default of an agreement and so far as any such agreement does not extend, the Commissioners may adjust matters by a Scheme.

The first meeting of such Representative Body is to be summoned by the Town Clerk, or acting Town Clerk, of the new Borough within fourteen days from the day on which the first Borough Councillors elected under the Act come into office, and each representative body is, at its first meeting, to elect a Chairman.

The expenses certified by the Commissioners to have been properly incurred by the representative bodies are to be defrayed by the Council of the Metropolitan Borough, and in making the adjustment, regard may be had to the fact that any such expenses are incurred in respect of a particular parish.

The Commissioners have lately forwarded the draft of an Order in Council fixing the times for retirement of the first Aldermen and Councillors; also the draft of an Order making provisions for the first elections and the first meeting of Councils, adapting certain provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, relating to precepts and other financial matters, requiring the accounts of the Board to be made up and audited as soon as practicable after the appointed day, in like manner as nearly as may be as if the Act of 1899 had not been passed—that is to say—by the same auditors of accounts, and making it the duty of the Board to liquidate as far as practicable before the

appointed day all current debts and liabilities. It likewise provides for the continuance of all contracts, securities, actions at law, &c., &c.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLES.

In September, 1899, a letter was received from the Superintending Engineer of the Post Office Telegraphs Department asking for permission to lay cables in several of the streets within the St. Saviour's District, in manner shown upon the plan accompanying the application. The proposal involved the laying of a cable throughout the entire length of Southwark Street,—a street which had only recently been repaved with Jarrah wood at a cost of over £10,000,—and the making of a trench which would have been most injurious to the pavement, however well it might have been repaired afterwards. The Board therefore refused to give its consent, and the Department shortly afterwards withdrew its application.

TRACTION ENGINES.

A circular-letter was received from the Vestry of Hackney calling attention to the nuisance and annoyance and the damage to property occasioned by the use of traction engines for the drawing of trucks, oftentimes heavily laden with building and other materials, along the streets of the metropolis; expressing an opinion that it was never contemplated that under the Highways and Locomotives' Act, 1861, they should be so used, and inquiring the opinion of the Board in regard thereto. The Board concurred, and a letter was written in support of the views enunciated by the Vestry.

PRESERVATIVES AND COLOURING MATTER IN FOOD.

In August, 1899, the Secretary to the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Local Government Board for the purpose of inquiring into the use of preservatives and colouring matter in food, wrote asking for the assistance of the Board in obtaining from the consignees samples of imported goods coming from foreign countries, and asking the Board to depute one of its sanitary inspectors to endeavour to procure samples from any consignees having places of business in the district. The Board resolved to comply with the request, and instructed its inspectors to do their best to obtain the required samples. Some difficulty, however, was experienced in so doing, inasmuch as the goods were, in most cases, deposited for warehousing merely, or for sale in bulk, the custodians having no power or right to break any of the packages for sampling, but ultimately a few samples were obtained by Inspector Grist and forwarded as requested.

REFUGE FOR FOOT PASSENGERS.

On the suggestion of Mr. F. Redman, of No. 146, Borough High Street, the Board provided a rest or refuge, with suitable lamp column, etc., in the centre of the roadway of the Borough High Street, a little to the north of St. Thomas's Street for the convenience of persons crossing that crowded thoroughfare—particularly the aged and infirm, and persons going to and from Guy's Hospital.

GAS LIGHTING.

By special arrangement with the South Metropolitan Gas Company, the Company supplying this district, the Board has adopted the system of incandescent gas lighting for the public lamps. The terms are described by Mr. G. R. Norrish, the Surveyor of the Board, in his report hereunto annexed.

The Company has notified that the recent increase in the price of gas from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 8d. per 1000 feet, occasioned by the great advance in the price of coal, will not affect their charge for the supply of gas to the public lamps pending the term of the special arrangement referred to.

At a recent meeting a letter was received from the London County Council intimating that it had resolved to convene a conference at Spring Gardens of local authorities, to be held after the recess, to consider the charges for gas made by the London Gas Companies, the quality of the gas supplied and other matters in relation thereto, and inviting the Board to send representatives to such conference. The Board, thinking it desirable that the matter should be discussed, appointed three delegates as requested, namely, the Chairman of the Board, (Mr. R. W. Bowers, J.P.), Mr. F. H. Hendrichs and Mr. T. G. Young. The date of the conference has not yet been fixed.

POND YARD.

In the last Annual Report it was stated that the vexed question of the right of way through Pond Yard, Bankside, was in a fair way of settlement, an arrangement having been come to with Mr. Fortescue whereby certain land in the rear of No. 27, Emerson Street and the adjoining houses would be given up and a new way opened up through the premises, subject to the consent of the Court of Quarter Sessions being obtained for the closing of the old thoroughfare. Application was made in due course to the Quarter Sessions and an order obtained, dated the 17th January, 1900, sanctioning the closing of the same, and the formation of the new street or way was likewise sanctioned by the London County Council. The house,

No. 27, has lately been pulled down, and it is expected that the arrangement will shortly be carried out.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS AND CATTLE TROUGHS.

The Board, at the request of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association has, by deed of gift, dated the 18th December, 1899, taken over the several public drinking fountains and cattle troughs in the St. Saviour's district, viz. :—

Drinking fountain in Blackfriars Road, opposite Christ Church.

Two cattle troughs at south end of Holland Street, Blackfriars Road.

It has also made arrangements for a continuance of the supply of water to the same and to the fountain at the triangle in Union Street, which was presented to the parishioners of St. Saviour's about the year 1856 by the late Mr. Alderman Hale.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The National Telephone Company, who have already a way-leave granted to them for pipes and wires in Southwark Bridge Road, for which they pay a rent of £50 per annum, applied, through Messrs. Field & Sons, for an additional way-leave, stating that they were in negotiation for the premises No. 114, Southwark Street and land adjoining, with the object of establishing therein a central telephone exchange, and were desirous of laying down wires to connect with same. The Board, considering it desirable in the interests of the public that reasonable facilities should be granted to the Company for the carrying out of their undertaking, consented to their application on the following terms and conditions :—

“That the new agreement or lease shall be for a definite term, expiring with the Company's license, about 31st December, 1911.

“That the Company shall pay the Board or its successors a rent of £80 per annum, the Board and its successors to have the free use of two telephones for which the Board now pays the sum of £28 2s. per annum (making a total of £108 2s.), the arrangement to be subject to their taking the premises in Southwark Street above mentioned, and using the same for the purpose of a central exchange, and

“That the necessary agreement or lease shall be drawn up by the Solicitor of the Board, all legal and other expenses in connection therewith to be paid and borne by the Company.”

Owing to difficulties experienced by the Company in dealing with the Postal Authorities and the London County Council, without whose consent respectively they cannot proceed, the Company have not yet been able to avail themselves of the concession.

TRAMCARS AND COLOURED LIGHTS.

On receipt of a circular-letter from the Vestry of St. Luke, Middlesex, calling attention to the inconvenience occasioned to the travelling public by the removal from street tramcars of the coloured lights which indicated the routes traversed by the cars, and forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Vestry intimating their intention to apply to the Council for a modification or the withdrawal of the order under which such lights were discontinued, the Board concurred and caused a letter to be addressed to the Council in support of the Vestry's application.

PARLIAMENTARY PLANS.

In November, 1899, the following Parliamentary Plans, together with gazette notice and book of reference were deposited, viz. :—

1. County of London and Brush Provincial Electric Lighting Company, Limited, for power to acquire six houses on the north side of Newcomen Street, Borough, and Snowsfields.

2. City of London Electric Lighting Company, Limited, for power to acquire land and houses on the north side of Sumner Street and south side of Bankside and premises in the rear thereof. Also for a diversion of the roadway in Pike Gardens, Bankside.

3. The Postmaster-General for the acquisition of a site between Union Street, Borough, and Orange Street, for the purposes of a new parcel sorting office.

4. The London County Council for Tramways affecting the tramway lines in Blackfriars Road.

The several plans were referred to the Paving and General Purposes Committee for consideration, and on the bills being procured it was resolved as follows :—

1. Not to offer any opposition to the County of London and Brush Electric Lighting Scheme.*

2. To petition against the City of London Electric Lighting Company's bill, with a view to the insertion of clauses for the protection of the district, and also to compel the carrying out by the Company of their agreement with the Board dated 20th September, 1893, for the erection of Artizans' dwellings in lieu of the houses pulled down by them in Pitt's Place and Martagon Place.

3. Not to offer any opposition to the Postmaster-General's Scheme.

4. To petition against the London County Council's Tramway bills in order to procure the insertion of the necessary clauses therein for the protection of the district.

FIRE ESCAPE, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

In January last a letter was received from the London County Council stating that the Council had, on the recommendation of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, decided to discontinue the fire escape in Blackfriars Road on the ground that a horsed escape was kept at the principal station in Southwark Bridge Road. The Board strongly protested against its withdrawal, being of opinion that the means for protection of life against fire should be increased rather than diminished, but the Council, holding that in view of the proximity of the chief station the fire escape was unnecessary, declined to replace it.

RAILWAY BRIDGE, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD.

The Board having received an application from the contractors of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Company for permission to erect timber staging in Southwark Bridge Road to accommodate the railway traffic pending the reconstruction of the old bridge, resolved to grant the same, subject to amendment of the plan in such manner as to provide space beneath for vehicular traffic of 11 feet 2 inches on either side of the carriageway, instead of 9 feet 6 inches as originally proposed. The staging has been erected accordingly, under the direction of Mr. Norrish, the Surveyor of the Board, and the work is now in hand.

RAILWAY BRIDGE, SOUTHWARK STREET.

The South Eastern and Chatham Company have submitted plans of timber staging on an extensive scale proposed to be

* This Company's Bill was rejected by the House of Commons when brought forward for second reading.

erected by them in Southwark Street, pending the erection of the new bridge over that thoroughfare, sanctioned by the South Eastern Railway Act, 1897, and known as "Widening No. 2." In order to provide space for four lines of traffic in Southwark Street at the spot it was found to be absolutely necessary that Red Cross Street, at its junction with Southwark Street on the south side, should be temporarily closed for vehicular traffic. Subject to various suggested amendments of the revised plan and to the work being carried out to the satisfaction of the Surveyor of the Board, it was resolved to sanction the application and to consent to the temporary closing of Red Cross Street in the manner proposed.

EWER STREET AND GAMBIA STREET.

The South Eastern and Chatham Company have also submitted plans and drawings of the intended approach road to their Ewer Street depot, and of a bridge in connection therewith crossing Gravel Lane, sanctioned by their Act of 1899, showing the widening of Gambia Street in accordance with Section 12 of that Act. The same have been approved.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

The Board, as on three previous occasions, presented a petition to Parliament in favour of the above-named Bill, the object of which is to extend to officers and servants in the service of local authorities the provisions of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, by which Parliament granted to officers and servants under the poor law, in return for a percentage contribution from their salaries and emoluments, superannuation when they become unable to discharge their duties by reason of permanent infirmity of mind or body or of old age. The term "servant" is defined to mean "every servant appointed by resolution of a local authority."

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

A circular-letter was received from the Vestry of St. George-the-Martyr, suggesting that the Standing Order of the House of Commons requiring promoters of Bills involving the demolition of twenty or more houses for school board or other purposes, to provide for the re-housing of the persons displaced, should be amended so as to compel provision to be made in the case of the demolition of a smaller number of houses than twenty. The Board concurred and caused a letter to be written in support of the suggestion.

COLLINGWOOD STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

Plans having been submitted for the re-building of the "Prince Albert" public house, Blackfriars Road, the Board called the attention of the London County Council to the desirability of an improvement being effected by the setting back of the lateral frontage of the same in Collingwood Street, and a deputation, headed by Mr. R. W. Bowers, J.P., waited upon the Building Act Committee of the Council on the subject. Negotiations ensued, and ultimately arrangements were made by the Surveyor of the Board with Messrs. Eedle & Meyers, the Architects to the proprietors of the new building, for the setting back of the line of frontage in Collingwood Street, so as to give a uniform width to that portion of the street of twenty feet, measured from the boundary wall of Christ Churchyard, the Board paying the costs of amended drawings, fees, &c., and supporting the amended application to the Licensing Justices, such fees, &c., being settled at fifty guineas. The improvement has been completed and the sum paid over.

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

On receipt of a circular-letter from the Vestry of Battersea, asking the Board to appoint representatives to attend a Conference on the proposed taxation of land values, the Board appointed Mr. H. Puxty and Mr. E. Tiplady to act as its delegates. The Conference took place at the Municipal Buildings, Lavender Hill, S.W., on the 1st March, 1900, and the following Resolutions were passed, viz.:—

1. That this Conference urges the Government as a first step towards the taxation of land values, to bring in a Bill forthwith, for the separate valuation of all land, apart from buildings, and other improvements, such valuation to be the basis of such taxation as may be imposed upon land values, for Local or National purposes.

2. That this Conference is of opinion that ground values should bear their fair share of Local as well as Imperial taxation.

3. That the occupier should have the same statutory right to deduct such land tax on the rent as he now has to deduct Income Tax under Schedule "A."

4. That this Conference heartily approves of the principle of the Bill promoted by the Corporation of Glasgow, to obtain for Burghs in Scotland the power to tax land

values, and is of opinion that the time has arrived when action should be taken to secure similar powers for London, and pledges itself to petition for such powers.

5. That this Conference do appoint a Committee of seven Members with power to take expert advice to prepare a Bill or Bills to provide :—

(a) For the separate valuation and assessment of all land, as apart from buildings, and whether used or not,

(b) For the imposition and collection of a rate or tax upon land values, and

(c) For the establishment of a fair rent court so as to prevent landlords transferring the rate or tax to the tenants.

6. That the Committee shall call this Conference to meet again to consider the draft Bill, when, and as soon as, they shall have prepared it.

7. That a copy of the resolutions adopted by this Conference be forwarded to the Government, the Members of Parliament, the London County Council, the Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis, the London School Board, the Borough Councils and the Members of the various bodies.

CONTRACTS.

A list of the contracts entered into and still in force will be found on page 88 to 90 of this Report.

In May last the Board advertised for tenders for the supply of 134,000 Jarrah wood blocks, required for paving works in New-comen Street and Southwark Bridge Road, and the following were received :—

	Per 1000.
The Acmé Wood Flooring Company, Limited ...	£11 14 4
Millar's Karri and Jarrah Forests, Limited ...	11 15 10
Churchill & Son	11 19 0
William Griffiths	12 5 0

The Board accepted the tender of the first named, the Acmé Company, and a contract was entered into accordingly.

The Board also advertised for tenders for the supply of

about 250,000 creosoted deal paving blocks, required for paving works in Gravel Lane, Worcester Street and Bennett Street, and the following were received:—

	Acmé Wood Flooring Company, Ltd.	Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
3×6×9 Blocks, at per 1,000 ...	£11 5 0	£11 7 3
3×5×9 do. „ ...	9 7 6	9 9 6

The Board accepted the tender of the Acmé Wood Flooring Company, Limited.

Advertisements were also issued for sale of the old pitching and block channelling with which Newcomen Street and Gravel Lane were paved, and the highest tenders, those of Mr. W. H. Wheeler, were accepted, as under:—

Old Guernsey granite pitching in
Newcomen Street 2/6 per yard super.

Old Guernsey block channelling from
the same street 3½d. per foot run.

Old Aberdeen and Guernsey granite
pitching in Gravel Lane 1/9 per yard super.

Mr. George Tyrie, the contractor for the supply of bass brooms, having offered to continue his contract for another year on the same terms and conditions as during the last two years, and the articles supplied by him being satisfactory and the prices moderate, the Board resolved to accept his offer, and the contract has been extended accordingly.

DEPOT IN LAVINGTON STREET.

The lease of the piece of Land in Lavington Street, held of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and used for the purposes of a works depôt, expiring on the 25th March last, application was made to them through Messrs. Clutton, their agents, for permission to continue the tenancy for another year. Messrs. Clutton consented, and an agreement has been entered into under which the land will be held from quarter to quarter until notice is given by either party to determine the tenancy, and at the same rent as heretofore, viz., £100 per annum.

MARY ANN PLACE.

