

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Shoreditch, Parish of St. Leonard].

Contributors

St. Leonard Shoreditch (London, England). Parish Council.

Publication/Creation

1862.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gbz6fwsq>

Provider

London Metropolitan Archives

License and attribution

This material has been provided by City of London, London Metropolitan Archives where the originals may be consulted. You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF
SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH,
MIDDLESEX.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT 1855.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

WITH AN ACCOUNT, IN ABSTRACT, AND SUMMARY
STATEMENT OF THE

MONIES RECEIVED AND EXPENDED
BY THE VESTRY,

For the Year ending 25th March, 1862:

TOGETHER WITH A STATEMENT OF THE
MONIES OWING TO, AND DEBTS OWING BY
THE VESTRY;

ALSO,

A REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VESTRY;
THE WORKS COMMENCED AND COMPLETED;
THE WORKS REMAINING IN PROGRESS; AND THE PROCEEDINGS
TAKEN UNDER THEIR AUTHORITY FOR THE
REMOVAL OF NUISANCES, OR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SANITARY
CONDITION OF THE PARISH.

PRINTED PURSUANT TO THE DIRECTIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
18 and 19 Vict., cap. 120.

LONDON -
ANDREW T. ROBERTS, STEAM PRINTER, 2, HACKNEY ROAD.

1862.

THE JOURNAL OF THE

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1914

CONTENTS

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

REPORTS

NOTES

LETTERS

INDEX

A REPORT

Of the proceedings of the Vestry of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex, in the execution of the Act passed in the Session of Parliament, held in the 18th and 19th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, cap. 120, intituled "*An Act for the better Local Management of the Metropolis,*" and of the Works commenced and completed respectively, for the year ending 25th March, 1862, the Works remaining in progress at the termination of such year, also the proceedings taken by them up to the said period, for the Removal of Nuisances or the Improvement of the Sanitary condition of the Parish.

VESTRY OF SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

STATEMENT AND ACCOUNT

Of all Monies received and expended during the Year ending 25th March, 1862, under the "Metropolis Local Management Act," 18th & 19th Victoria, cap. 120.

RATES.	Cash Balances		RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.					PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR.					Cash Balances	
	Mar. 25th, 1861		Rates, &c.	Contributions.	Loans, &c.	TOTALS	Assessments Metropolitan Board.	Works.	Establishment	Loans and Interest.	Contingencies.	Mar. 25th, 1862	TOTALS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
SEWERS	739 14 11		6577 8 2	104 2 6	...	7421 5 3	58 11 7	1882 18 8	995 9 4	471 5 0	23 7 6	1494 13 6	7421 5 7	
LIGHTING	457 11 1		4457 9 2	...	600 8 4	5515 8 2	...	4747 10 10	88 16 4	...	...	679 1 5	5515 8 7
GENERAL	132 13 4		18947 18 5	469 0 11	...	19539 12 2	...	12762 18 10	1994 6 3	1181 3 1	842 17 7	2758 6 11	19539 12 8	
MAIN DRAINAGE	2958 11 10		3335 17 3	...	183 3 10	6477 12 1	322 3 0	...	75 13 6	...	13 7 0	3066 9 5	6477 12 11	
NEW SEWERS FUND .....	...		...	...	5000 0 0	5000 0 0	...	1000 0 0	...	...	...	4000 0 0	5000 0 0
NEW PAVING FUND .....	...		...	...	10014 1 10	10014 1 10	...	9423 16 3	...	...	...	590 5 7	10014 1 10
TOTALS.....	£ 4278 11 2		33318 13 0	573 3 5	15797 14 0	53968 1 1	375 14 7	29817 4 7	3154 5 5	1652 8 1	879 12 1	12588 16 10	53968 1 7	

STATEMENT AND ACCOUNT

Of all Arrears of Rates and other Monies owing to, and of all Debts and Liabilities owing by the Vestry of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, on the 25th March, 1862.

MONIES OWING TO THE VESTRY.					DEBTS & LIABILITIES OWING BY THE VESTRY.			
RATES.	Cash Balances	Uncollected Rates, &c.	Contributions to be received.	TOTALS	Tradesmen's Bills in Contract.	Tradesmen's Bills and other obligations not in contract	Precepts issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works	TOTALS
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SEWERS	1494 13 6	1198 3 0	...	2692 16 6	568 9 10	246 3 1	1895 6 5	2709 19 4
Do. due from General Rate	1242 1 5	...	...	1242 1 5	...	...	...	...
LIGHTING	679 1 5	1197 10 7	...	1876 12 0	2307 17 6	29 1 10	...	2426 19 4
GENERAL	2758 6 11	3794 5 9	672 0 0	7224 12 8	3246 12 7	557 10 11	...	3804 3 6
MAIN DRAINAGE	3066 9 5	472 1 2	...	3538 10 7	...	66 8 9	3322 3 0	3388 11 9
Do. due from General Rate	512 5 11	...	...	512 5 11	...	...	...	...
NEW SEWERS FUND	4000 0 0	...	...	4000 0 0	643 0 0	...	...	643 0 0
Do. due from General Rate	567 7 1	...	...	567 7 1	...	...	...	...
NEW PAVING FUND	590 5 7	...	...	590 5 7	3331 0 0	...	...	3331 0 0
TOTALS ...	£ 14910 11 3	6662 0 6	672 0 0	22244 11 9	0086 19 11	899 4 7	5217 9 5	16203 13 11
Balance in the hands of the Chief Clerk	...	...	13 9 1	...	The General is also liable to the other Rates (see statement per contra), amounting to			
Ditto ditto Surveyor	...	...	67 2 8	...	Liabilities March 25th, 1862.....			
Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	16 16 6	...	Balance			
Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	6 6 3	103 14 6	Total			
Assets March 25th, 1862...				£22348 6 3				

(Signed) **H. AVERY**, Accountant & Examiner to the Vestry.

PARISH RATES.

Rates made by the Vestry for the year ending 25th March, 1862:

		Sewers			• Lighting			General.		
Midsummer	1861..	2279	12	5	1141	7	5½	4566	9	10
Michaelmas	„ ..	1141	1	3½	1142	12	6½	5713	2	8½
Christmas	„ ..	1145	15	5	1147	6	8	4589	6	8
Lady-day	1862..	1147	8	10	1149	0	1	3447	0	3
		<u>£5713 17 11</u>			<u>£4580 6 9</u>			<u>£18314 19 5½</u>		

The loss upon the collection for the past year has been about £2¼ per Cent.

MAIN DRAINAGE RATE.

A Rate of *Three-pence* in the pound has been made to pay £3322 3s. being the amount of the precept issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works, as the proportion to be paid by this parish towards the yearly expenses of the Board, in regard to the Main Drainage of the Metropolis.

Amount of Rate made by the Vestry, at 3d. in the pound	3437	6	3
Collected on the 25th March, 1862	.. .. .	2966	13 1
Uncollected.. .. .	£470	13	2

The sum of £2053 11s. 7d, has also been paid by this Parish to the Metropolitan Board of Works, on account of the General Expenses of the Board, upon a precept dated the 8th February, 1861.

Another precept has been received from the Metropolitan Board of Works, for the sum of £1895 6s. 5d., and dated the 10th January, 1862, for the General Expenses of the Board,—this amount is due the 24th June, 1862.

The following is a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure on all the Rates under the control of the Vestry, for the year ending 25th March, 1862.

(This Statement is returned to the Home Secretary, under the Act, 23 and 24 Vic., c. 51.)

Return of the Sums received under the Act 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 120, and the Expenditure thereof,
for the Year ending on the 25th March, 1862.

RECEIPTS

Balance from last Account	£4278 11 2
RATES OR ASSESSMENTS—	
General Rates	18947 18 5
Lighting Rates... ..	5057 17 6
Sewers Rates	6577 8 2
Main Drainage Rate	3488 2 0
Total Receipts on Assessments	34071 6 1
OTHER RECEIPTS—	
Money borrowed	15000 0 0
On account of Highways, Roads, &c.	469 0 11
On account of Improvements, In- terest, Private Works, Inciden- tals, &c.... ..	149 3 5
	15618 4 4
	£53968 1 7

LIABILITIES at the close of this account:

Bonded or Mortgage Debt	23750 0 0
Interest on Arrears	413 1 11
	£24163 1 11

EXPENDITURE

For Repairs and Maintenance of Highways, Roads, Streets, Paths, &c.,... Cleansing Roads ...	21957 18 7
Watering Roads	785 14 2
Lighting, and Works connected therewith ...	4752 15 10
Sewage and Drainage Works	2906 6 2
Payments to Metropolitan Board on account of Main Drainage, and other payments to Metro- politan Board	5875 14 7
Salaries	1713 0 0
Collectors Poundage	733 15 4
Law Expenses	435 18 3
Interest and Annuities	649 15 0
Loans Repaid	1002 13 1
Other payments	566 3 9
Cash—Balance at Bankers at the close of this account	12588 16 10
	£53968 1 7

W. G. DAVIS,
VESTRY CLERK.

Dated 4th June, 18 2.