In July, 1899, the South Eastern & Chatham Railway Company submitted to the Board a proposal for the closing

of Mary Ann Place, Union Street, a narrow court or passage on the north side of that thoroughfare; offering to pay the Board a rent of £10 per annum for the use and occupation of the same, and also offering to bear half the expense of making the necessary application to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the closing of the passage. The proposal was considered by the Paving and General Purposes Committee, who, being of opinion that the place was a nuisance and of little use as a highway, agreed to recommend the Board to sanction the application, provided the Company consented to pay £15 per annum. The matter remained in abeyance until the early part of this year, when the Company forwarded the draft of an agreement complying with the terms suggested. Such agreement has since been entered into, and a magistrates' order for the closing of the place was obtained on the 23rd of July last, but the matter will have to come before the Court in October next.

CHRISTCHURCH BURIAL GROUND.

The negotiations for the taking over and dedication to the use of the public of the Christchurch Burial Ground were referred to in the last Annual Report. Suffice it to state that the ground having been duly conveyed to and vested in the Board according to the terms of the arrangement made with the Trustees of Marshall's Charity, the Vestry of Christchurch and the Rector, the ground was formally opened as a recreation ground on Saturday, the 16th June last, by the Bishop of Rochester, and is now under the care, management and control of the Board.

CONFERENCE PAVING, &c.

The London County Council having resolved to convene a Conference of representatives of local authorities on London street traffic and matters cognate thereto, and invited the Board to appoint delegates, the Board referred the matter to the Paving and General Purposes Committee with power to act. The Committee accordingly appointed two of its members, viz., Mr. R. W. Bowers, J.P., and Mr. F. C. Southwell as such delegates, together with the Clerk and the Surveyor. The Conference met at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, on the 29th June, and questions of the removal of house refuse, cleansing and watering of streets, naming and numbering of streets and houses, street noises and other matters were discussed. As the result of the first meeting of such Conference a committee was formed, consisting of a delegate from each of

the forty-two bodies represented, to be amalgamated with a sub-committee of the Council, Mr. Southwell being appointed for St. Saviour's, such committee to report to a future meeting of the Conference.

MUNICIPAL MUTUAL INSURANCE.

The Vestry of Shoreditch having invited the Board to appoint representatives to consider the advisability of establishing a system of mutual insurance on the part of the various local governing bodies, the Board appointed Mr. F. C. Southwell and Mr. William Roots to act on its behalf. The Conference took place at the Shoreditch Town Hall, on the 7th June last, and the following resolutions were passed:—

1. "That, having regard to the large and increasing amounts now paid by central and local authorities in London in insuring municipal property, and the small sums received in respect of losses, this Conference is of opinion that it is desirable that a system of Mutual Insurance should be adopted in order to secure for the ratepayers the benefits of this class of business."

2. "That a representative Committee be appointed from the delegates here present to formulate a scheme for the establishment of a system of Mutual Insurance for London central and local authorities, and that the same be submitted to the Conference at a subsequent meeting."

3. "That the representative Committee consist of one member of each authority represented at this Conference, and that each authority be asked to appoint the delegate."

The Board appointed Mr. Roots to serve on the Committee mentioned in the third resolution above quoted.

METROPOLITAN CAB RADIUS.

A circular-letter was received from the Vestry of Hackney on the subject of the Metropolitan Cab Radius, and expressing an opinion that the time had now arrived for the Home Secretary to re-consider the question of the radius and fares. The Board concurred, and caused a letter to be written to the Home Secretary in support of the Vestry's application.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

A circular-letter was received from the Vestry of Greenwich, calling attention to the alleged inadequacy of the steamboat service on the River Thames, and forwarding copy of a resolution expressing an opinion that it was desirable in the interests of better communication that steps should be taken to secure an adequate and convenient service, and suggesting that the London County Council should take the matter in hand.

The Board concurred as to the desirability of a better service, but did not adopt the last part of the resolution.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD.

In accordance with an application made by Mr. Henry Langston on behalf of the Churchwardens and Overseers of St. Saviour's, the Board caused a letter to be written to the London County Council asking it to make an order for the re-numbering of the houses, etc., in Southwark Bridge Road, much difficulty being experienced by the Churchwardens and Overseers in connection with their registration work in consequence of the irregularities incidental to the numbering and to the fact that some of the houses have no number whatever. The premises in Southwark Bridge Road were last re-numbered in the year 1869, when Bridge Street, the portion next Southwark Bridge, was incorporated with the Bridge Road, since which time many alterations have taken place.

LOAN.

In order to provide for the expenditure to be incurred for paving works in Southwark Bridge Road, Gravel Lane, and Newcomen Street, the Board has borrowed of the London County Council the sum of £5000 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, for five years, repayable by ten equal half yearly instalments of £549 12s. for combined principal and interest. The loan was completed on the 15th June last.

MARGARINE AND MARGARINE CHEESE.

Under and by virtue of Section 7 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, the provisions of Section 9 of the Margarine Act, 1887, relating to the registration of manufactories of margarine, are extended so as to apply to any premises whereon the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine

cheese is carried on. It is necessary, therefore, in order to comply with such provision, for every trader carrying on business of the kind as well as every manufacturer of margarine or margarine cheese to register his place of business with the local authority, the local authority for the Parishes of Christchurch and St. Saviour being the District Board of Works. The Act came into force on the 1st January, 1900.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYE-LAWS.

The County Council has issued bye-laws, dated the 11th June, 1900, dealing with window-cleaning, painting, and flash or search-lights. A fine not exceeding £5 is imposed upon any person who, to the obstruction, annoyance or danger of residents or passengers, orders or permits anyone to stand on the sill of any window for the purpose of cleaning or painting at a height of more than six feet from the level of the ground without support sufficient to prevent the person from falling, and a fine not exceeding 20s. for the person who stands on the sill under the circumstances. The second part prohibits the exhibition of any flash-light so as to be visible from any street and to cause danger to the traffic. The expression "flash-light" means and includes any light used for the purpose of illuminating, etc., any word, letter, model, sign, device or representation in the nature of an advertisement, etc., which alters suddenly, either in intensity, colour or direction. Search-lights are prohibited under the same conditions as flash-lights, the term "search-light" meaning and including any light exceeding 500-candle power, whether in one lamp or lantern, or in a series of lamps or lanterns used together and projected as one concentrated light, which alters either in intensity, colour or direction.

The Council has also made and promulgated the following bye-law:—

"No person shall, for the purpose of hawking, selling or advertising any newspaper, call or shout in any street so as to cause annoyance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood."

Any person offending against such bye-law is liable to a penalty of 40s.

With a view to mitigating and putting a stop, if possible, to the dangerous nuisance occasioned by persons throwing bottles and broken glass on the public ways, the Board has issued the following handbill:—

“Whereas certain persons are in the habit of throwing or depositing glass bottles, broken glass and other things upon the public roads and footpaths in the St. Saviour's district to the common danger and annoyance.

This is to give notice that the Board has directed legal proceedings to be taken against any person or persons so offending, and for the recovery of any penalties to which they may thereby render themselves liable.”

LOW-FLASH OIL.

The Board caused a letter to be written to the Home Secretary and others in support of the following resolution passed by the Vestry of Lambeth:—

“That, in the opinion of this Vestry, a grave responsibility rests upon the Government in permitting the continuance of the law which allows low-flash oil to be sold, in face of the strongest evidence as to the danger arising therefrom; and, realising the loss of life and property and the terrible agonies endured by the sufferers from such accidents, the Vestry respectfully, but very earnestly, urges the Government without delay to introduce or support a measure raising the statutory flash-point of petroleum fixed by the Petroleum Acts, from 73 deg. Fahr. to 100 deg. Fahr. (Abel's close test).

OBITUARY.

Mr. Henry Wood, Warden of the Great Account, who had been for several years a highly respected member of the Board and Chairman of the Paving and General Purposes Committee, died very suddenly on the 9th of February last. At the meeting of the Board following his decease, Mr. W. S. Hale, J.P., the Chairman, called attention to the loss which the Board had sustained, and, on his motion, a letter of condolence was sent to the family of the deceased.

The death occurred in July last of Mr. A. F. Sullivan, who had only a short time previously been elected a Member of the Board. In this case also, the Board, on the motion of Mr. G. J. Newton, passed a similar vote of condolence.

The Board, in February last, also passed a resolution expressive of sympathy with Dr. Denning on account of the sad news of the death of his son at the seat of war in South Africa.

POSTSCRIPTUM.

I have added to this report, by way of appendix or postscript, a brief review of the proceedings of the Board from the commencement to the present time. It will be understood that the duties of a Board of Works, being chiefly administrative, do not for the most part call for special mention or comment; works of paving, drainage, sanitation, &c., are constantly going on, and, however important, are somewhat of a routine character. In such report, therefore, I have singled out and described only the more notable of the matters which during the past forty-four years have engaged the attention of the Board.

W. H. ATKINS.

BOARD ROOM,
EMERSON STREET, BANKSIDE, S.E.,

July, 1900.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT,

For the Year ending Lady-Day, 1900.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Seventeenth Annual Report on the various matters connected with the departments under my control.

PAVING DEPARTMENT.

The following are the principal carriageway and footway paving works executed during the year:—

SOUTHWARK STREET.

The carriageway of this important main thoroughfare has been paved with Jarrah wood from the junction with the Borough High Street to the railway bridge crossing the street, near the west end by Blackfriars Road, and with redressed granite pitching from the bridge in question to the Blackfriars Road.

The total area of the carriageway paved with wood is about 14,000 supl. yards, and the area paved with redressed pitching about 2,300 yards.

The Jarrah blocks were cut absolutely true to size, viz., 9 inches long by 3 inches wide and 5 inches deep, no variation in width and depth being allowed whatever; the blocks were laid on a foundation of 6 to 8 inches of Portland cement concrete, floated up to a proper surface, and were grouted in with

Portland cement and fine sand, no pitch or other joint was made, but the blocks paved close together, their planed sides leaving only a slight joint.

The whole of the paving works, both wood and stone, were carried out in twelve weeks, including the taking up and carting away of the old stone, the excavation of the ground for the new concrete foundation, and the laying of the new concrete.

The final and revised estimate for the wood paving works, after crediting the sum to be received by the sale of old stone, was £8,528, and the actual cost of the work £7,289; after deducting the amount received for the old stone, the cost of the work was under 12s. per yard suppl. A saving was also effected on the portion paved with redressed pitching. The number of wood blocks used in paving this road was 660,500.

BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

The carriageway of this thoroughfare from Stamford Street to Boundary Row has been paved with Jarrah wood on a new Portland cement concrete foundation, 6 inches in thickness; the blocks were precisely similar to those used in Southwark Street, and the method of laying the same was also similar. The London County Council now own the tramway which runs throughout the length of this road, and we endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to get the Council to pave their 18-inch margins and between their rails with wood; however, in order to make a thorough job of the paving works, the Board, at their own cost, paved up to the Council's outside tram rails on either side of the road. The total area paved was about 7,850 suppl. yards, and the number of blocks used about 369,000. The estimated new cost of the work was £5,015, and the actual cost £4,442; the time employed in the execution of the work was eight weeks.

SUMNER STREET.

The carriageway of this street has been repaved with redressed granite pitching and Jarrah wood; the incline from Southwark Bridge Road to the east side of Emerson Street has been paved with stone, and the remaining portion of carriageway, as far as Guildford Street, with Jarrah wood; the footways have also been taken up and relaid, and about 3,000 suppl. feet of new York stone laid in place of the old stone removed.

About 36,000 Jarrah blocks were laid in the street. The estimated cost of the works was £1,067 12s., and the actual cost £1,033.

EMERSON STREET.

The carriageway of this street has been entirely repaved throughout its whole length; a portion from Sumner Street to the Schools on the north side of Park Street has been paved with Jarrah wood on a new Portland cement concrete foundation, and the remainder as far as Bankside with redressed pitching on a foundation of lias lime concrete. About 48,000 Jarrah blocks were laid, and 1000 suppl. yards of redressed granite pitching. The estimated cost of the work was £1047 2s. 6d., and the actual cost £1028.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD.

A portion of the carriageway of this road has been paved with Haskinized deal paving blocks. This road has been paved as an experiment in order to test the value of Haskinizing as applied to paving blocks. The work was completed in February last, and so far the result appears to be satisfactory. The estimated cost was £689 15s., and the actual cost £687 8s. 10d.

CATHEDRAL STREET.

The carriageway of this street from Bedale Street, to the wood paving laid last year, has been relaid with redressed granite pitching on a new concrete foundation 6" in thickness. The footways have also been relaid and about 1000 feet of new York supplied, and about 200 feet run of new 12" x 8" curb. The estimated cost of the work was £278 8s. 6d., and the actual cost £247 12s. 10d.

ISABELLA STREET.

The carriageway of this street which was formerly macadam, has now been paved with compressed rock asphalt on a foundation of 6 inches of Portland cement concrete. The York stone footway has been resquared and relaid, and the curb refixed. The estimated cost of the work was £383 14s. 4d., and the actual nett cost £382 14s. 6d.

JANE STREET.

This street, originally a macadam roadway, has now been paved with ashphalte in the same manner as the street previously mentioned, the footways were relaid and the curb refixed. The estimated cost of the work was £313 13s. 5d., and the actual nett cost £339 11s. 9d.

PARK STREET.

The carriageway of this street from Messrs. Barclay and Perkins' main entrance gates to the South-Eastern Wharf has been repaved with redressed granite pitching on a Portland cement concrete foundation 6 inches in thickness. The estimated cost of the work was £184 18s. 6d., and the actual cost £175 9s. 5d.

BEAR LANE.

A portion of the carriageway of this thoroughfare near the schools has been paved with Jarrah wood in order to deaden the noise of traffic, which was detrimental to the schools. The paving blocks were laid on a concrete foundation. The estimated cost of the work was £180 15s., and the actual cost £165 7s. 5d.

CASHER'S GROUNDS.

A small portion of carriageway about 90 yards superficial in extent has been paved with Compressed Rock Asphalte, at a cost of £54 1s. 2d.

KING'S HEAD YARD.

The paving of this yard being in a very defective condition, an apportionment was made upon the owners of the property, and the money having been collected, the yard was paved with Jarrah wood and the footways placed in proper condition, at a cost to the owners or occupiers of £296 6s. 4d. The Board have now taken over the duty of maintaining, scavenging and cleansing the yard.

CASTLE YARD.

This yard has also been paved by the Board at the expense of the owners or occupiers of premises abutting on the yard; the carriageway was paved with redressed granite pitching, and the footways with new York stone at a cost of £109 8s. 7d.

DISTRICT REPAIRS.

The following works have been executed in the repairing and maintaining of the footways in the District:—

FOOTWAYS.

New 2½ inch York paving laid	...	403 ft. suppl.
New Victoria stone paving laid	...	110 " "
Old York and Victoria paving relaid	...	5546 " "
New curb laid	...	103 " linl.
Old curb taken up and relaid	...	1650 " "
Holes cut in York...	...	No. 2
Redressed curb laid	...	105 ft. linl.

CARRIAGEWAYS.

The following works have been executed in the repairing and maintaining of the carriageways in the District:—

Old granite pitching relaid	...	2450 yds. suppl.
New granite pitching laid	...	11 " "
Redressed granite pitching laid	...	55 " "
Wood paving relaid	...	102 " "
Lias lime concrete 6 inches thick under pitching in sewer trenches	...	253 " "
New wood paving laid	...	No. 1129 wood blocks
1½ inch asphalte on 6 inch concrete	...	2½ yds. suppl.
Ground excavated and carted away for concrete space under pitching, etc.	...	43 yds. cube.

The above works do not include work done in restoration after Gas, Water, Electric Light, and other Companies' trenches; nor the work executed under the head of "Estimated Works."

The amounts received for reinstating footway and carriage-way trenches after openings made by Water, Gas, Electric Light and other Companies, are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
South Metropolitan Gas Company	369	10	3
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company	115	17	7
London Electric Supply Corporation	46	10	6
Lambeth Water Company	49	7	2
London Hydraulic Power Company	20	14	1
City of London Electric Lighting Company ...	128	9	11
Post Office Telegraphs	13	10	5
Sale of old stone, &c.	2,283	1	6
	<hr/>		
	£3,027	1	5

The quantity of Ballast used on the Bridge Inclines, Wood Paving, etc., for the year was 1,413 yards cube, which cost, including spreading, £435 13s. 6d.

BOARD'S WORKMEN.

Surveyor's Department.