Road Material received from Contractors during the Year :

	Broken Granite at 16/5 per Cube Yard CUBIC YARDS.	Ballast at 3/3 per Cube Yard CUBIC YARDS.	Flints at 6/11 per Cube Yard CUBIC YARDS.
Midsummer, 1861.. ..	708 $\frac{3}{4}$	256	142
Michaelmas ,, ..	513 $\frac{1}{2}$	168	607
Christmas ,, ..	741	992	366
Lady Day 1862.. ..	618 $\frac{1}{2}$	992	832
Total Cubic Yards	2581 $\frac{3}{4}$	2408	1947

This Material has been distributed principally over the following Roads and Streets within the Parish, viz.:

	Broken Granite. Cubic Yards.	Ballast. Cubic Yards.	Flints. Cubic Yards
Ashley-crescent, Shepherdess-walk	23	..	24
Acton-street .. .. .	..	76	8
Albion-road .. .. .	..	28	..
Aske-street .. .. .	..	4	..
Bacchus-walk .. .. .	..	10	..
Broke-road.. .. .	..	54	..
Beauvoir-crescent.. .. .	..	..	66
Buttesland-street .. .. .	..	4	..
Belgrave-terrace	2	..	..
Brunswick-street . . . .	..	..	178
Bridport-place	19	..	70
Brownlow-road .. .. .	..	42	..
Britannia-gardens.. .. .	..	22	..
Curtain-road	233	..	..
Clinger-street .. .. .	..	23	..
Canal-road	1	..	196
Cross-street, Wenlock-road.. .. .	26	..	..
Cropley and Stanley-street .. .. .	..	..	54
Calvert-street .. .. .	..	4	..
Dove-row .. .. .	..	29	..
Devonshire-street .. .. .	..	12	..
Dunston-road, and Street .. .. .	..	34	..

	Broken Granite Cubic Yards.	Ballast Cubic Yards.	Flints Cubic Yards.
Dean-street, New North-road ..	..	16	..
Dorchester-street .. .. .	..	6	..
Edward-street, Kingsland-road ..	1	8	..
ditto Whitmore-road ..	3	..	28
ditto Wenlock-road ..	86	..	..
Eagle-street .. .. .	..	28	..
Edith-street .. .	..	16	..
Eagle Wharf-road	60	..	..
Earls-place .. .. .	..	6	..
East-road .. .. .	..	..	172
East-street .. .. .	..	16	..
Essex-street	4	..	..
Flemming-street .. .. .	..	12	..
Frances-street, Hyde-place .. ..	..	10	..
Forston-street .. .. .	..	4	..
Fellows-street .. .. .	..	48	..
Great Cambridge-street	115	..	18
Great James-street	2	63	..
Goldsmith's-row	73	..	..
Gopsall-street .. .. .	..	18	..
Gloucester-street, Haggerstone ..	..	20	..
Herbert-street, Hoxton .. ..	..	58	..
Haberdasher's-street and Place ..	114	14	..
Herbert-st., Great Cambridge-st.	..	21	..
Haggerstone-lane .. .. .	..	..	92
Huntingdon-street	9	..	..
Hemsworth-street .. .. .	..	34	..
Hammond-square .. .	..	5	..
Hay-street .. .. .	..	4	..
Hoxton-town to the Rosemary Branch Bridge	212	.	..
Harvey-street .. .. .	..	22	..
John-street (Lower) .. .. .	..	2	..
John-street (Little) .. .. .	..	6	..
Kent-street .. .. .	..	16	..
King-street, Haggerstone .. ..	..	20	..

	Broken Granite Cubic Yards.	Ballast Cubic Yards.	Flints Cubic Yards.
Livermere-road	66	..
Little Cambridge-street	64	..
Lee-street	72	..
Maidstone-street	4	..
Moneyers-street	58	..
Mintern-street	40	18
Martha-street	18	..
Mansfield-street	136	..
Marlborough-road	22	..
Murray-street	53	..	..
Myrtle-street	10	4
Margaret-street	2	..	108
New North-road	523	..	..
Newton-street	21	..
North-place, Margaret-street	7	..
Nicholas-street	5	..
Northport-street	12	54	..
New Inn Broadway	38	..
Norfolk-gardens	4	..
New-street, Goldsmith's-row	12	..
Old-street-road	341	..	..
Park-place	24	..
Parr-street	38	..
Phillipps-street	92
Pearson-street	12
Pownall-road	12	..
Princes-street, Haggerstone	42	..
Pritchards-road	2	28	..
Pool-street	5	..	..
Penn-street	18
Queens-road	277
Queens-street, Haggerstone	22	..
Regent-row or Road	49	..
Rushton-street	25	..
Robert-street, Hoxton	57	..

	Broken Granite Cubic Yards.	Ballast Cubic Yards.	Flints Cubic Yards.
Rempstone-mews .. .. .	..	8	..
Stonebridge-common .. .. .	..	40	..
Singleton-street .. .. .	..	92	..
Stanley-street .. .. .	..	..	12
Saint John's-road.. .. .	78	..	..
Shaftesbury-street .. .. .	..	12	..
Tabernacle-walk and square ..	103	..	..
Trafalgar-road .. .. .	..	50	..
Thomas-street, Hackney-road ..	..	44	..
Tuileries-street .. .. .	..	8	..
Union-street, Nile-street .. ..	..	56	..
ditto Dove-row .. .. .	..	4	..
ditto Walk .. .. .	..	1	..
Underwood-place .. .. .	..	26	..
Victoria-road.. .. .	..	2	..
Wenlock-road	52	..	42
Wenlock-street .. .. .	..	72	..
Whitmore-road .. .. .	..	..	370
Whitmore-street	4	2	50
Windmill-street .. .. .	..	16	..
William-street, Shoreditch .. ..	..	4	10
Willow-street .. .. .	..	8	..
Willow-walk	60	..	..
Worship-street	155	..	..
White Bear Gardens .. .. .	..	6	..
Wilson-street.. .. .	43	..	..
Weymouth-terrace	39	18	..
Wareham-street .. .. .	..	42	..
Walbrook-street .. .. .	..	..	36
York-street, Hackney-road .. ..	..	33	..

LIGHTING THE PARISH.

The Vestry Contract with the Independent Gas Light Company, at Haggerstone, for the lighting all the Public Lamps in this Parish, that is situate on the North-side of Worship Street, at £4 per lamp per annum, which includes the supply of new burners, service pipes, and fittings, for the same complete, with painting, repairing, and all removals required to be made by the Vestry.

The Chartered Gas Company in Curtain Road, and Worship Street, agree with the Vestry, to light all the public lamps on the South-side of Worship Street, on the following terms, viz. :

Newcastle Coal Gas—

4-feet per hour each lamp . . per annum £3 16 0
with 15/- each for lighting, cleansing, painting, repairs, &c.

A Meter was ordered to be applied to six of the lamps lighted by the Chartered Gas Company, to test the quantity supplied; but this order has not yet been carried out.

Number of Public Lamps :

Independent Gas Company . . .	1099
Chartered Gas Company . . .	89
	1188
	1188

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.

The Vestry have entered into Special Contracts for the following Works, viz. :

A Special Contract with Mr. Henry Booth, of Kingsland Road Bridge, dated the 20th August, 1861, for the Relaying the Carriage-way of Pitfield Street, part of Old Street Road, from Kingsland Road to Curtain Road, and part of Tabernacle Walk, for the sum of £4,605, subject to the sums therein set forth as provisions for the Works therein specified, and which amounted to £472.

A Special Contract with Mr. Henry Booth, of the Kingsland Road Bridge, dated the 29th August, 1861, to Re-pave the High Street, Shoreditch, for the sum of £7956, subject to the amounts therein set forth for provisions which amount to £1298.

A Special Contract with Messrs. F. & F. J. Wood, of Epping Place, Mile End, dated the 19th September, 1861, to Construct Brick, Half-brick, and Pipe Sewers in Mansfield Street, York Street, Cross Street, Weymouth Terrace, Shap Street, Canal Road, William Street, Edward Street, Albert Street, Little Leonard Street, and Charles Street, for the sum of £1643, which includes the sum of £170 as a provision for the expenses of timber that may be left in the sewer, &c.

On the 24th September, 1861,—a Special Committee was appointed to enquire into these Contracts, the payments of the Accounts, and any other matters connected therewith, and after meeting several times and considering the whole of the matters referred to them—Reported to the Vestry.—(*See Printed Report of 19th November, 1862.*)

Contracts Entered into by the Vestry for General Works & supply of Materials.
For the Year ending 25th March, 1862.

DATE OF CONTRACT.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	WORKS TO BE PERFORMED, OR MATERIALS SUPPLIED.
4th June, 1861 ...	INDEPENDENT GAS COMPANY, Haggerstone... ..	To Light the whole of the Public Lamps in that part of the parish that is situate on the North side of Worship-street, the supply of Burners, Service Pipes, and Fittings complete, also the Painting, Repairing, and all removals required, at £4 per Lamp per annum.
25th " 	CHARTERED GAS COMPANY 	To Light the whole of the Public Lamps in that part of the parish that is situate on the South side of Worship-street. Four feet per hour Newcastle Coal Gas, each Lamp per annum £3 16s., with 15/ each for Lighting, Cleansing, Painting, Repairs &c.
4th " 	Mr. HENRY DODD, of Eagle Wharf-road	Dusting and Scavenging the Parish for £2690.
" " 	Mr. HENRY BOOTH, Kingsland-road Bridge	Mason's Work
" " 	Mr. HENRY BOOTH, ditto 	Pavior's Work
" " 	Mr. HENRY DODD, of Eagle Wharf-road	Ballast 3/3 Sand 3/3 and Shingle 3/9 per cubic load
" " 	ditto ditto 	Flints 6/11 and Broken Kentish Rag Stone 7/9 per cubic load
" " 	Mr. HENRY BOOTH, of Kingsland-road Bridge	Broken Granite 16/5 per cubic yard
" " 	Mr. A. T. ROBERTS, of 2. Hackney-road	Printing
" " 	Mr. HENRY ROBINSON, of Clifton-street, Finsbury	Stationery
" " 	Mr. JAMES LITTLE, of 76, York-street, Kingsland-road	Painter's and Writer's Work
" " 	Mr. CHARLES. FRDK. SAYER, of 23, Belgrave-ter., Queen's-rd.	Plumber's Work
" " 	Mr. JAMES BARNES, of 19, Old Street-road	Smith's Work
" " 	Mr. WILLIAM HENRY TILLEY, Edward-street, Kingsland-road	Lamp Lanthorns, &c.
" " 	Mr. CHRISTOPHER BARNINGHAM, 12, Suffolk-grove, Borough...	Lamp Posts, Columns, &c.
" " 	Mr. JOHN BARRETT, 30, Worship-street	Street Broom Heads
" " 	Mr. CHARLES BLENKINS, 8½ & 9, Little Cambridge-street ..	General Cartage
" " 	Messrs. ROSHER, Kingsland-road	Lime