Paving Foreman	...	63s. per week.
Masons	...	9½d. per hour.
Paviors	...	9½d. "
Rammermen	...	7½d. "
Labourers	...	6½d. "
Sewers Foreman	...	45s. per week.
Sewermen	...	30s. "
Scavenging Foreman	...	50s. "
Timekeeper	...	30s. "
Dustmen	...	4s. 6d. per day.
Gullymen	...	4s. 6d. "
Sweepers	...	4s. 6d. "
Gangers	...	4s. 8d. "
Watchmen	...	4s. per night.
Carmen	...	4s. 6d. per day.
Yardmen	...	4s. 6d. "
Urinal Cleaners	...	6½d. per hour.
Lavatory Attendants (Male)	...	26s. 6d. per week.
" (Female)	...	17s. 6d. "
" (Assistant)	...	21s. "

SCAVENGING DEPARTMENT.

Scavenging, &c., work for one year ending March, 1900.

	Scavenging.			Dusting.			Market.			Watering.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Labour	2507	9	6	785	10	6	335	10	6	139	18	6	
Horse-hire	493	13	6	337	11	4	128	11	10	126	15	0	
Disposal of refuse	1189	11	9	1109	16	2	314	18	10				
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			
	4190	14	9	2232	18	0	779	1	2	266	13	6	
										7469	7	5	
Brooms, tools, water, &c. ...											265	15	5
$\frac{1}{10}$ amount (£1759 12s. 5d.) expended on plant ...											175	19	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ amount (223 6s. 7d.) expended on building, &c. ...											31	18	1
Rent of depôt and proportion of office expenses ...											295	0	0
											<hr/>		
											8238	0	2
Deduct:—													
Amount received from Boro' Market	550	0	0										
Ditto, ditto for collection of trade refuse ...									936	11	7		
									<hr/>		1486	11	7
											<hr/>		
											£6751	8	7
Amount paid to the Southwark & Vauxhall Water Company for Water, for Street Watering ...											52	14	0
											<hr/>		
											£6804	2	7

Statement showing the weight of Refuse disposed of in each month during the year:—

		Market.			Dust.			Slop.		
		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
1899.										
April	...	310	12	3	806	0	0	1007	12	2
May	...	214	15	0	833	2	1	183	0	0
June	...	254	15	3	830	16	3	660	19	3
July	...	274	6	3	714	9	2	621	1	1
August	...	175	12	1	809	14	2	590	2	1
September	...	209	10	1	836	1	2	846	11	3
October	...	253	15	2	887	8	0	1009	9	0
November	...	304	5	0	931	12	2	764	12	3
December	...	266	4	2	829	11	0	1092	15	0
1900.										
January	...	222	5	0	1027	17	1	1132	1	3
February	...	207	8	0	838	9	3	1821	6	2
March	...	183	13	2	970	3	0	818	18	3
		2877	4	1	10,315	6	0	10,548	11	1

Total weights of refuse disposed of during the year :—

				Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Market	...	...	...	2,877	4	1
Dust	...	...	...	10,315	6	0
Slop	...	...	...	10,548	11	1
				<hr/> 23,741	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2

The following statement shows the amount of Trade Refuse collected in each month during the year :—

				Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
1899.						
April	...	...	...	250	12	3
May	...	...	...	224	9	2
June	...	...	...	311	10	0
July	...	...	...	247	9	1
August	...	...	...	292	12	2
September	...	...	...	272	17	3
October	...	...	...	278	3	1
November	...	...	...	307	15	2
December	...	...	...	261	5	2
1900.						
January	...	...	...	329	3	1
February	...	...	...	243	9	3
March	...	...	...	297	17	1
				<hr/> 3317	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 1

SEWERS DEPARTMENT.

HATFIELD STREET.

The brick sewer, 250 feet in length, between Stamford Street and Upper Ground Street, has been thoroughly cleansed and repaired; two brick manholes with proper covers and means of access to the sewer have been constructed. The sewer has been left in good order and well ventilated, and works much better than it did before these alterations were made.

BROADWALL.

Old Boundary Sewer.

This old and defective sewer has at last been abolished, in conjunction with the Lambeth Vestry. The portion between Commercial Road and No. 42, Broadwall being dealt with by the Lambeth Vestry, and the remaining length between No. 42 and Great Charlotte Street by this Board. The whole of the houses in Broadwall now drain into the new sewer in the centre of Broadwall, which forms the new boundary of the district to be called the Borough of Southwark.

LAVATORIES.

The underground lavatories are in good repair and continue to work well; the number of persons applying for the use of the lavatories and w.c.'s only during the past year being 208,282.

PRIVATE DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS.

The following private connections have been made to the public sewers :—

Size of pipes :—

6 inch pipes	...	...	...	22
9 "	...	...	...	2
12 "	...	...	...	1
				—
				25

Amount of deposits paid to the Board for same £242 2s. 7d.

CONCRETE FLUSHING TANKS.

The following is a list of the Concrete Flushing Tanks which have been constructed under my direction :—

Where situate.	Dimensions.			Capacity in Gallons and Tons.	No. of Outlets for flushing.
	Length. Ft. In.	Width. Ft. In.	Depth. Ft. In.		
George Street ...	15 0	3 6	7 6	2,457, or 11 tons nearly	2
Scoresby Street...	12 0	3 0	5 0	1,125, or 5 "	2
Collingwood Street	18 0	3 9	8 6	3,581, or 16 "	3
Prices Street ...	20 0	4 0	8 0	4,000, or 18 "	3
Surrey Row ...	12 0	3 6	8 0	2,100, or 9½ "	2

These tanks are connected with sewers that we are unable to flush from the river and are invaluable in dry weather in keeping the sewers with which they are connected thoroughly cleansed. We have also a brick flushing tank in St. Margaret's Court, and this is used periodically. In addition to these tanks we have our river penstocks and hydrants.

The following is a list of works executed in this District for which licenses have been obtained:—

Pulling down buildings	...	...	2
Alterations and repairs to ditto	...	...	10
Rebuilding	...	...	5
Constructing crossings...	...	...	10
New buildings	...	...	15
Stagings over public ways, shores, etc.	...	...	5
			47

Amount of deposits paid to Board for same £273 6s. 0d.

ADVERTISING STATIONS (RATING) ACT.

Five advertising licenses have been taken out during the year, for which deposits amounting to £47 15s. 2d. have been paid.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

A great deal has been done towards the improvement of the public lighting in the district, the incandescent gas system has been applied to the whole of the public lamps.

In the main thoroughfares, viz., Borough High Street, Southwark Street, Blackfriars Road, Southwark Bridge Road, and Stamford Street, new lamp columns of an improved design are being erected, these are fitted with a circular "Paris" lantern and a No. 4 Welsbach burner which is estimated to have an illuminating power of about 90 candles; about 130 of these new lamps will be fixed, and the cost of each lamp £3 6s. per annum. The remaining lamps, about 450 in number, have been altered and improved and fitted with No. 2 Welsbach burners which are estimated to have an illuminating power of about 40 candles. The cost of these lamps will be £2 10s. per annum each.

The arrangement we have made with the Gas Company is that they should supply the new lanterns and accept as payment the saving effected in the consumption of gas, the Board continuing to pay £3 3s. 9d. per annum per lamp (the present cost) until the cost is recouped. The Company further undertake that in the event of any increase in the price of gas for the next five years, no increase shall be made in the annual charge for the improved lamps and burners, also that if any reduction in the price of gas takes place or any other saving be effected, the District Board shall have the full benefit.

The amount the Board have to pay off is about £775, made up as follows:—

Cost of, say, 130 special lamps with No. 4 burners in main streets @ £2 10s.	...	£325	0	0
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Cost of converting 450 lamps fitted with No. 2 burners @ £1	450	0	0
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---

By paying the old charge of 63s. 9d. per lamp per annum, we liquidate our debt at the rate of 13s. 9d. per lamp per annum, and this makes on 450 lamps £309 7s. 6d. per annum, and at this rate we should wipe off our liability in about 2½ years.

The 130 special lamps we are, of course, paying the full amount for, namely, £3 6s. per annum.

Special incandescent installations have been recently fitted as follows:—

New rest on London Bridge incline, near St. Thomas's Street.
Two globe lamps, 4 burners. Total 400 candle power.

On underground lavatory, East end of Southwark Street,
two lamp columns. Six globe lamps, 12 burners. Total
1,200 candle power.

On underground lavatory West end of Southwark Street.
Three globe lamps, 6 burners. Total 600 candle power.

On footway by London and County Bank at junction with
Counter Street. Two globes, 4 burners. Total 400 candle
power.

On refuge Blackfriars Bridge incline. Two globes, 4 burners.
Total 400 candle power.

The other special lamps previously fitted were :—

London Bridge Approach by Findlater's corner, 600 candle-power lamp.

On refuge by Denman Street, 400 candle power lamp.

On refuge, Stamford Street, 400 candle power lamp.

Outside offices, Emerson Street, 200 candle power lamp.

GEO. ROPER NORRISH,

July, 1900.

Surveyor.

The births in the four quarters of the year are set out below:—			
1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
65	41	48	30
44	46	46	48
87	49	39	44
40	85	33	48
188	171	166	170

The birth rate of the sub-district of St. Saviour is again higher than that of Christchurch, being 32.14 per 1000 in the former, and 29.48 per 1000 in the latter, the birth rate for the combined districts being 30.52 per 1000 as compared with 29.4 per 1000 for the whole of the London registration district.

The number of deaths occurring in the district was 373, divided as follows:—In the St. Saviour sub-district there were

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

TO THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. SAVIOUR'S DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1899.

The estimated population for the combined districts is 24,207, after allowing for the decrease which still continues, St. Saviour having a population of 11,449, and Christchurch one of 12,758.

During the year the following births were registered:—
In the St. Saviour sub-district 184 males and 184 females;
and in the Christchurch sub-district 169 males and 156 females,
making a total of 353 males and 340 females.

The births in the four quarters of the year are set out below:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter.
St. Saviour, males	65	41	48	30
females	44	46	46	48
Christchurch, males	37	49	39	44
females	40	35	33	48
Total 	186	171	166	170

The birth rate of the sub-district of St. Saviour is again higher than that of Christchurch, being 32·14 per 1000 in the former, and 25·48 per 1000 in the latter, the birth rate for the combined districts being 28·62 per 1000 as compared with 29·4 per 1000 for the whole of the London registration district.

The number of deaths occurring in the district was 373, divided as follows:—In the St. Saviour sub-district there were

85 deaths of males and 93 of females, in Christchurch there were 99 deaths of males and 93 of females, and in Christchurch Workhouse there were 3 males whose deaths were registered. Included in these figures are 11 cases in which inquests were held on strangers found within the district, and 2 of the deaths in the Workhouse were those of persons belonging to other parishes.

There must be added to these figures the deaths of 158 males and 79 females, which occurred in institutions situate outside the two parishes, but who belonged to the district. The total of deaths is therefore :—

St. Saviour	...	...	...	...	178
Christchurch	...	...	...	...	192
Christchurch Workhouse	...	...	...	...	3
Outlying Institutions	...	...	...	...	237
					<hr/>
					610
Less non-parishioners	...	...	...	...	13
					<hr/>
					597

The death rate for the district therefore proves to be 24·66 per 1,000 of the population, and when multiplied by the factor for age and sex distribution, a corrected death rate of 25·81 is obtained.

The following is the distribution of deaths according to age :—

Under the age of 1 year	...	...	...	...	143
Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	92
" " 5 and 15	"	...	...	...	24
" " 15 and 25	"	...	...	...	24
" " 25 and 65	"	...	...	...	210
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	117

The percentage of deaths for each age period is as follows :—

23·45 per cent. of total deaths took place under the age of 1 year.

15·08 " " " between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

8·93 " " " " " 5 " 15 "

3·93 " " " " " 15 " 25 "

34·43 " " " " " 25 " 65 "

19·18 " " " at the age of 65 and upwards.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under the age of one year amount, as will be seen above, to 23·45 per cent. of the total deaths, and to 20·63 per cent. of the registered births; while the deaths of all children under five years of age equal 38·52 per cent. of the total deaths, and 33·91 per cent. of the total births.

On comparing the above figures with those of the previous year I find there is an appreciable decrease in infantile mortality, from which we may hope that a somewhat greater amount of care is being exercised in the rearing of young children.

OLD AGE MORTALITY.

While the deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards amounted in the year 1898 to but 12·92 per cent. of the total deaths, in the year now under consideration these deaths have amounted to 19·18 per cent. of the total deaths, an increase in old age mortality of nearly 50 per cent. It is to this cause that the slightly higher general death rate for the year 1899 is attributable.

The excess of births over deaths is 95, comparing with 164 and 159 during the last two years.

The following is a general classification of the causes of death in the district in the form of a percentage of deaths from various classes of disease to the total number of deaths :—

Zymotic diseases	...	...	...	...	12·30
Dietetic	"	...	...	...	·16
Constitutional diseases	...	...	...	...	22·79
Developmental	"	...	...	...	8·70
Local—					
Nervous system	...	...	...	...	4·10
Circulatory	"	...	...	...	8·52
Respiratory	"	...	...	...	25·25
Digestive	"	...	...	...	7·21
Urinary	"	...	...	...	4·09
Integumentary	"	...	...	...	·16
Bones and joints	...	...	...	...	·82
Parturition	...	...	...	...	·33
Violence	...	...	...	...	5·25
Ill-defined	...	...	...	...	·32
					<hr/> 100·00

Below I append a list of the various causes of death :—

I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

(a.) <i>Measles</i> .—St. Saviour 7, Christchurch 12, out- lying institutions 2	...	...	...	...	21
(b.) <i>Scarlet Fever</i> .—St. Saviour 1, outlying institutions 1					2
(c.) <i>Whooping Cough</i> .—St. Saviour 3, Christchurch 4, outlying institutions 3	...	...	...	...	10
(d.) <i>Typhoid Fever</i> .—St. Saviour 1	...	...	...		1
(e.) <i>Diarrhœa</i> .—St. Saviour 9, Christchurch 5, out- lying institutions 5	...	...	...	...	19
(f.) <i>Septic</i> .—Outlying institutions 7	...	...	...		7
(g.) <i>Diphtheria</i> .—St. Saviour 1, outlying institutions 14					15
					— 75

II. DIETETIC DISEASES.

In outlying institution 1	1
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

III. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

(a.) <i>Cancer</i> .—St. Saviour 6, Christchurch 2, outlying institutions 10	...	...	...	...	18
(b.) <i>Tabes Mesenterica</i> .—St. Saviour 7, Christchurch 3					10
(c.) <i>Tubercular Meningitis</i> .—St. Saviour 4, Christchurch 5, outlying institutions 3	...	...	...		12
(d.) <i>Phthisis</i> .—St. Saviour 12, Christchurch 22, out- lying institutions 47	...	...	...	...	81
(e.) <i>General Tuberculosis</i> .—Christchurch 2, outlying institutions 5	...	...	...	...	7
(f.) <i>Other Constitutional Diseases</i> .—St. Saviour 2, Christchurch 4, outlying institutions 5	...	...			11
					— 139

IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

(a.) <i>Premature Birth and Debility</i> .—St. Saviour 18, Christchurch 17, outlying institutions 3	... 38
(b.) <i>Old Age</i> .—St. Saviour 6, Christchurch 9	... 15
	— 53

V. LOCAL DISEASES.

(a.) <i>Nervous System</i> .—St. Saviour 9, Christchurch 9, outlying institutions 7	... 25
(b.) <i>Circulatory System</i> .—St. Saviour 18, Christchurch 15, Christchurch Workhouse 2, outlying institu- tions 17	... 52
(c.) <i>Respiratory System</i> .—St. Saviour 44, Christchurch 55, Christchurch Workhouse 1, outlying institu- tions 54	... 154
(d.) <i>Digestive System</i> .—St. Saviour 15, Christchurch 13, outlying institutions 16	... 44
(e.) <i>Urinary System</i> .—St. Saviour 8, Christchurch 3, in outlying institutions 14	... 25
(f.) <i>Integumentary System</i> .—Outlying institution 1	... 1
(g.) <i>Bones and Joints</i> .—Christchurch 1, outlying in- stitutions 4	... 5
	— 306

VI. PARTURITION.

In Christchurch 1, outlying institution 1	... 2
---	-------

VII. VIOLENCE.

In St. Saviour 12, Christchurch 5, outlying in- stitutions 15	... 32
--	--------

VIII. ILL-DEFINED.

In Christchurch there was one death, and in an outlying institution one death, not sufficiently defined to be included in the above tabulated statement	... 2
	— 36
	610

The various hospitals and other institutions outside the district at which deaths of persons belonging to the district took place were as follows:—

St. Saviour's Infirmary.	
St. Olave's	"
Newington Workhouse.	
The Workhouse, Mint Street.	
Guy's	Hospital.
London	"
St. Thomas's	"
St. Bartholomew's	"
King's College	"
Westminster	"
St. George's	"
Middlesex	"
Brompton	"
Children's	Great Ormond Street
Evelina	"
Royal Free	"
General Lying-In	"
Park Fever	"
S. E. Fever	"
S. W. Fever	"
N. W. Fever	"
Brook Fever	"
St. Peter's Home.	
Infirmary of Dr. Barnardo's Home.	
Homœopathic Hospital.	
Lock Hospital, Soho.	
Cane Hill Asylum.	
Central London Sick Asylum.	
Banstead Asylum.	
London County Asylum, Dartford.	
Colney Hatch Asylum.	