**PROCEEDINGS THAT HAVE BEEN CARRIED INTO EFFECT BY
THE VESTRY, FOR THE REMOVAL OF NUISANCES, AND
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SANITARY CONDITION OF
THE PARISH.**

THE MEDICAL OFFICER REPORTS AS FOLLOWS,—

The annexed Tables represent the Sickness and Death-movements during the year which terminated on the last day of 1861, and during the quarter terminated on the 29th March, 1862.

During the year 1861, 3177 deaths and 4864 births were registered. The aggregate deaths of the preceding six years are expressed in the following series: 2998, 2719, 2955, 3180, 2922, 2970. If allowance be made for a gradually and rapidly increasing population, these figures, which in themselves vary but little, represent a considerable yearly fall in the rate of mortality. Assuming the population of Shoreditch to have been for the whole year 1861, what it was ascertained to be on the 8th April, the date of the Census, the death-rate would be nearly 1 in 40, or 24·8 per 1000, or a little less than 2·5 per centum. The mortality throughout the metropolis was 2·32 per centum. This comparison would indicate that the mortality in Shoreditch exceeded the general metropolitan rate. It would be no discredit to a district comprising far beyond the average proportion of the poorer classes, were this excess real; but it is in great part at least, apparent only. Within the Shoreditch Registration-District are comprised an unusual number of Alms-houses, the last refuge of aged persons, before they drop into the grave. The district also contains the Parish Workhouse, with its Infirmary and Fever-Hospital. In this institution the aged-poor are lodged, whilst the young children, who form the healthy residue that has survived the perils of infancy, are drafted off to Brentwood. The population is thus charged with an undue proportion of persons at the two extremes of age when the expectation of life is least. In addition to these disadvantages, the district includes the Parish Workhouse of St. Luke's, which burdens the Shoreditch-mortality with an element altogether foreign. If this latter element be subtracted, the mortality is reduced to 2·3 per centum, in fact to the metropolitan rate. But the

metropolitan rate is made on a population estimated for the middle of the year, and not on the enumerated population on the 8th April. Applying the same rule to Shoreditch, it will be necessary to raise the population by one-fourth of its annual rate of increase. This will give a population of 129,829; and will reduce the death-rate below 1 in 43, and below the gross metropolitan rate. In the Report for the year 1860, I gave a tabular view of the death-rates in Shoreditch for the six years 1855—1860; year by year the rates stand as follows:—1 in 39, 1 in 40, 1 in 35, 1 in 38·6, 1 in 43, 1 in 43. The latter most favorable rate was sustained in 1861.

We have, then, the testimony of two leading statistical tests speaking in favour of the progressive amelioration of the sanitary condition of the district. These are: firstly, a steadily progressive diminution in the death-rates during a series of years, concurrently with sanitary administration; secondly, an absolute moderate mortality sustained during a period of three years.

These are the great facts, resulting from the simple comparison of the gross mortality with the gross population, and setting aside all analytical inquiry into the minor elemental features of the problem. We pass on to the subsidiary tests supplied by the study of the relative mortality at different ages, and of particular causes of death.

Ages at Death.—Of 1581 deaths of males, 848 occurred in children under the age of 5 years; and of 1596 females, the deaths under 5 years were 722. It thus appears, that whilst 53 per centum. of all the male deaths happen under 5 years old, the proportion of infant female deaths is only 46 per centum. In both sexes the proportion is 49 per centum, or just below one half. The proportion is heavy. But we have no accurate standard that will enable us to determine the relative increase or decrease in the proportion of infant deaths. The mode of dealing with "Still-births" may materially affect the mortality tables. A still-birth is not registered. But if the theory be now more generally adopted amongst medical men, that the act of breathing is not the only essential sign of life, then will a greater number of infant deaths appear upon the register than in former years. Still it must continue to be a subject demanding anxious study to trace the causes that assail infant life, with a view to their removal. These causes will be seen by referring to the second and third columns of Table I.

In last year's report I gave a table exhibiting the numbers of the population in each of the six Registration Sub-Districts, as determined by the recent census. To that report I must also refer for other facts and considerations connected with the population.

The Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts are exhibited in Table III.

During the year there were registered 2347 male births, and 2517 female births, making a total of 4864 births. The male deaths amounted to 1581, the female deaths to 1596, making a total of 3177. The excess of 1687 births, probably, does not represent the total increase of population. All the births are not registered, and the balance between emigration and immigration cannot be ascertained.

Table IV. is a summary of the census of 1861, exhibiting the number of houses inhabited, uninhabited, and in process of building, the number of separate families, and the number of male and female individuals in each Registration Sub-District. In 1851. the gross population was 109,257, the number of inhabited houses 15537. The increase of population therefore in ten years, was more than 20,000; and the increase of inhabited houses to receive this increment of population was 1873.

Particular Causes of Death.—Occupying the first place in the rank of causes of death is Phthisis, which destroyed 361 persons; this fatal disease thus accounts for more than 10 per centum of all the deaths. Closely associated with Phthisis in nature, and ranking third in frequency, stand the class of Scrofulous diseases. These carried off 311 persons, chiefly children. If these allied diseases, Phthisis and Scrofula, be added together, we find that they explain more than one-fifth of the aggregate mortality. This proportion somewhat exceeds that observed during the preceding year. It must be remembered that, whilst these diseases are largely due to the operation of hereditary transmissions, their prevalence and fatality are much increased by bad nourishment, and by impure air especially by that form which results from overcrowding. These diseases therefore, like Fever, and other zymotic or epidemic diseases, become sanitary tests, and point to distinct causes of unhealthiness. Next in the order of destructiveness, we find the two forms of lung-inflammations, Bronchitis, which carried off 332 persons, chiefly adults, and Pneumonia which carried off 207 persons, chiefly children. These two diseases

together, contribute 16 per centum, or one-sixth to the whole mortality. Although inflammation of the lungs, or one of the forms of lung-disease registered under the terms, pneumonia and bronchitis, owe, in the majority of cases, their immediate origin to the influence of cold, yet many causes more or less remote, concur in their production. These causes it is not always possible to unravel. Bronchitis especially is a name given to a condition, in which various, perhaps, complex diseases terminate. Frequently this condition is only a mode of dying, not strictly an essential disease, or cause of death. Both bronchitis and pneumonia also have their sanitary aspect,—one more important, I believe—than is commonly suspected. In many instances, these are not simply local disorders, that is, not mere lung-inflammations, but really the consequences of some morbid poison circulating throughout the system. Pneumonia and bronchitis may be as truly the result of epidemic influences as fever or scarlatina, or diarrhœa. If these names, therefore, obtain an excessive prominence in mortality-tables, attention must be directed to the sanitary conditions of the locality. Pneumonia and bronchitis were considerably less fatal in 1861 than in 1860. The difference is not perhaps entirely explained by the prevalence of greater mildness of temperature. Brain-diseases occupy the next place. If we class together the three heads, brain-disease, apoplexy, and convulsions, we get a sum of 403 deaths. This is equal to 12 per centum of the gross-mortality. The term “Convulsions” is one of the most ambiguous in the Register. It covers a vast amount of gratuitous assumption; convulsions frequently occur as the last symptom of other diseases; it is one of those terms used by uninformed persons under the assumed necessity for giving some name to a fatal disease. It constitutes one of the principal fallacies of the Registration>Returns. A large proportion of infant deaths which passed without medical observation, are registered under this convenient denomination. Very similar remarks will apply to the next accepted causes of death: Atrophy, and Debility. These are vague terms, employed for the most part for the want of precise knowledge. Under these heads, 151 deaths almost entirely of infants and aged persons, are registered. In the next place stands Diarrhœa, which this year produced only a moderate mortality. 149 deaths are ascribed to this cause. Old Age is ascribed as the cause of death in 130 cases. Amongst these, were several instances of remarkable longevity. Heart Diseases come