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held during the year 1899 upon the bodies of persons belonging to the district in 58 cases in all. The distribution of these was as follows:—

St. Saviour sub-district	...	...	...	18
Christchurch	"	...	...	16
Outlying Institutions	...	...	...	24

Subjoined will be found particulars of age, sex, and the verdicts returned in the several cases.

Inquests held in the St. Saviour sub-district during the year 1899 :—

Date.	Sex.	Age.	VERDICT.
Jan. 10	F.	48 yrs.	Heart disease ; syncope
" "	M.	22 "	Suicide by drowning.
Feb. 7	M.	78 "	Found drowned.
" 26	M.	69 "	Serous apoplexy and pneumonia ; syncope.
Mar. 14	M.	39 "	Advanced phthisis ; fatty degeneration of heart ; syncope.
April 3	F.	4 mos.	Syncope from absence of food.
" 10	F.	69 yrs.	Fatty heart ; syncope.
" 12	M.	50 "	Found drowned.
" 20	M.	65 "	Disease of heart, liver and kidneys ; syncope.
May 11	M.	25 "	Found drowned.
" 29	F.	37 "	Found drowned.
June 4	F.	59 "	Apoplexy.
" 7	F.	6 wks.	Accidentally suffocated in bed.
July 17	M.	16 yrs.	Accidentally drowned.
" 19	M.	25 "	Heart failure.
Aug. 25	M.	14 "	Suffocated by drowning.
Sept. 26	M.	31 "	Drowning.
Dec. 13	F.	50 "	Apoplexy ; drinking.

Inquests held in the Christchurch sub-district during the year 1899 :—

Date.	Sex.	Age.	VERDICT.
Jan. 10	M.	26 yrs.	Acute pneumonia ; syncope.
" 24	F.	82 "	Fatty growth of pyloric end of stomach ; syncope.
April 9	F.	58 "	Aneurysm of aorta ; syncope.
" 16	F.	50 "	Fatty heart ; dropsy ; disease of liver.
June 5	F.	29 "	Accidental suffocation ; epilepsy.
" 21	M.	45 "	Phthisis ; rupture of blood vessel ; syncope.
" 22	F.	45 "	Found drowned.
Sept. 5	F.	40 "	Suffocation from drowning.
" 13	M.	74 "	Aneurysm of aorta ; syncope.
Oct. 19	F.	4 mos.	Accidentally suffocated in bed.
" 29	M.	47 yrs.	Suicide ; cutting throat.
Nov. 16	M.	40 "	Pericarditis ; syncope.
" 18	F.	70 "	Fatty degeneration of heart ; syncope.
Dec. 18	M.	5 mos.	Accidentally suffocated in bed.
" 21	M.	30 min.	Asthenia.
" "	F.	7 yrs.	Acute meningitis ; syncope

Inquests held in outlying districts on persons belonging to St. Saviour sub-district during 1899 :—

Date.	Sex.	Age.	VERDICT.
Jan. 7	M.	56 yrs.	Drowning.
" 17	F.	52 "	Burns by fire.
Mar. 16	M.	40 "	Bullet wound in chest; suicide.
April 3	F.	11 "	Vomiting; no evidence as to cause.
Aug. 13	M.	11 mos.	Scalds by boiling water; blood poisoning.
" 13	F.	1 yr.	Inflammation of intestine.
Sept. 18	M.	77 yrs.	Fracture of thigh; fall down stairs.
Oct. 1	M.	33 "	Blood clot in brain; fall off curb.
" 7	M.	55 "	Fall; suppuration in joint; septic inflammation of lungs.
" 24	M.	27 "	Run over by a van.
" 29	F.	68 "	Chronic Bright's disease; inflammation from bruising of side.
" 30	M.	58 "	Fracture of cervical vertebræ; fall from scaffold.

Inquests held in outlying districts on persons belonging to Christchurch sub-district during 1899 :—

Date.	Sex.	Age.	VERDICT.
Mar. 9	M.	4 yrs.	Burns.
" 14	M.	47 "	Fractured humerus; disease of viscera from drinking; pleurisy.
July 6	M.	24 "	Pneumonia.
" 15	M.	45 "	Bursting of an aneurysm.
Aug. 13	M.	64 "	Fall from cart and run over thereby.
" 16	M.	68 "	Septic meningitis; fracture of skull from falling down steps.
" 26	M.	1 mon.	Enteritis; malnutrition.
Nov. 10	M.	31 yrs.	Fracture of skull by door falling from sling.
" 14	M.	55 "	Fall in street; rupture of blood vessel in brain.
" 21	M.	38 "	Thrown from his cart.
Dec. 18	M.	42 "	Syncope, following pneumonia.
" 21	M.	17 "	Fall from window.

The following remarks on several special diseases which have come under my notice during the year may be of interest.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 91 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, 90 of these were removed to hospital. These removals have been effected with but little friction with the friends of the patients, and it is apparent year by year that there is an increasing willingness on the part of the parents and friends, and the patients themselves in cases where they are old enough to exercise their judgment, to get the benefit of the greatly increased facilities for the treatment of this disease in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. There were 2 deaths from this disease, equal to 2.19 per cent. Disinfection of the rooms, bedding, and clothing, is carried out immediately after the removal of the patient.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of notified cases of this disease was 129, of which 110 were removed to hospital. The deaths numbered 16, which is equal to 12.4 per cent. of the cases notified. In this disease, as in Scarlet Fever, it is found that there is less repugnance on the part of parents and friends to the removal of patients to the hospitals. Disinfection is carried out as in the case of Scarlet Fever.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

Of this disease 11 cases were notified, 10 of them being removed to hospital and only 1 death occurring. Inspection of the houses from which the patients were removed, did not give rise to the discovery of any serious sanitary defects, except in one case, where there was a storage cistern for drinking water in the back yard; this was not in a sanitary condition and was at once removed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis, which includes Phthisis or Consumption, Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Meningitis, and general Tuberculosis, was 110 distributed as follows:—

St. Saviour	...	...	...	23
Christchurch	..	...	...	32
Outlying Institutions	...	...	...	55

This gives us a tubercular death rate of 4.54 per thousand living, which is even higher than last year (4.22). Overcrowding

unfortunately still exists in the district in spite of many efforts to abate it. No less than 77 houses have been pulled down during the past year, representing about 460 souls, and the dwellings ready for occupation, or in course of erection, will not by any means adequately accommodate this homeless population. The result is overcrowding and consequent disease or ill-health. Under the circumstances when proceedings are taken it is difficult in many cases to get the law enforced.

MEASLES.

No less than twenty-one deaths were due to this disease or its complications. This can only be regarded as a most deplorable mortality, the more so when one cannot but feel that much of it could be prevented. Many among the poor look upon measles as a mild disease which every child must have, and therefore should be encouraged to have in order "to get it over," consequently no care is taken to prevent children mixing with those suffering from the disease. Having "got it," the child, unless under medical control, is frequently allowed out of doors as soon as or even before the rash has faded, with the too common result that some complication ensues which may lead to death. The practice adopted by teachers of excluding from school those suffering from the disease, or those living in a house where it exists, is obviously a good one, but some control similar to that adopted in the case of the notifiable infectious diseases seems to be needed to rob this otherwise not highly dangerous disease of its present high mortality.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were three cases of this disease, all of which occurred in St. Saviour's Sub-District, and all were removed to the hospital. It is to be remarked that though suffering from this highly dangerous disease they all recovered. Having regard to the nature of the complaint, stringent measures were adopted for the prevention of its spread. The bedding and clothing in each case was burnt and the rooms thoroughly disinfected, full compensation being given by the Board for the articles destroyed. In one of the cases the nurse in attendance was prevented from attending any other lying-in patient for a period of two months, compensation being made to her for the loss of her work. In the other cases the patients were attended by relatives who did not make a practice of attending labour cases. They were warned not to attend any such cases

for a period of two months. No evidence could be found to justify the assumption that any one of these cases was caused by infection from either of the other two or from any other such case.

SMALL POX.

There was no case of small pox during the year 1899.

The water supply throughout the year, including the excessively hot period during June, July and August, was adequate to the demands of the district.

There is one cowhouse situated in Christchurch which is in a sanitary condition.

I append a list of bakehouses, all of which have been inspected and all are clean and in good sanitary order.

BAKEHOUSES IN THE PARISH OF ST. SAVIOUR.

2, Stoney Street	...	...	...	Clean.
35, Newcomen Street	...	...	...	"
36, Union Street	...	...	...	"
73, Sumner Street	...	...	...	"
72, Park Street	...	...	...	"

BAKEHOUSES IN THE PARISH OF CHRISTCHURCH.

33, Charlotte Street, under ground	...	...	Clean.
Spiers & Pond, Gambia Street, above ground	...	...	"
185, Blackfriars Road, below ground	...	...	"
205 " " " "	...	...	"
212 " " " "	...	...	"
24, Broadwall, below ground	...	...	"
119A, " above " "	...	...	"
22, Meymott Street, above ground	...	...	"
47, Stamford " " " "	...	...	"
14, George " below " "	...	...	"

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES IN ST. SAVIOUR.

67, Union Street	...	...	75 beds.
Salvation Army "Ark," Southwark Street	194	...	"

I am glad to be able to state that there is an improvement in the ventilation of 67, Union Street.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES IN CHRISTCHURCH.

75, Blackfriars Road	...	...	...	...	37 beds
76, " "	...	...	...	...	45 "
77, " "	...	...	...	...	49 "
80, " "	...	...	...	...	58 "
90, " "	...	...	...	...	75 "
18, Charlotte Street	...	...	...	...	14 "
8, Great Charlotte Street	...	...	...	...	95 "
57, " "	...	...	...	...	55 "
86, Gravel Lane	...	...	...	...	111 "
8, Stamford Street	...	...	...	...	35 "
21, " "	...	...	...	...	76 "
22, " "	...	...	...	...	42 "
46, " "	...	...	...	...	36 "

Appended to this report will be found the tables of population, births, deaths, and new cases of infectious diseases, as required by the regulations of the Local Government Board.

Continuous house to house inspection has gone on throughout the year, and a large number of notices have been served and complied with, much to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the district.

You will find incorporated with this a report by your inspectors, setting forth a list of the work done under their supervision during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR C. ELLIMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Table of **DEATHS** during the Year 1899, in the St. Saviour, Southwark (Metropolitan) District, classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.				MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																						
				At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
(a.)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea & Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	*	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.			
									Under 5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	...	...	18	...	...	48	86	
St. Saviour	178	60	26	6	5	48	33	5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	23	11	...	2	42	92
Christchurch	192	54	29	4	7	62	36	5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	10	...	...	19	...	...	2	36	82
								Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	21	34	10	...	1	41	110
Do. Workhouse ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
								Under 5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	19	...	...	37	...	...	2	84	168
TOTALS	373	114	55	10	12	111	71	5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	34	58	23	...	3	83	205

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	237	29	37	14	12	99	46	Under 5 upwds.	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	6	...	2	19	...	...	1	23	67
									...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	46	36	15	...	15	48	170
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	13	...	...	1	2	8	2	Under 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	11	12

Table of **POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS**, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1899, in the St. Saviour, Southwark (Metropolitan) District; classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Erysipelas.		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.		
									Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Enteric or Typhoid.								Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.							
(a)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)																										
St. Saviour ...	13913	11449	368	Under 5	...	22	31	1	2	22	26	1	1	...		
				5 upwds.	...	37	62	4	3	15	36	52	4	3	...	2		
Christchurch...	13264	12758	325	Under 5	...	14	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3484		5 upwds.	...	18	25	...	...	7	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	18	23	...	...	6	...	...	...	5
Do. Workhouse				Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	27177	24207	693	Under 5	...	36	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	36	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
				5 upwds.	...	55	87	...	...	11	...	...	3	34	...	...	...	...	54	75	...	...	10	...	...	3	7

TABLE OF NUISANCES, WORKS, AND OTHER MATTERS

Attended to by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year
1899.

	Total.
Nuisance Complaints received and attended to ...	39
Notices Served ...	433
Premises Inspected ...	766
Inspection of Works during progress ...	3700
Drains Reconstructed and Tested ...	111
Drains (Old Brick Abolished) ...	9
W.C.'s Reconstructed ...	77
Drains Unstopped ...	22
W.C.'s Cleansed and Whitewashed ...	127
W.C.'s Repaired ...	34
W.C.'s Rebuilt ...	23
Wash-houses Cleansed and Limewashed ...	70
Dwelling Rooms Cleansed, Limewashed and Re-papered	329
Yards Cleansed and Limewashed ...	64
Yards Paved and Drained ...	33
Dust Bins Provided ..	29
W.C. Flush Pipes Disconnected from Domestic Water Supply ...	3
Sink Wastes Disconnected from Drain ...	5
Cellars Cleansed and Limewashed ...	47
Cellars Paved ...	3
Cesspools Cleansed and Filled in ..	1
Cases of Infectious Disease, Visits paid ..	985
Nuisances from Overcrowding abated ..	15
Roofs and Gutters repaired ...	39
Additional W.C.'s provided ...	27
D Traps Abolished ...	4
Pan Container Closets Abolished ...	4
Soil Pipes and Drains Ventilated ..	115
Houses Repaired Throughout ...	71
W.C. Pans Cleansed ...	17
Defective W.C. Pans Reinstated ...	25
W.C. Fittings Repaired ...	40
Rooms Disinfected after Cases of Infectious Disease ...	219
Clothing " " " " (by dry heat)	3028
Cisterns Abolished ...	2
Cisterns Provided with Covers ...	22
Cisterns Cleansed ...	25
Well abolished and filled in ...	1

	Total.
Cellars disused for Dwellings	1
New Soil Pipes provided	33
Sanitary Conveniences provided for Workpeople ...	47
Workshops Cleansed and Whitewashed	29
Basement Floors Excavated and Ventilated	11
Nuisances from Animals being kept, abated	3
Areas Whitewashed... ..	24
Areas Drained	2
Syphon Cisterns fitted to W.C.'s	84
Manure Receptacles provided or reconstructed ..	6
Cowsheds Limewashed and Paved	1

UN SOUND FOOD SEIZED AND CONDEMNED.

- 1079 Bags of Potatoes.
- 484 Tubs of Strawberries.
- 305 Baskets of Pears.
- 682 Baskets of Black Currants.
- 54 Tubs of Raspberries.
- 120 Baskets of Plums.
- 30 Bags of Turnips.
- 400 Tins of Condensed Milk.
- 1520 Carcases of Frozen Sheep.

Owing to a recent decision of the magistrate at the police court, which was upheld at Quarter Sessions on appeal, a much larger quantity of fruit was destroyed than in former years, on the application of the Borough Market Salesmen.

Total amount of Fines and Costs *re* police-court proceedings £252 15 0

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT

For the Year ending Midsummer, 1900.

To the BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. SAVIOUR'S DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that during the year ending June 24th, I have analysed 174 samples of Food and Drink. They consisted of:—

	No. of Samples.
Arrowroot	2
Brandy	1
Butter	21
Cocoa	5
Coffee	14
Gin	6
Lard	2
Milk	73
Separated Milk	1
Margarine	4
Mustard	8
Olive Oil	2
Rum	1
Pepper	12
Whiskey	22
Total ...	174

ARROWROOT.—Both samples were genuine West India Arrowroot.

BRANDY.—The one sample analysed was a genuine brandy and of full strength, being 21·2° under proof.

BUTTER.—Twenty-one samples were analysed. Of these, all were genuine as regards freedom from margarine, but one contained a rather high proportion of water—19 per cent. This must be considered to be a very inferior butter, 16 per cent. being an extreme proportion of water in a well made butter.

COCOA.—Five samples were examined. They were cocoa essences or extracts, some of the excess of fat having been extracted from the bean, and were free from alkali. One contained a mere trace of starchy matter, probably an accidental admixture.

COFFEE.—Fourteen samples were analysed, and with the exception of one sample which contained a mere trace of chicory, all were genuine.