next: 127 deaths are put down to this class. Then follows Whooping-Cough, which carried off 124 children. Then Fever, which was fatal to 110 persons. This number, abstraction being made of 12 cases which occurred in St. Luke's Workhouse, only slightly exceeds that of the preceding year. Upon this disease, one of the acknowledged sanitary tests, some observations are necessary. It is well known that fever prevailed extensively throughout the Metropolis and in many parts of the Country during the winter and the spring of 1862. It is essential in the first place, in reference to the recent epidemic, to bear in mind the distinction between *Typhus* fever and *Typhoid* fever. Cases of both are almost necessarily registered under the same term. The word "fever," also, as used in the Registration of Deaths, is often applied to cases which have nothing of an epidemic character. For some years past, the fever which has prevailed in London has been Typhoid. It is this form which, there is reason to believe, is most closely associated with defective sewerage, with the ingestion of sewage-matters conveyed into the system either by the water we drink, or by the air we breathe, or by other means. This kind of fever is not endowed with very active infectious properties. It is chiefly propagated by the direct imbibition, either by the lungs or by the stomach, of the germs discharged from the alimentary canal of other fever patients. Absolute cleanliness, carried out in all the details of purification of the air, of dwellings, of clothes, of removal or disinfection of animal excreta, of cleanliness in eating and drinking, would in all probability abolish the disease. The diminution of it, has indeed, kept pace with remarkable uniformity, with the progress of sanitary improvement. As regards Typhoid Fever, recent experience offers no contradiction to this proposition. But the other kind of fever, the Typhus which has been prevalent during the winter and spring is very contagious. It is apt to be propagated from person to person, and to spread throughout a household or a community, with a facility approaching that which characterises scarlatina. Although there is reason to suspect in some cases an association between typhus and sewage-poisons, it is more especially the disease of Overcrowding, and Destitution. Wheresoever, people are exposed to the combined influence of bad and insufficient food, and of air loaded with the impurities resulting from animal life, there a state of blood is likely to be induced which issues in the development of typhus fever. Such was the Famine-Fever of Ireland. Originating in

this manner, it acquired a highly contagious power. So in London it has arisen chiefly amongst the most destitute of the population. Thus, the Refuge for the Destitute in the neighbouring parish of St. Luke's was, for many months, literally a *dépôt* of typhus. Many cases were drafted from thence to St. Luke's Workhouse, and no doubt, some cases belonging to Shoreditch were the result of importation, brought about by the vagrant habits of the destitute class amongst whom the disease prevailed. It is patients suffering from this kind of fever, whom it is especially desirable to remove from their unhealthy dwellings to the well-aired wards of the Workhouse Fever Infirmary. This is one of those forms of disease which occasion the most anxiety in the future to those whose duty it is to watch over the public health of the metropolis. Drainage, and the other ordinary sanitary works may be steadily, and to a certain point effectually, made to meet the requirements of the population; but no ordinary vigilance or legislative powers will always be sufficient to obviate the constant tendency of town populations to accumulate in small spaces.

The most practicable remedy, although often a merely palliative one, against the evil of overcrowding, lies in securing full ventilation of houses and rooms. An effectual hindrance to the application of this remedy is constantly arising in the want of space at the backs of the houses. The construction of houses back-to-back, so as to preclude the possibility of through-ventilation, will, it is hoped, be not again tolerated. The number of tenements of this description is happily diminishing. But there is still danger of the construction of houses with so little space in the rear, that the impediment to the circulation of air, and the access of light, amounts to a very serious evil. Without an extent of domiciliary controul, which the most ardent and despotic sanitarian cannot contemplate as possible to exercise, we cannot hope to maintain the constant observance of a standard number of cubic feet of room for each inmate of a dwelling. But it is quite possible by legislative measures to secure what is better; and that is, a sufficient clear space in the rear of each new house to allow of ventilation and light. There is no sanitary measure that promises more towards mitigating the double danger arising from the crowding of families in small rooms, and from the concentration of masses of population on small areas than this of ensuring a sufficient space at the back and front of each house. The minimum horizontal or

garden space at the back of a house compatible with adequate ventilation cannot be taken at less than the area of the elevation.

In the next rank are classed Lung Diseases, comprising mostly chronic affections distinct from inflammations. Under this head are ranged 79 deaths. Scarlatina was fatal to 71 persons. In 1860 the deaths from this cause were 73; and in 1859, 185. Measles was fatal to 56 persons, as compared with 90 in 1860, and with 39 in 1859. The causative connection between scarlatina and measles, and sewage-poison in an aerial form, is a subject concerning which, I have been gradually led to form an increasingly confident opinion. It is very satisfactory to observe that notwithstanding the growing concentration of the population these diseases do not increase in fatality.

68 deaths were the result of premature birth; and 11 more of malformations incompatible with life.

62 deaths were traced to violence in various forms, exclusive of 3 cases of poisoning; and of 10 of drowning. Most of these cases were the subjects of Coroners' inquests.

135 persons died from the effects of various local disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or other organs.

7 deaths are attributed to alcoholic poisoning; but these are very far indeed from representing the disease and mortality which the medical practitioner would trace to the habit of indulgence in spirituous and fermented liquors. Very many of the diseases of the brain, lungs, liver, and kidneys take their origin from this source.