GIN.—Six samples were analysed and, of these, five were genuine and above the legal limit. The alcoholic strengths of these were:— 29.2° , 30.3° , 31.4° , 33° and 34.2° under proof respectively. One sample was reduced in strength to 38.9° under proof, or 3.9 below the legal limit.

LARD.—Two samples were examined and both were found to be genuine lard.

MILK.—Seventy-three samples in all were examined, and, of these, 66 were genuine, being—

41 of good quality.

19 of average quality.

6 of poor quality.

Seven samples were not genuine—

1 contained 22 per cent. of added water.

1 " 15 " "

1 " 4 " "

of water in excess of that
in normal milk.

Four were deficient in fat to the extent of 14, 13, 11 and 9 per cent. respectively.

The sample containing 4 per cent. of water in excess, and that deficient in fat 9 per cent., come under the head of *possibly* genuine but extremely poor milk, and no proceedings were taken against the vendors.

SEPARATED MILK.—One sample was examined and found to be free from added water.

MARGARINE.—Four samples were analysed. None of these contained 10 per cent. of butter fat, the limit allowed by the new Act, in fact 2 per cent. was the most found in any of them.

MUSTARD.—Eight samples were analysed, and seven of these were genuine. One contained 33 per cent. of starch and a trace of turmeric.

OLIVE OIL.—Two samples were submitted to me, but, owing to the small quantity of each at my disposal, I was only able to partially examine them. One was, no doubt, a genuine olive oil, but the other was probably mixed with some other vegetable oil. The examination of olive oil is a matter of considerable difficulty, requiring a number of tests, and therefore a sufficiently large sample should be purchased.

RUM.—One sample only was submitted to me and this proved to be a genuine rum of the strength 23.2° under proof.

PEPPER.—Twelve samples were analysed and all were free from adulteration, but three were of inferior quality, containing much husk and pepper dust. Nothing foreign to pepper was found in any of them.

WHISKEY.—Twenty-two samples were analysed, and sixteen were found genuine and above the legal strength, being from 15° to 25° under proof. The individual strengths were as follows:— 15° , 17° , 18° , 19° , 19.3° , 19.8° , 20° , 22° , 22° , 23° , 23° , 24° , 24° , 24° , 24.7° and 25° under proof respectively.

Six samples were below the legal strength, being— 25.8° , 25.9° , 26° , 30.3° and 30.4° . *Technically* all these were adulterated, but in only the last two cases were proceedings recommended.

The adulterated samples were as follows:—

Gin	1
Milk	7
Mustard	1
Whiskey	6
	<hr/>
	15

I have included in the above all the whiskies below the legal strength, and the two doubtful milks.

The percentage of adulterated samples is 8.6 per cent.

Of the samples of milk, seven out of seventy-three, or 9.1 per cent. were below the standard of normal milk.

Some few months back, the Local Government Board issued a circular letter to the Vestries and District Boards as to the qualifications of Public Analysts. In future all Public Analysts who are not medically qualified are required to furnish evidence of sufficient knowledge of therapeutics, pharmacology and microscopy, by obtaining the certificate of examination in these subjects from the Institute of Chemistry.

Although this does not apply to existing Analysts, being desirous of proving myself perfectly qualified, I have passed the Examination, and obtained the Certificate of the Institute of Chemistry in these special subjects.

Being also a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, I may claim to be as fully qualified for the post of Public Analyst as it is possible for any man to be.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. BODMER.

Analytical Laboratory,

16, Southwark Street,

July, 1900.

BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. SAVIOUR'S DISTRICT.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS, from 25th March, 1899, to 25th March, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance, from last Year—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasurer's Account	11,50	1	4			
Labour and Petty Cash Account ...	87	3	9			
				1,237	5	1

EDUCATION RATE.

Overseers, St. Saviour	12,627	18	11			
" Christchurch	7,955	15	7			
				20,583	14	6

SEWER RATE.

Overseers, St. Saviour	1,270	0	0			
" Christchurch	697	0	0			
				1,967	0	0

GENERAL PURPOSES RATE.

Overseers, St. Saviour	12,369	0	0			
" Christchurch	5,982	0	0			
				18,351	0	0

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE FEES.

East end of Southwark Street (No. 1) ...	602	3	0			
West " " (No. 2) ...	335	5	7			
				937	8	7

LONDON BRIDGE ARCHES.

Messrs. Humphery	578	1	4			
Proprietors of Fenning's Wharf ...	67	13	4			
				645	14	8

Carried forward £43,722 2 10

PAYMENTS.

EDUCATION RATE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School Board for London, Amount of Precept,						
dated 15th December, 1898	9,533	2	10			
Ditto, dated 20th July, 1899	10,050	11	8			
				19,583	14	6

SEWERS AND DRAINAGE.

Hoare & Son	150	15	1			
Albion Clay Co.	31	18	7			
Stiff & Sons	3	19	5			
G. Waller	26	17	2			
Rosling & Withall	16	11	11			
Wakeley Bros. & Co.	8	6	6			
Doulton & Co.	15	7	8			
Lambeth Water Co.	8	0	0			
E. Reddin & Co.	24	8	6			
J. W. Cunningham	7	3	0			
G. C. Clark	9	14	0			
Heather, Bailey & Co.	6	7	4			
J. Murray	71	10	0			
Horne & Hinton	5	11	6			
G. Jones	14	0	4			
Val de Travers Asphalte Co.	6	17	4			
H. L. Cleaver	6	16	11			
E. Grove	2	6	0			
J. Jones	2	17	4			
R. Barrett & Son	4	17	5			
Labour	780	9	4			
Sundries	1	2	6			
				1,205	17	10

Carried forward £20,789 12 4

Brought forward £43,722 2 10

RENTS.

City of London Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., Wayleave	50 0 0	
National Telephone Co., Limited, Wayleave	48 6 8	
Executors of Wm. Lee, Premises in Upper Ground Street	7 5 0	
John Rawle, Premises in Chancel (late Price's) Street	7 14 8	
Various Persons, Sundry Small Rents ...	19 16 0	
		133 2 4

SEWERS AND DRAINAGE.

H. Sykes, Limited, Contribution	150 0 0	
National Plate Glass Insurance Co., ditto ...	100 0 0	
Thames Bank Iron Co. ... ditto ...	50 0 0	
		300 0 0

LOAN.

London County Council for Paving Southwark Street and Blackfriars Road	12,730 0 0	
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PAVING.

South Metropolitan Gas Co.	361 17 1	
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co....	156 0 8	
Lambeth Water Co.	72 3 4	
Hydraulic Power Co.	30 16 6	
London Electric Supply Corporation...	63 3 9	
Postal Telegraphs Department	13 10 8	
City of London Electric Lighting Co. ...	124 3 6	
London County Council	24 19 4	
St. Saviour's Decoration Committee...	36 3 4	
J. Mowlem & Co.	13 10 10	
Spiers & Pond	3 12 0	
Sale of Old Stone	2,134 7 9	
" " Wood Blocks	9 0 6	
Repairs to White Hart Yard	8 3 6	
King's Head Yard Paving Contributions	365 11 4	
Castle Yard " "	109 10 10	
		3,526 14 11
Carried forward	£60,412 0 1	

Brought forward £20,789 12 4

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE No. 1 (East end of
Southwark Street).

Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co....	64 8 0	
City of London Electric Lighting Co. ...	18 4 8	
Hoare & Son	37 4 3	
Brooks	26 15 10	
H. L. Cleaver	11 8 11	
Thorpe & Salter	4 0 0	
B. Finch & Co.	66 16 6	
Verity & Co.	2 4 0	
H. Gregory	4 8 9	
Sanitary Advertising Co.	4 3 4	
W. W. Cunningham	2 6 4	
Brooks & Co.	3 11 9	
Wages	286 1 4	
Poundage	2 3 0	
Sundries	0 15 9	
		534 12 5

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE No. 2 (West End of
Southwark Street).

Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co. ...	40 7 0	
City of London Electric Light Co. ...	16 18 8	
Sanitary Advertising Co.	4 3 4	
Hoare & Son	4 9 9	
H. L. Cleaver	11 0 2	
H. Gregory	4 8 9	
B. Finch & Co.	6 0 0	
Thorpe & Salter	2 4 0	
Brooks	11 7 6	
Brooks & Co.	3 11 9	
Verity & Co.	2 0 0	
Wages	261 12 11	
Sundries	1 4 7	
Poundage	1 3 9	
		370 12 2
Carried forward	£21,694 16 11	

Brought forward £60,412 0 1

DEPOSITS.

Various Persons on making Private Connections with Sewers...	277	2	9	
Ditto, on Erection of Hoardings, &c.	331	7	2	
				608 9 11

INTEREST.

London and County Bank ...	110	8	5	
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SANITARY.

Metropolitan Asylums Board, Fees, Notification of Infectious Disease ...	32	11	0	
--	----	----	---	--

SCAVENGING, &c.

Borough Market Trustees ...	610	0	0	
Collection of Trade Refuse ...	937	1	7	
				1,547 1 7

SALARIES.

London County Council, Moiety of Salaries of Sanitary Officers ...	215	6	11	
--	-----	---	----	--

SUNDRIES.

Fines out of Court ...	101	7	0	
Other small amounts ...	4	16	3	
				106 3 3

Carried forward £63,032 1 2

Brought forward £21,694 16 11

URINALS.

Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co....	37	11	4	
Lambeth Water Co. ...	37	15	4	
H. L. Cleaver ...	0	10	0	
J. Jones ...	1	7	1	
				77 3 9

PAVING.

Acme Wood Flooring Co. ...	11,151	2	2	
Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Co. ...	509	1	3	
W. H. Wheeler ...	18	17	8	
Val de Travers Asphalte Co. ...	715	17	0	
Limmer Asphalte Co. ...	63	3	7	
French Asphalte Co. ...	5	2	0	
Heather, Bailey & Co. ...	664	5	5	
E. Reddin & Co. ...	68	3	3	
Improved Wood Co. ...	9	4	0	
J. Murray ...	118	6	0	
Wakeley Bros. & Co. ...	1,225	16	0	
G. Jones ...	45	6	0	
J. W. Cunningham ...	42	6	0	
Hoare & Son ...	79	17	0	
Lambeth Water Co. ...	12	5	0	
Bayleys Ltd. ...	14	1	0	
Horne & Hinton ...	10	5	0	
Southwark & Vauxhall Water Co. ...	16	10	0	
T. W. Hopton ...	1	13	0	
H. L. Cleaver ...	3	19	7	
Patent Victoria Stone Co. ...	11	6	7	
King's Head Yard Paving, Returned ...	68	13	0	
Phillips & Co. ...	7	3	1	
B. Edgington ...	7	17	6	
Sundries ...	5	10	0	
Labour ...	3,854	2	8	
				18,729 13 9

SCAVENGING, DUSTING & WATERING.

Wakeley Bros. & Co. ...	2,595	8	5	
J. Murray ...	1,083	6	8	
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co....	189	1	1	
G. Tyrie... ..	105	18	0	

Carried forward £3,973 14 2 40,501 14 5

Brought forward £63,032 1 2

Carried forward £63,032 1 2

Brought forward £3,973 14 2 40,501 14 5

Carried forward £53,378 10 0

Beck & Co. ...	9 7 0
J. Smith & Sons ...	23 1 4
Moore & Son ...	14 18 5
Mouppard & Son ...	14 16 0
Wayleys Ltd. ...	232 5 9
L. Eli & Co. ...	2 14 0
W. C. Birney ...	27 4 9
W. W. Cunningham ...	20 4 10
L. Little ...	8 2 0
Mosling & Withall ...	11 8 6
W. Ward & Co. ...	2 5 0
Wivett Frank & Co. ...	5 0 8
Labour ...	3,759 6 6
Laundries ...	7 14 10

8,112 3 9

LIGHTING.

South Metropolitan Gas Co. ...	1,990 12 0
St. Olave's Board of Works ...	1 9 8

1,992 1 8

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Salaries ...	2,214 18 11
Wages ...	85 0 0

2,299 18 11

SUPERANNUATION.

D. Brims, late Clerk of Works ...	68 10 0
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RENTS AND INSURANCE.

Churchwardens, St. Saviour's, Offices Emerson Street ...	150 5 0
South Eastern Railway Company, Arches, Ewer Street and Gravel Lane ...	150 11 7
Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Depot, Lavington Street ...	95 11 8
Christchurch Parochial Charities, Land in Upper Ground Street ...	7 5 0
Insurance of Office Furniture ...	0 8 0

404 1 3

Brought forward £63,032 1 2

Brought forward £53,378 10 0

RATES AND TAXES.

Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...	38 16 10
Parochial Rates	...	...	...	...	125 8 0
Water Rates	...	...	...	...	7 10 0
					<u>171 14 10</u>

PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c.

Ash & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	115 0 0
W. Drewett	...	...	...	...	10 7 0
Johnson, Riddle & Couchman	...	...	...	...	9 12 6
M. Winkley	...	...	...	...	1 6 0
Sundries	...	...	...	...	1 19 6
					<u>138 5 0</u>

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Hoare & Son	...	...	...	...	27 15 5
National Telephone Co.	...	...	...	...	28 2 0
W. W. Feast	...	...	...	...	10 10 0
Advertisements	...	...	...	...	15 5 8
Horne & Hinton	...	...	...	...	14 17 0
Kleyser & Co.	...	...	...	...	1 5 0
Holden	...	...	...	...	3 5 0
Brooks & Co.	...	...	...	...	2 4 1
H. Gregory	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
Coleman & Son	...	...	...	...	0 12 6
J. Jones	...	...	...	...	1 3 4
Surveyor, Sundries	...	...	...	...	12 0 2
Housekeeper ditto	...	...	...	...	6 13 4
W. F. Stanley	...	...	...	...	1 11 3
Kelly & Co.	...	...	...	...	1 5 0
H. L. Cleaver	...	...	...	...	9 4 3
Postage, Telegrams, &c.	...	...	...	...	12 15 10
Miscellaneous small items	...	...	...	...	5 14 4
Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	1 15 0
					<u>160 19 2</u>

Carried forward £63,032 1 2

Carried forward £53,849 9 0

Brought forward £63,032 1 2

RATES AND TAXES

London County Council, Instalments ... 1,600 15 11
 " " Interest ... 360 7 4
 1,961 3 3

LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES.

Dyson & Co. ... 47 9 3
 H. C. Topham ... 332 1 6
 London County Council, Loan ... 26 10 0
 406 0 9

SANITARY.

Sanitas Co. ... 126 9 8
 McDougall Bros. ... 3 5 0
 H. Gregory ... 19 19 6
 Brooks & Co. ... 15 6 6
 Burn Bros. ... 2 15 0
 W. Attfield ... 5 19 6
 J. Bibbey ... 1 4 6
 Hoare & Son ... 13 2 7
 Mortality Returns ... 7 8 7
 Notification of Infectious Disease, Fees ... 23 6 6
 Inspectors' Petty Cash ... 35 0 0
 Undertaker's Charges ... 1 14 6
 Schutze & Co. ... 1 9 6
 J. Jones ... 1 4 9
 Mrs. Kelly ... 2 0 0
 Wages ... 164 12 0
 Disinfecting ... 7 17 8
 Sundries ... 1 14 9
 434 9 10

DEPOSITS RETURNED.

Various Persons, Hoardings, &c. ... 33 15 7
 " " Drainage ... 60 13 2
 94 8 9

Carried forward £63,032 1 2

Brought forward £53,849 9 0

LOANS.

London County Council, Instalments ... 1,600 15 11
 " " Interest ... 360 7 4
 1,961 3 3

LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES.

Dyson & Co. ... 47 9 3
 H. C. Topham ... 332 1 6
 London County Council, Loan ... 26 10 0
 406 0 9

SANITARY.

Sanitas Co. ... 126 9 8
 McDougall Bros. ... 3 5 0
 H. Gregory ... 19 19 6
 Brooks & Co. ... 15 6 6
 Burn Bros. ... 2 15 0
 W. Attfield ... 5 19 6
 J. Bibbey ... 1 4 6
 Hoare & Son ... 13 2 7
 Mortality Returns ... 7 8 7
 Notification of Infectious Disease, Fees ... 23 6 6
 Inspectors' Petty Cash ... 35 0 0
 Undertaker's Charges ... 1 14 6
 Schutze & Co. ... 1 9 6
 J. Jones ... 1 4 9
 Mrs. Kelly ... 2 0 0
 Wages ... 164 12 0
 Disinfecting ... 7 17 8
 Sundries ... 1 14 9
 434 9 10

DEPOSITS RETURNED.

Various Persons, Hoardings, &c. ... 33 15 7
 " " Drainage ... 60 13 2
 94 8 9

Carried forward £56,745 11 7

Brought forward £63,032 1 2

Brought forward £56,745 11 7

SUNDRIES.

W. Braby & Co....	...	...	...	52 6 6
W. Bailey, Pegg & Co. ....	...	...	...	20 18 11
W. Moore & Son ....	...	...	...	13 10 0
Street Name Plates ....	...	...	...	12 14 6
Workmen's Insurance ....	...	...	...	19 13 6
W. W. Cunningham ....	...	...	...	7 15 0
London & County Bank ....	...	...	...	2 1 8
Drinking Fountain Association ....	...	...	...	5 0 0
Guarantee Society ....	...	...	...	2 10 0
Acts of Parliament, &c. ....	...	...	...	2 8 3
Camp Duty ....	...	...	...	10 9 0
St. Andrew's Vestry ....	...	...	...	27 19 4
St. George-the-Martyr Vestry ....	...	...	...	4 10 0
St. Stanford ....	...	...	...	22 14 6
South London Tramways Company ....	...	...	...	3 10 0
Small items ....	...	...	...	4 14 6
				<u>212 15 8</u>

By Balance :

Treasurer's Account ....	...	5,729 16 7
Labour and Petty Cash Account ....	...	343 17 4
		<u>6,073 13 11</u>
		<u>£63,032 1 2</u>

£63,032 1 2

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned Auditors of Accounts appointed by the Board of Works for the Sain-
 which ended on the 25th March, 1900, do HEREBY CERTIFY that we have investigated such
 accounts, and the same are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, correct.

Dated the 28th day of May, 1900.

(Signed) JAMES COOPER,
 CHARLES LE MAY, } Auditors.
 BASIL BROWN,

RATAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1900.

GENERAL PURPOSES RATE.				GENERAL PURPOSES RATE.			
Dr.		£ s. d.		Cr.		£ s. d.	
To Paving Carriageways and Footways	...	15,678	6 7	By Receipts from General Purposes Rate	...	19,151	0 0
" Scavenging, Dusting, and Watering	...	8,104	3 8	" Interest on Bank Account	...	127	17 6
" Lighting	...	2,003	2 3	" Trade Refuse	...	937	1 7
" Interest on Loans	...	340	18 3	" Hoardings—Deposits	...	297	11 7
" Law and Parliamentary	...	406	0 9	" Rents of London Bridge Arches	...	645	14 8
" Sanitary	...	415	11 6	" Borough Market Trustees, for Scavenging	...	615	0 0
" Superannuation	...	68	10 0	" King's Head Yard Paving Account	...	296	18 4
" Sundries	...	93	19 9	" Castle Yard ditto ditto	...	109	10 10
" Two-thirds Establishment Expenses	...	1,939	0 9	" Balance	...	6,868	19 0
		<u>£29,049</u>	<u>13 6</u>			<u>£29,049</u>	<u>13 6</u>

				SEWER RATE.									
To Sewer and Drainage Work	795	1	0	By Receipts from Sewer Rate	...	...	...	1,967	0	0
" Urinals	77	0	3	" Receipts from Public Conveniences, No. I.	...	...	...	632	1	9
" Public Conveniences :—							" No II.	...	...	...	352	1	9
Expenses No. I.	565	11	2	" Drainage Deposits ..	...	...	...	216	9	7
Expenses No. II.	391	6	2							
" Interest on Loans	108	14	1							
" One-third Establishment Expenses	969	10	5							
" Balance	260	10	0							
				£3,167	13	1					£3,167	13	1

		ESTABLISHMENT	EXPENSES.	
To Salaries	...	2,073 12 0	By General Purposes Rate, two-thirds of £2,908 11s. 2d.	1,939 0 9
" Wages	...	85 0 0	" Sewers Rate, one-third of £2,908 11s. 2d.	969 10 5
" Rents and Insurance	...	272 13 11		
" Rates and Taxes	...	171 14 10		
" Printing and Stationery	...	141 4 6		
" Office Expenses	...	164 5 11		
		<hr/> £2,908 11 2		<hr/> £2,908 11 2

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT showing the ascertained and estimated LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the
Board on the 25th March, 1900.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To School Board for London	5,081	11	8
" London County Council, Loans repayable by Instal- ments, and Interest to date	16,859	14	9
" Sundry Creditors	1,391	7	4
	£23,332	13	9

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Amount due from Overseers of St. Saviour for Educa- tion Rate	3,282	2	1
" Do do. do. Christchurch	1,799	9	7
" Amount due from Overseers of Christchurch for General Purposes Rate	1,300	0	0
" Balance with Treasurer	5,729	16	7
" Petty Cash and Wages Account, Amount at Bank and in hand	343	17	4
" Cash in hand, on account of Public Conveniences ...	46	14	11
" Sundry Debtors, including Rents and Interest due to date	472	0	10
" Balance—			
Balance, 26th March, 1899	3,750	3	5
Add General Purposes Rate	6,868	19	0
	10,619	2	5
Less Sewers Rate	260	10	0
	10,358	12	5
(Represented by the expenditure upon permanent works, paving, kerbing, public conveniences, &c., and against which the loans, per contra, now stand).			
	£23,332	13	9

I certify that I have examined the Accounts of the St. Saviour's District Board of Works for the year ending 25th March, 1900, and have seen and checked all the vouchers for payments, I have also verified the Balance in Treasurer's hands, and, in my opinion, the above statement is correct. In addition to the above Assets, the Board have Carts, Working-plant and Improvements to Public Works, &c.

Dated 28th May, 1900,

WALTER W. FEAST, F.C.A.,
St. George's House, Eastcheap, E.C.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES (No. 1) at East End of Southwark Street, Borough.

Dr.

Account of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 25th March, 1900.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Fees received for use of Closets and Lavatories, viz.:						
MEN'S DEPARTMENT.						
Quarter to 24th June	99	12	4
" 29th September	149	5	8
" 25th December	107	10	9
" 25th March	101	11	8
				458	0	5

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Quarter to 24th June	...	...	...	39	2	5
" 29th September	...	...	...	41	19	7
" 25th December	...	...	...	34	18	11
" 25th March	...	...	...	30	0	1
				146	1	0

£604 1 5

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company	...	...	67 1 0
" City of London Electric Lighting Company	...	...	18 2 0
" Sundries, viz.:	£	s.	d.
B. Finch & Co., Alterations	...	...	66 16 6
Hoare & Son, Painting and Repairs	...	...	35 4 0
Brooks, Washing Towels	...	...	26 15 10
H. L. Cleaver, Soap and Sundries	...	...	13 16 9
Thorpe & Salter, Maintenance of Locks	...	...	4 0 0
Sanitary Advertising Co., Paper	...	...	4 3 4
Verity & Co., Fittings	...	...	2 4 0
H. Gregory, Clothing	...	...	4 8 9
Brooks & Co., Towels, &c.	...	...	3 11 9
J. W. Cunningham, Ironmongery	...	...	2 6 10
Poundage and Sundries	...	...	2 18 9
			166 6 6
" Wages	...	...	286 1 4
" Interest on Loan	...	...	61 6 9
" Balance	...	...	5 3 10
			£604 1 5

Dr.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES (No. 2) at West End of Southwark Street, Blackfriars Road.

Account of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 25th March, 1900.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Fees received for use of Closets and Lavatories, viz. :—						
MEN'S DEPARTMENT.						
Quarter to 24th June	56	15	4			
" 29th September	66	18	3			
" 25th December	56	6	2			
" 25th March	51	10	7			
				231	10	4

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.						
Quarter to 24th June	28	13	9			
" 29th September	27	0	0			
" 25th December	25	19	2			
" 25th March	20	17	2			
				102	10	1
To Balance				86	11	9
				£420	12	2

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company	45	19	0
" City of London Electric Lighting Company	16	15	4
" Sundries, viz. :			
Brooks, Washing Towels	11	7	6
H. Gregory, Clothing	4	8	9
B. Finch & Co., Fittings	6	0	0
Verity & Co., Fittings	2	0	0
Thorpe & Salter, Maintenance of Locks	2	4	0
Cleaver, Soap and Sundries	12	12	11
Brooks & Co., Towels, &c.	8	11	9
Sanitary Advertising Co., Paper	4	3	4
Poundage and Sundries	2	9	4
			48 17 7
" Wages of Attendants	261	12	11
" Interest on Loan	47	7	4
			£420 12 2

LIST OF CONTRACTS.

ASPHALTE PAVING.

DATE.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	NATURE OF CONTRACT.	TERM.	AMOUNT.
24 April, 1891	Limmer Asphalte Paving Company, Limited	Repave with Compressed Rock Asphalte Footway on East side of Borough High Street	Keep in Repair for 10 years from 22nd May, 1891 ...	5/6 per superficial yard
18 June, 1892	Ditto	Provide Concrete and pave with ditto Blackfriars Road from Gt. Charlotte Street to southern boundary	Ditto 13th July, 1892 ...	7/6 per superficial yard
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Bear Lane	Ditto 18th July, 1892 ...	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Southwark Bridge Road, east side, from Swiss Milk Warehouse to Messrs. Petty, Wood & Co.'s gateway	Ditto 23rd July, 1892 ...	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Meymott (late Cross) Street, Blackfriars Road	Ditto 10th October, 1892 ...	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Southwark Bridge Road, west side from Union Street to boundary opposite Marshalsea Road	Ditto 20th December, 1892 ...	Ditto
12 May, 1893	Ditto	Ditto Southwark Bridge Road, east side, abutment of bridge to Swiss Milk Warehouse	Ditto 28th March, 1893	Ditto
		Ditto, west side, abutment of Bridge to a point 36ft 9in south		Ditto

LIST OF CONTRACTS.—continued.

ASPHALTE PAVING—continued.

DATE.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	NATURE OF CONTRACT.	TERM.	AMOUNT.
12 May, 1893	Limmer Asphalte Paving Company, Limited	Provide concrete and pave with Compressed Rock Asphalte Footways of Three Crown Square	Keep in repair for 10 years from 2nd June, 1893 ...	7/6 per superficial yard
Ditto 1898	Ditto	Ditto Gravel Lane, east side, Union Street to boundary, south	Ditto 6th June, 1893 ...	Ditto
25 March, 1897	Val de Travers Asphalte Company, Limited	Ditto Carriageway Ewer Street	Ditto 5 years from 24th April, 1897	9/10 per superficial yard
	Ditto	Ditto Price's Street from Gravel Lane to the Railway Arch	Ditto 22nd May, 1897	Ditto
	Dit'o	Ditto Collingwood Street from Charlotte Street to Meymott Street.	Ditto 12th June, 1897 ...	Ditto
24 March, 1898	Ditto	Ditto Union Street. Borough from Gravel Lane to Guildford Street	Ditto 21st Oct., 1898 ...	10/- per superficial yard
	Ditto	Ditto Union Street, Borough, and Red Cross Street by National Schools	Ditto 27th April, 1898 ...	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto Canvey Street from Sumner Street to Southwark Street	Ditto 15th June, 1898 ...	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto Zoar Street from Hope-town Place to Sumner Street	Ditto 5 years, 15th June, 1898	Ditto

LIST OF CONTRACTS.—continued.

ASPHALTE PAVING—continued.

DATE.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	NATURE OF CONTRACT.	TERM.	AMOUNT.
24 March, 1898	Val de Travers Asphalte Company, Limited	Provide Concrete and pave with Compressed Rock Asphalte Carriageway of Brunswick Street	Keep in repair for 5 years from 12th October, 1898 ...	11/- and as per Schedule
17 April, 1899	Ditto	Ditto Isabella Street	Ditto 10th May, 1899 ..	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto Casher's Ground	Ditto 15th May, 1899 ...	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto Jane Street	Ditto 16th May, 1899 ...	Ditto
12 April, 1900	Ditto	Ditto Bennett Street	Ditto 26th July, 1900 ...	11/3 per superficial yard
	Ditto	Ditto Norfolk Street	Ditto 18th June, 1900 ...	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto Scoresby Street	Ditto 29th June, 1900 ...	Ditto
GENERAL WORKS.				
2 Nov., 1898	The Board with the Trustees of the Borough Market	Cleansing the Market... ..	3 years from 24th June, 1898	The Board to receive £600 per annum
14 June, 1898	Wakeley Bros. & Co., Ltd.	Shooting Dust and Refuse ...	3 years from 24th June, 1898	2/2 per ton
13 March, 1900	Heather, Bailey & Co., Limited	Supply of Thames Ballast and Sand	1 year from 25th March, 1900	As per Schedule of Prices
23 March, 1900	Wakeley Bros. & Co., Ltd.	Supply of Portland Cement and Lime	Ditto	Ditto
26 March, 1900	W. H. Wheeler	Supply of York Paving and Granite Curb	Ditto	Ditto
31 March, 1899	Ash & Co., Ltd.	Printing	3 years from 25th March, 1899	Ditto
23 May, 1900	Geo. Tyrie	Supply of Bass Brooms	1 year from 24th June, 1900	Ditto
9 June, 1898	John Murray	Ditto of Horses & Harness ...	3 years from 24th June, 1898	4/4 per horse per diem

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT BY THE CLERK.

In view of the impending change of administration occasioned by the passing of the London Government Act, 1899, and the report for this year being the last which the Board will be called upon to present, I have thought it desirable to place upon record, by way of supplement to my ordinary report, a brief retrospect of its proceedings from the coming into force of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, under which it was constituted, until the present, and of the conditions which prevailed at and prior to that time.

Previous to the 1st January, 1856, when the last-named Act came into operation, the public roads, streets, lanes and places within the St. Saviour's district were under the control and management of three distinct bodies of Commissioners, viz., the Commissioners for the Western Division of Borough Pavements, the Commissioners for the Clink or Bishop of Winchester's Liberty, and the Commissioners for Christchurch, Surrey, established respectively under and by virtue of the following Acts of Parliament, namely, the Southwark Paving Act, 6, Geo. III., the Clink Commissioners' Act, 52, Geo. III., and the Christchurch Commissioners' Act, 51, Geo. III. By the first of these the control of the streets and places within the ancient Borough of Southwark was divided into two separate districts, the parishes of St. George-the-Martyr, St. Saviour and St. Mary, Newington, and so much of the high street of the said borough as was in the Parish of St. Olave forming the western division, and the remainder of the Parish of St. Olave, the Parishes of St. John and St. Thomas, and parts of the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, forming the eastern division of the said borough.

The minutes of the Clink Commission are contained in sixteen volumes; the first meeting of that body was held on

the 7th July, 1780, and the last in the year 1856. The proceedings of the Christchurch Commission are recorded in four volumes, commencing on the 21st May, 1811, and terminating at the end of the year 1855, when their several powers and duties were transferred to the District Board of Works. The minutes of the Borough Pavements Commissioners are not in the custody of the Board; those of the western division were, I believe, entrusted to the Vestry of St. George-the-Martyr as being the largest parish within the area of that division. A great many of the entries in the two first named relate to the appointment, management, and control—not to add delinquences—of the watchmen or “Charlies,” as they were familiarly termed, who, together with the “patroles,” who were armed with pistols and cutlasses, did duty before the Metropolitan Police Force was established; most of the other entries relate to paving works, the cleansing of the streets (^a), and the maintenance of the oil lamps (^b) with which the streets were lighted before the advent of gas; these, as well as the watchmen (^c), seem to have been a

(a.) In 1786 it was ordered by the Clink Commissioners that the principal streets be cleansed once in every fortnight, and the others when necessary. A contrast to the practice at the present day when the principal streets are cleansed daily and sometimes more frequently.

(b.) It may be interesting to record that the contract price for furnishing, lighting and keeping in repair oil lamps in the year 1815, just prior to the adoption of gas for street lighting (“globe lamps with two-spout tin burners”) was 28s. per lamp per annum.

(c.) It was continually reported that watchmen had been absent from their beat, or asleep in their watch-boxes, or drunk, and for these offences they were brought before the Commissioners and cautioned, suspended or discharged as the case might be. Nevertheless, the Commissioners appear to have been averse to any change, and, after the Metropolitan Police Act had been passed, those for Christchurch applied to the Home Secretary for permission to continue their watchmen, a request which Mr. Secretary Peel informed the Commissioners he had no power to grant. The following is a curious entry appearing on the minutes of the Clink Commission, dated June, 1787, entitled:—

“ORDERS TO WATCHMEN.

You are to be subject to the Beadles and obey their orders and directions. You are to be at the watchhouse punctually at such hour as as shall be appointed by the Beadle every night, each having a Lanthorn, Candle and Long Staff, and to proceed to such Place or Stand as shall be appointed by the Beadle, to beat your Bounds every half hour, proclaiming the time of the Night or Morning, and not to depart from your Post until the time appointed by the Beadle, and then you are to repair to the Watchhouse and there to remain till discharged by the Beadle, and with him to leave your Key and Rattle; and if you are prevented by Sickness or other unavoidable Accident you are to send Notice to the Watchhouse or to the Beadle on or before the hour of Meeting that Night.

perpetual source of anxiety and trouble to the authorities. The removal of obstructions, &c., also engaged the attention of the Commissioners, and several valuable local improvements in the widening of streets were carried out under their auspices (^d). In this connection I may refer to an entry on the minutes of the Clink Commission dated 1st April, 1789, inasmuch as it throws some light upon the nature of the tenure of Pond Yard, the right of way through which has for a long time past been a subject of discussion, and shows that at that time the site was private property held of the Crown. The Commissioners, it appears, contemplated making a new street from Bankside through Pond Yard, but were unable to do so owing to the excessive price demanded for some of the properties. The entry to which I refer is the report of a committee appointed to enquire into the matter, and I give it in *extenso* :—

“The Committee appointed 13th August, 1788, for the purpose of

“You are not to wear your Watch Coat when off duty, under the penalty of Six Pence.

“You are to have a clean Shirt, be clean shaved *and have clean Hands and Face** every Sunday Night, under the Penalty of Six Pence.—All these Penalties to be deducted out of your Wages.

“No Watchman to go out of his Beat, unless to assist some Person in Distress, or to Apprehend some Offender.

“Any Watchman wanting Assistance must use his Rattle, and every Watchman who hears it must hasten to his Assistance.

“All Public Houses making a Custom of being open or having Company or Lights after Twelve o’Clock must be reported to the Beadle, who is to minute the time in his Journal.

“No Person with a Horse or Cart, or without, carrying any Load or Burthen, after Twelve o’Clock, must be suffered to pass without Examination; and if the Articles are suspected to be Stolen or carrying off clandestinely, the Party and Goods must be conveyed by and from one Watchman to another in the shortest way to the Beadle at the Watchhouse; and, if he thinks proper, must be detained until the Direction of a Magistrate can be obtained.

“Any Watchman misbehaving himself or neglecting his Duty will be liable to the Penalty of Ten Shillings or be discharged from his office.

(*d.*) *Exempli gratia*, Maid Lane (afterwards New Park Street, now Park Street), Thames Street (now Emerson Street) and other place in the Clink were widened at considerable expense. Upper Ground Street, in the Parish of Christchurch, was also widened and improved, but this was done by Commissioners specially appointed under the Act 31, Geo. III, known as the Upper Ground Street Act.

* Italics mine. Let us hope that their ablutions were not limited to Sundays.

treating with the proprietors of houses and ground in Maid Lane (c) and the Pond Yard, in order to make the intended New Street, report this 1st April, 1789, that they have had several conferences with the parties concerned and find as follows:—

1st. That the houses Nos. 100 and 101, in Maid Lane, are still in Chancery, but it is expected that a decree will be obtained in Easter term, '89, and that the Trustees cannot sell till then.

2nd. That the Pond Yard is held by Letters Patent, granted by the Crown to Richard Evans for the term of 50 years from the 8th June, 1782. The conditions are a fine of £400 and a ground rent of £5 per annum.

3rd. That the said Richard Evans has granted a lease of the whole to William Astell for Evans's whole term, except 21 days. The conditions are a fine of £400; a ground rent of £55 per annum, and an obligation to lay out £1000 within 12 years. This lease is dated 21st May, 1783.

4th. That the said W. Astell has granted a lease of part of the premises to John Wood for near Mr. Astell's whole term at the annual rent of £71, clear of all taxes.

5th. That for a line of ground 35 feet wide from Maid Lane to a shed in the occupation of Mr. James, which will run through Mr. Thomas's workshops, and take part of the said Mr. James's shed, Mr. Astell requires £344, and for the remainder of the ground occupied by Mr. Thomas a further sum of £51 16s. 0d.

6th. That the said line of 35 feet will run through part of the ground and one old timber house on Bankside leased to the said Mr. Wood for which Mr. Wood requires £538 2s. 6d.

7th. That the aforesaid sums are required for the term of years which Mr. Astell and Mr. Wood respectively have in the premises, which is only about 44 years.

8th. That Mr. Astell will grant the Commissioners a lease of the whole Pond Yard, except what is leased to Mr. Wood and Mr. James for Mr. Astell's whole term, for a rent of £50 per annum, with a covenant obliging the Commissioners to lay out in buildings £600 within two years.

9th. That the Committee being of opinion that all the above proposals were too exorbitant to be accepted, and knowing that the proprietors must have a carriageway through Pond Yard for the use of their tenants, made the following proposal, viz.:—

10th. That if Mr. Astell and Mr. Wood would point out a line of street wide enough for two carriages and two footpaths, and would give up that ground, gratis, for the use of the public, the Commissioners should pave it and keep it in repair during their lease, without any expense to them or their undertenants.

That this proposal being rejected the Committee have proceeded no further in the treaty.

(Signed)	Stephen Lowdell
	Robert Davey
	Thos. Day
	T. Rosseter
	Benjamin Cape
	Robt. Nicholson
	James McDuff

Which report being read the same was confirmed, and it was thereupon resolved that no further treaty should be made with Mr. Wood or Mr. Astell."

In 1818 the question of making a new street through Pond Yard was revived, but nothing came of the proposal. It is clear from the above report that Pond Yard was Crown property held by private individuals *ratione tenuræ*, and that any right of way now possessed by the public through the same was acquired by user. Any further questions which might have arisen regarding the right of way are now, it is hoped, set at rest by the agreement recently entered into with Mr. Fortescue described on page 20.

Under the Metropolis Local Management Act, which was passed in the year 1855, and became operative on the 1st January, 1856, the metropolis, for administrative purposes, was divided into thirty-seven districts or areas; the twenty-three larger parishes being placed under the control of vestries, and the smaller ones, fifty-five in number, being grouped so as to form fourteen other districts or areas, and placed under the control of boards of works, the parishes of Christchurch and St. Saviour constituting the Board of Works for St. Saviour's.

By numerous Acts subsequently passed, the powers and duties of the Board as the local and sanitary authority for the district have been greatly added to and increased.

Thus, the duties hitherto performed by the three Commissions above referred to were transferred to, and became vested in the Board of Works for the St. Saviour's District, and, under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, which were also passed in the year 1855, the Board became the sanitary authority for the same area.

One of the principal objects of the Metropolis Local Management Act, was the establishment of a better and more comprehensive system of main drainage for London, and under its provisions the Metropolitan Board of Works was constituted.

In order to form this central Board, each of the Vestries and District Boards was required to elect a person or persons to serve on that body, and act as its representative, the City of London also returning three representatives. Singularly enough—probably owing to an oversight on the part of the

draftsman of the Act—although, after the first election, a rating qualification was imperatively demanded for vestrymen and members of boards of works, none was required for a seat on the Metropolitan Board. The “person” or persons chosen might be strangers or non-residents. This central Board (inclusive of the chairman) consisted of forty-seven members. Six of the larger parishes returned two members each; the lesser parishes and districts one only. The St. Saviour’s district returned one member. The appointment was triennial.

In order to defray the expenses of the execution of the Acts entrusted to them to administer, the Vestries were authorised to make and levy rates upon the inhabitants, and the district boards were empowered to issue precepts addressed to the Overseers of the Poor of their several parishes. The Metropolitan Board of Works was in like manner authorised to issue precepts, these being addressed to the several vestries and district boards. This process continued until the year 1888, when the Metropolitan Board was abolished and superseded by the London County Council. The precepts of the latter body are addressed to the Boards of Guardians, and the district board is no longer the intermediary for raising the moneys required by the central authority.

The first meeting of the St. Saviour’s District Board of Works was held on the 5th December, 1855, in the Vestry Room of the Parish of Christchurch, and afterwards, by adjournment, at the Committee Room, No. 3, Emerson Street, belonging to the Churchwardens of St. Saviour’s. These premises were leased to the Clink Commissioners in the year 1839, and have ever since the establishment of the Board been rented by it and used as its offices, the same being now held on a yearly tenancy under an agreement, the original lease having expired. At a special meeting of the Board held on the 12th December, 1855, Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Thwaites,—a St. Saviour’s member having business premises in Wellington Street (now the Borough High Street)—was chosen to be its representative on the Metropolitan Board of Works.* Shortly afterwards officers were appointed, viz.,—Mr. Herbert Sturmy, Solicitor and Vestry Clerk of St. Saviour’s, to be Clerk, Mr. John

* Mr. Thwaites was also elected a representative member for the Greenwich District, and attended in the dual capacity for a short time until he was elected the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board.

Howe (formerly a Clink Commissioner and afterwards Surveyor to the Commission) Surveyor, Mr. Robert Bianchi, M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. John Errington (formerly Street Keeper to the Clink Commission) Inspector of Nuisances for the district.

On the 23rd December, 1855, Mr. John Thwaites was elected by the Metropolitan Board of Works to be its Chairman. Mr. Thwaites had been a member of the old Metropolitan Sewers Commission, and by his writings and platform addresses had taken a prominent part in advocating a system of main drainage for London; it was probably largely due to his popularity on that account that he was chosen by his colleagues to fill the high and much-coveted post of chairman of the central body. In the year 1865, on the completion of the main drainage of London, and as a mark of Her Majesty's appreciation of the importance of those works, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. He continued to be Chairman of the Metropolitan Board until his death, which occurred on 5th August, 1870. At a much later period of its existence, another member of the district board, Mr. (afterwards Alderman) A. H. Haggis, a representative of Christchurch, who, in 1888, had been returned by the ratepayers as one of the members of the London County Council for West Southwark, was elected by the Council to be its Deputy-Chairman in succession to the late Mr. Firth. Mr. Haggis, unfortunately, did not live long to enjoy his appointment, his death occurring in November, 1891—but this is anticipating. It is worthy of note, however, and is in no small degree creditable to St. Saviour's, that the chairman and deputy-chairman of the two great central bodies governing London should have been chosen by those bodies out of the St. Saviour's district.

On the retirement from the district board of Mr. John Thwaites in January, 1856, occasioned by his election to the chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board, Mr. Charles Harris, a much respected member for St. Saviour's, was elected by the district board to be its representative on the Metropolitan Board, and continued to act in that capacity until the year 1886, when, owing to severe illness, he was compelled to resign, and Mr. Thomas Francis Rider, then a member of the district board, was elected in his stead. Mr. Charles Harris died soon afterwards.

In the year 1888, as before stated, the Metropolitan Board of Works was abolished, and the London County Council, a body elected directly by the ratepayers, established in lieu thereof.

Until the year 1894, the board had no power to elect a permanent Chairman, the Metropolis Management Act requiring that at each meeting a chairman should be elected to preside over its proceedings. Nevertheless it became a custom for the representative member when present to take the Chair, *ex officio*. When absent—and this not unfrequently occurred, the duties of the representative being exceedingly onerous and occupying a great deal of his time—the Chair was taken by some other member; Mr. Barnett Isaacs, a Christchurch member, being for several years regarded almost as the Chairman, then, on the decease of that gentleman, Mr. F. W. Thorn, also a Christchurch member, and Mr. Richard Hunt, of St. Saviour's, were successively chosen to fill the office and until their death in each instance.

The Local Government Act, 1894, however, known as the Parish Councils' Act and relating chiefly to urban and rural districts, by a special section applicable to the Metropolis, enabled and required the several Boards of Works and administrative Vestries in London to elect a Chairman who should be subject to annual appointment, such election to take place at the first meeting after the annual election of members. In accordance therewith the Board has successively appointed Mr. F. Baxter (1894—6), Mr. Henry J. Coles (1896—7), Mr. George J. Newton (1897—8), Mr. W. E. Hill (1898—9), Mr. W. S. Hale (1899—1900), Mr. R. W. Bowers (1900), each Chairman being *ex officio* and during the term of his office a Justice of the Peace on taking the oaths as by law required.

The Board, at the commencement of its proceedings, was unfortunate in being the inheritor of a law suit which ended disastrously, the facts being as follows:—In the year 1853, the Cordwainers' Company of the City of London, who were the owners of premises adjoining Horse Shoe Alley, Bankside, proceeded to erect a wall on the west side of that thoroughfare, in such manner as to encroach, so it was alleged, upon the public way. The Commissioners for the Clink Liberty held that the thoroughfare was a public way from the fact of it having been used for more than 60 years as such, and from it

*With the Compliments of the Clerk of
the Council.*

London County Council,

Spring Gardens, S.W.

having formed part of an ancient way running from Bankside to Union Street known as Castle Lane, a great portion of which was abolished on the formation of the Southwark Bridge approach, then known as Bridge Street. Acting under legal advice, the Commissioners had the wall pulled down, and forthwith the Company commenced an action in the Court of Queen's Bench against those of the Commissioners who were present at the destruction of the wall, £1000 damages being claimed.

The case came on for trial in August, 1855, at the Croydon Assizes, before the Lord Chief Baron Pollock and a Special Jury; and, after several hearings and adjournments, the question at issue being held to be one of fact rather than of law, it was, on the suggestion of the Judge and with the consent of both parties, referred to a member of the Bar to settle, and also with authority to assess the damages if the Court should be of opinion that the Commissioners were not justified in what they had done, Mr. Serjeant Channel being appointed the Arbitrator. A right of footway was, throughout the proceedings, admitted by the plaintiffs.

The case was fully inquired into by the Arbitrator, witnesses being heard, and documents examined from time to time, and it is stated in the minutes of the old Commission that, on the part of the Commissioners, a great body of evidence was adduced showing that Horse Shoe Alley had been from time immemorial a public footway, and generally used for barrows and trucks.

After many adjournments, pending which the St. Saviour's Board of Works was formed and the Commissioners superseded, Mr. Serjeant Channel issued his certificate deciding and directing that the verdict should be entered for the plaintiffs, and assessing the damages at £137.

The Board consequently had to pay the costs on both sides, viz. :—

The Plaintiffs' (including damages) settled at	1,375	0	0
The Commissioners', amounting to	...	659	16 1
		<hr/>	
		£2,034	16 1

An inscription at the north entrance of Horse Shoe Alley is as follows:—"*This is a private road for foot passengers only.—By order, July, 1878.*"

The system of house drainage which prevailed when the Board was first established was such as would now be regarded as insanitary in the extreme and absolutely intolerable, many of the houses being drained into cesspools. During the first three years which elapsed after 1855, no less than 488 of these pests were done away with, and 667 privies cleansed, panned and trapped as the result of the action of the Board. During this period 1322 notices for abatement of nuisances, chiefly of the kind referred to, were served, and 131 summonses taken out under the Nuisances Removal Act of 1855. In its annual report for 1858, the Board stated that "The Board in carrying out the duties devolving upon it, thought the improving the sanitary condition of the district to be the most important, for, although efficient lighting, paving and watering conduced to the public security, comfort and convenience, yet the abolition of nuisances, the removal of filth, and the acquisition of proper house drainage, ventilation and home cleanliness were higher considerations, and the Sanitary Committee had met fortnightly, and oftener when necessary, for the special purpose of adopting such measures as tended to promote the healthfulness of the district." Such has throughout been the policy of the Board, and, whenever practicable, old high level sewers, which were very numerous in the district, have been done away with, and the houses drained into efficient sewers which the Board has provided.

In the early days of the Board, the Wellington Clock Tower which stood at the foot of London Bridge, was a fruitful source of contention and controversy, an influential section of the members of the Board, constituting for a long time the majority, contending that the tower was not only useful but a great embellishment to the locality, and that, having been erected as the result of a public subscription, the Board had no right to remove it; others holding the opinion that it was a serious obstacle to the traffic which was great and increasing, and that it ought to be abolished. The tower in question was erected by the Commissioners of the West Division of Borough Pavements, about the year 1854, in commemoration of the Duke of Wellington, and cost, I believe, over £1,500. The amount was raised by public subscription, the Corporation of the City of London, the Brighton and South Eastern Railway Companies and a large number of the inhabitants of the Borough being among the subscribers. It was a handsome Gothic structure, rising from the centre of the roadway opposite Duke

Street, and a very conspicuous object seen from London Bridge or from the Borough High Street, then called Wellington Street (The Charing Cross railway bridge did not then exist to obstruct the view). Over the clock and beneath the spire a space was reserved which was intended for a figure of the Duke, but this was never tenanted. The foundation used for the purpose of the tower was laid when London Bridge was built, and still remains beneath the arches of the viaduct forming the approach to the bridge. This foundation was intended for the equestrian statue of the Duke, originally designed for Southwark, but which was set up in front of the Royal Exchange instead. The lower portion of the tower was let by the Board to the London District Telegraph Company and used as a telegraph station. In the year 1858 a memorial, signed by the then proprietor of the Bridge House Hotel, the London & Westminster Bank, the late Mr. E. Dresser Rogers and others was received expressing an opinion that the structure was more ornamental than useful, that it was an obstruction to the traffic and that it ought to be removed. Much difference of opinion prevailed on this latter point, as well as in regard to its utility, but, after a great deal of contention and angry controversy extending over several years, a resolution was passed to take it down. Even after this an effort was made to retain it. As a last resort the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police was appealed to, and he condemned it as being, in his opinion, an unwarrantable obstruction to the traffic. This determined its fate; the materials were advertised for sale and certain small offers received, Messrs. John Mowlem & Co., the well-known contractors, offering to take it down gratuitously and pave the site at their own cost. The Board, not being satisfied with the offers, wrote to the Metropolitan Board of Works offering the materials to them gratuitously for re-erection in Southwark Park, then lately formed, and they accepted the gift, but shortly afterwards repudiated it, alleging that the cost of re-erection would have been greater than the original cost. Thereupon the Board fell back upon the offer of Messrs. John Mowlem & Co. At the end of 1866 or beginning of 1867, the building was carefully taken down by that firm, the stones numbered and packed, and the whole consigned to a place at Swanage. I am indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Mowlem for the information that it was presented by their firm to Mr. Thomas Docwra, who then resided at the Grove, Swanage; that it was erected in a corner of the grounds of

his house at a cost of about £1,000, and that it is still to be seen there, but is not used as a clock tower.

There can be no doubt but that the exigences of the traffic at the present day would have rendered the existence of the tower impossible, and that there would be no two opinions as to the necessity for its removal.

It was largely due to the influence of the early members for St. Saviour's, Mr. John Thwaites and Mr. Charles Harris, that the proposal for the formation of the spacious new street extending from Blackfriars Road to the Borough High Street, since called Southwark Street, was favourably entertained by the Metropolitan Board of Works and brought to a successful conclusion. The Act of Parliament authorising its construction, and also a street in Westminster, was known as "The Southwark and Westminster Communication Act, 1857." The new street in Southwark, which had already been completed and opened for traffic, was formally made over to the District Board for care and maintenance on the 20th May, 1863.* Originally it had been intended that the carriageway should be macadamised, as were the Blackfriars Road and many other of the streets at that time, but, in consequence of representations made by the District Board as to the increasing traffic, the Metropolitan Board was induced to depart from its original plans and pave the street with granite pitching. This pavement, which for some reason or other was laid perfectly level without any *camber*, as it is technically termed, was, some time afterwards, relaid and properly rounded off by means of ballast placed upon the concrete foundation. It has since been subject to reparation and partial renewals from time to time, but, in the main, the stone which was first laid down lasted until the year 1899, when it was taken up and the roadway paved with Jarrah wood. The old ballast, of which there was a vast quantity, was utilised by Mr. G. R. Norrish, the Surveyor of the Board, as far as possible in laying the wood pavement.

In connection with Southwark Street an important magisterial decision was obtained in the year 1889. For some years previously occupiers of warehouses in Southwark Street, at the east end of the street more particularly, had been in the

*It was opened to the public in sections, first the portion from Borough High Street to Southwark Bridge Road, and later on the western portion to Blackfriars Road.

habit of using the space of three feet immediately in front of the buildings for the deposit of goods of various kinds, chiefly of vegetables from the Borough Market, and the practice had grown to such an extent that the space in question at the entrance from the Borough High Street, was practically lost to the public. Some doubt was felt, however, as to whether the tenants had not a right to the exclusive use of the three feet for their own purposes, the same having been included in the original leases granted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and having to be paved and maintained by the lessees ; on the other hand it was provided in the original agreements that the fronts of the buildings next the street were to be built and always remain set back three feet from the face of the vaults under the footways, and it was evident that in some cases at the corners of intersecting streets the space in question constituted nearly the whole of the footways. Moreover, Southwark Street was designed to be 70 feet wide, which it would not have been without the inclusion of the three feet.

In order to test the matter, the Board, on the advice of Messrs. Washington, Hickling, & Passmore, who were then acting as its Solicitors, caused notice to be served upon the whole of the tenants responsible for the obstructions to remove them, and, on default, summonses were taken out against two of the tenants named Taylor and Wright. The case came before Mr. Slade, the Magistrate at the Southwark Police Court, who, on the 8th April, 1886, after viewing the *locus in quo*, and carefully considering the matter, gave his decision, which was to the effect that the three feet formed part of the public way and should be kept clear of obstructions.

For many years after the Board was established it was, in common with the other administrative Vestries and District Boards of Works, practically free and uncontrolled by any central body, the Local Government Board not having been constituted and the Metropolitan Board of Works having very little jurisdiction over it. By degrees, however, the Local Government Board and, much more recently, the London County Council have under various Acts of Parliament asserted authority over and it is no longer the free agent that it once was ; the appointments of Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, &c., being now made subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, and the London County Council having very considerable powers of control in sanitary and other matters.

Until the year 1875, when the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was passed, the Board was under no obligation to employ an analyst for the detection of adulteration in articles of food and drink. In 1873, however, it anticipated somewhat the passing of that Act and appointed first its then Medical Officer, Mr. Robert Bianchi, and shortly afterwards, on his resigning the office, Dr. Albert J. Bernays, of the Chemical Laboratory, St. Thomas's Hospital, to be the Public Analyst for the District. In 1890, Dr. Bernays having resigned the office, the Board appointed Mr. Richard Bodmer, F.I.C., who still holds the appointment.

When the Board was first established there were no railways within the district. The London, Chatham and Dover and the Charing Cross lines were the first to be constructed, and their number has been added to since and numerous widenings effected. The reduction in the population from 36,170 in 1861 to 25,365 in 1896, and in the number of inhabited houses from 4,471 to 2,733 in 1891, shown by the census returns, is largely due to this cause. Of course other circumstances have contributed from time to time, *e.g.*—the formation of Southwark Street necessitated the destruction of a great number of houses, and factories and business premises have in numberless instances usurped the place of dwelling-houses. This process is still going on, and is likely to continue owing to the central position of the district, its business facilities, and its proximity to the City.

Since the passing of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, the Board has been responsible for raising the moneys required by the School Board for London for defraying the expenses of that body in respect of the Parishes of St. Saviour and Christchurch, the precepts for 1900—1901 amounting to no less a sum than £20,701 8s. 11d. The constantly growing demands of the School Board are shown in the statement of sums levied year by year appearing on page 10, and it is to be feared that the maximum has not yet been reached. The demand of the School Board is now greater than was the entire expenditure of the District Board prior to the year 1900, and it almost equals the average gross expenditure at the present time.

Many local improvements have been effected chiefly in connection with the pulling down and rebuilding of premises. In 1864 the Board purchased a house at the corner of Broadwall, and threw a portion of the site into the public way. In

the same year improvements were effected in Robert Street, Church Street and Surrey Row, in connection with the London Chatham and Dover Railway works. In 1874 the Board purchased two houses at the north-west corner of Broadwall, and widened the entrance into Roupell Street. In 1878 the South Eastern Railway Company promoted a Bill for acquiring the site of Ewer Street, for the purposes of a goods station; the Board opposed, but withdrew its opposition on the Company undertaking to widen Gravel Lane on the east side, and form a new thoroughfare forty feet wide between the southern portion of Ewer Street and Southwark Street (then connected by a narrow court or alley only), so as to afford direct communication for vehicular as well as pedestrian traffic between Union Street and Southwark Street *via* what is now termed Lavington Street. In connection with the negotiations for the same, the Board obtained from the Company on advantageous terms a lease for twenty-one years of certain arches in Ewer Street, which, although the lease has expired, it still retains and uses for the purposes of a stone-yard and mortuary. Other minor improvements have been effected in Bear Lane, Park Street, Clink Street and other places. In 1887 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by arrangement with the Board, laid out and formed at their own expense the street named Lavington Street, connecting Gravel Lane with Southwark Street, the Board paving the approaches to the same.

During the Session of Parliament 1864-5, The London, Chatham & Dover Railway Company introduced a Bill for the widening and extension of their line, thereby seeking, *inter alia*, the entire closing of the entrance into Holland Street from the Blackfriars Road, and the vesting of the site of a portion thereof in the company. The Board, foreseeing the injury and inconvenience which would result from their so doing, opposed the Bill, and appeared by counsel before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to which the Bill was referred, but were unsuccessful in their opposition. Afterwards, in consequence of an urgent requisition on the part of inhabitants of Christchurch, the Board opposed the Bill in the House of Lords, the Metropolitan Board of Works rendering valuable assistance, but the joint opposition did not avail to prevent the closing of the thoroughfare, the House of Lords Committee having come down to view the premises and been greatly impressed by what they

considered the dangerous passing of railway trucks and trolleys to and fro across the street which it was designed to close. It was a matter of observation and remarked upon at the time that the Company showed an unwonted amount of activity in so doing just when their Lordships came down to view the site. The Board, however, obtained the insertion of a clause in the Bill whereby a subway for foot passengers was provided, and is maintained at the expense of the Company, so as to connect the remaining part of Holland Street with the Blackfriars Road, and also whereby Green Walk was widened from 45 feet to 50 feet, and paved with asphalte, at the expense of the Company.

In 1865 the Board, finding the board-room and offices at No. 3, Emerson Street inconvenient and inadequate for the increasing business that had to be transacted, resolved to improve and enlarge them. This was done by taking in and appropriating the site of an infant school which divided the board-room longitudinally in the rear and building a fresh office, which has served for the clerk's office ever since, although designed for a committee room. The cost of these works and of refurnishing the premises was £2,332. In 1891, when the Board undertook the execution of paving and jobbing work by a staff of its own it was found necessary to acquire additional accommodation, and the adjoining premises, No. 2, Emerson Street, were likewise rented of the Wardens and fitted up and used as offices.

Owing to the low level of Bankside and adjacent parts of the district, the same were for many years subject to inundation. In 1874 and 1875 very serious floods occurred, and the Board resolved that measures were imperatively necessary for the protection of the neighbourhood from such disastrous visitations. The Metropolitan Board of Works was approached and urged to construct an embankment of the southern shore of the Thames, but declined on account of the enormous expense involved. Ultimately, yielding to the pressure brought to bear upon it by this and other local authorities whose districts were likewise subject to inundation, the Metropolitan Board introduced a measure in Parliament known as the Thames River (Prevention of Floods) Bill. This Bill received the Royal Assent on the 11th August, 1879, and enabled the Metropolitan Board, afterwards the London County Council, to serve notices and compel owners and occupiers of premises abutting on the Thames to

execute such works as it might deem necessary to prevent overflow. In pursuance of its provisions, barriers have been erected which have proved fairly effectual in putting a stop to the inundations.

On the 5th April, 1893, the Board, under certain provisions contained in the Act of Parliament, 2nd Will. IV., c. 23 (one of the London Bridge Acts), succeeded to the reversion in fee simple of the arches forming the southern approach to London Bridge, minus a small portion situate in the adjoining district of St. Olave and which reverted to the St. Olave District Board of Works. On the expiration of the leases granted by the City Corporation to the late Mr. Alderman Humphery under the Act, the two district boards entered into possession of the arches, and, as the result of a valuation made by Messrs. Field & Sons, it was mutually agreed to let the same to the tenants of the arches for a term of 21 years, at rentals amounting to £740 per annum. This sum has been apportioned *pro rata*, as follows :—

St. Saviour	...	...	...	£668
St. Olave	...	...	...	72
				—
				£740 per annum.

The Board had previously been in receipt of a rent-charge of £19 7s. 2d. per annum upon the arches, but this lapsed on the reversion to it of the fee simple.

In 1891 the Board resolved to discontinue the system of employing contractors for the execution of paving and jobbing works, and a little later on, it also undertook the works of scavenging, collection of dust and refuse, and watering of the roads by men in its own employ, and established a plant of its own. A number of carts, vans, &c., were purchased, and a piece of vacant land, situate in Lavington Street, was taken on lease of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and fitted up for the purposes of a dépôt. Under the direction and supervision of its Surveyor, Mr. G. R. Norrish, the system has been found to work well and satisfactorily, and it is thought to be a great improvement upon the old method of contracting.

In 1884, the Board erected a lavatory at the Borough end of Southwark Street for the convenience of both sexes. This was a great success, and in 1893 the Board resolved to provide

underground conveniences at the same spot in lieu thereof, and on a more extended scale ; the existing lavatory was constructed at a cost of about £2300, and has been extensively availed of ever since, the fees received being more than sufficient to meet the current expenses. Shortly afterwards the Board resolved to provide similar conveniences at the west end of Southwark Street, and the present structure was formed and completed at a cost of about £1850. This last has not up to the present time been a financial success, the cost of maintenance being considerably in excess of the income as will be seen on referring to the accounts published herewith. Both these works were carried out in accordance with plans prepared under the direction of Mr. G. R. Norrish, the Surveyor of the Board.

The latest act of the Board deserving of special mention is the taking over of the Christchurch Burial Ground which, having been laid out as a garden by and at the expense of the Metropolitan Gardens Association, was formally opened as a public recreation ground on Saturday, the 16th June last, by the Bishop of Rochester, the Earl of Meath, Chairman of the Association, presiding ; there were present also Sir William Vincent, Vice-President of the Association, Mr. R. K. Caus-ton, M.P. for Southwark, the Rev. A. H. De Fontaine, M.A., Rector of Christchurch, Mr. R. W. Bowers, J.P., and numerous representatives of the parishes of Christchurch and St. Saviour.

The piece of ground so dedicated to the public was vested in the Trustees of Marshall's Charity, and, by deed of Conveyance, dated the 18th Dec., 1899, it was conveyed to the Board for the purposes of a public garden or recreation ground, subject to the terms of an agreement entered into with the Trustees and others in June, 1899. It surrounds, to a certain extent, the inner enclosure of the Parish Church, from which it is separated by iron railings, and contains an area of 16,155 superficial feet, rather more than the third of an acre. Although small in extent it will doubtless be appreciated as a considerable boon by many of the inhabitants of the crowded district in which it is situate, and, as was remarked by his lordship, the Earl, in his opening address, in such a place as London the people were thankful for even small open spaces, because they proved of great advantage, especially to the children, and South London was more in need of open spaces than any other part of the metropolis.

The Board has appointed a caretaker and assumed the

full responsibility of the maintenance of the garden in the future, which will be known as the Christchurch Recreation Ground, and opened daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

In the year 1805, the Churchwardens of Christchurch leased to the Commissioners for putting into execution an Act of Parliament, the 31st Geo. III., c. 61, known as "The Upper Ground Street Act," at the yearly rent of £7 10s. per annum, and for a term of 99 years from Christmas, 1804, a piece of land situate on the south-east side of the street, in the vicinity of Boddy's Bridge, for the purpose of laying the same into and improving the street. The Commissioners appear to have taken no steps for a considerable time to carry out the improvement, considering that it was not required, and during this time they sub-let the land to various persons, Mr. William Lee, of Upper Ground Street, Lime Merchant, being the latest tenant; but, about the year 1840, they effected the improvement, throwing, as the minutes of the Commission show, about one-third of the land into the public way; the remainder they, on the 25th June, 1840, sub-leased to Mr. William Lee, at the same amount of rent, and for a term of years expiring ten days before Christmas, 1903, when the term of the original lease will expire. The Trustees of the Christchurch Parochial Charities have lately applied for compensation in respect of the land thrown into the public way, and which they appear to consider should revert to them on the expiration of the lease, but, seeing that the lease was granted to the Commissioners for the express purpose of the land (the whole of it apparently) being thrown into the street, it is difficult to see what claim the Trustees of the Charities can have in respect of the portion so dedicated to the use of the public, and now forming part of the public highway of Upper Ground Street. The remainder will doubtless revert to them.

W. H. ATKINS,

• Clerk.

BOARD ROOM,

EMERSON STREET, BANKSIDE, S.E.

July, 1900.

9/27/2020