The cases of death from Small-Pox were 12. In 1859, the number was 87; in 1860, 23. We are now in a period of decline of this disease. It appears to have its periods of rise and fall. During the intervals of remission, there is a gradual accumulation of subjects susceptible to the disease, who will take it the moment they are exposed to the contagion. Accordingly when a certain amount of fuel for the contagion has been collected, the disease spreads until the fuel is exhausted. I do not regard the low number of the deaths from small-pox during last year as affording particular cause for congratulation. There are no grounds for concluding that any great advance has been made of late years in extending the protection of Vaccination. The returns relating to this subject,

that were once relied upon, and cited as the basis of definite conclusions and practical applications by the Poor-Law Board and the Legislature, are, as, I have demonstrated, in previous reports, full of fallacies. These fallacies are now admitted. Considerable amendments in the Compulsory Vaccination Act are required to make it work smoothly and effectually.

The following is the official return of the Vaccinations performed during the year 1861.

VACCINATION EXTENSION ACT.

Annual Return.

PARISH OF SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

Name of the Public Vaccinator of the Parish.	Vaccination District.	Year ended 25th December, 1861.						Number of Registered Births of all classes during the year including the Workhouse and the whole of the Parish.
		Number and ages of Persons Vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator.			Number of such cases successfully Vaccinated			
		Under One Year	Above One Year.	Total.	Under One Year	Above One Year	Total.	
James Clark...	Haggerstone West...	211	3	214	207	3	210	4864
Dr. Greenwood	Haggerstone North	474	10	484	474	10	484	
Dr. Burchell	Church End South...	508	55	563	508	55	563	
T. P. Collier ...	{ Holywell and Moorfields ... } ...	241	15	256	241	15	256	
Dr. Coward ...	Hoxton New Town...	323	29	352	309	28	337	
Dr. Amsden ...	Hoxton Old Town ...	466	28	494	466	28	494	
Totals ...	...	2223	140	2363	2205	139	2344

WM. NIGHTINGALE, Clerk to the Guardians'

Dated this 12th day of June, 1862.

This return exhibits a result of 2223 Vaccinations of infants under one year old, against 4864 registered births. This gives a proportion of vaccinations to births of 46 per cent., a proportion materially below that of former years. After making full deduction for the children who die under three months, and for private vaccinations which are not registered, there still, I believe, remains a large surplus of children of whom

no account is taken. Their parents neglect both to register their births, and to have them vaccinated. In very numerous cases, the poorer classes in London do not register the birth of a child, unless it happen to fall ill, so that its life is in danger. This circumstance which is of far more frequent occurrence in London, than in rural communities, vitiates all the statistics of Vaccination, and also those relating to illegitimacy. But it is by no means the only source of the erroneous conclusions indulged in by closet statisticians.

The Sickness returns, of which a summary is exhibited in Table III. show that a gross total of 6594 new cases of disease came under the care of the four Poor-Law Surgeons during the year. Among these were 21 cases of Small-Pox, 139 of Measles, 81 of Scarlatina, 198 of Whooping-Cough, 69 of Erysipelas, 615 of Diarrhœa, 2 of Cholera, and 813 of fever. The books in which the Poor-Law Surgeons register the name, address, and disease of every new pauper patient, are weekly revised by the Medical Officer of Health. From these books a register is made which shows the locality of every case of epidemic disease, and which serves as an indication for sanitary improvement. By thus tracking disease to its origin, there can be no doubt that much sickness and many deaths are averted.

The large proportion of cases of Brain-disease that come under treatment in the Workhouse is worthy of remark. Under this head are included the cases of insanity. The large number of skin diseases indicates the destitution and uncleanliness of many of the persons admitted to the House.

200 *Coroners' Inquests* were registered. Of these, 35 related to cases of infants suffocated in bed either accidentally, or through negligence, or through criminality. In 117 cases, death was assigned to specified natural diseases. In 46 cases, death was the result of violence inflicted suicidally, accidentally, or homicidally. In two instances no definite cause of death is given.

Drinking Fountains.—The advantage to the public health of substituting drinking-fountains supplied with pure water, for street pumps which are liable to various sources of impurity, is gradually becoming better understood. Many fatal diseases have of late years been traced by the most rigorous researches of physicians and naturalists, to the use

of impure waters. Just as large tracts of pasture-land have become comparatively valueless, because they are so contaminated with the excreta of infected animals that sheep cannot feed there without being destroyed by the "rot," so, are the surface-wells of populous places contaminated with excrementitious matter, which is liable when taken into the stomach, to give rise to disease. It is earnestly to be hoped that the handsome fountain erected by Mr. Jeremiah Long, a member of the Vestry, at his own expense, will not long continue to be the only one in the Parish.

The Workhouse Well.—The Workhouse is supplied with water by an Artesian Well. In July last, it had become fouled by the penetration of sewage, and by the drippings of oil from the machinery. I transmitted a full report upon the condition of the water to the Board of Guardians, at the request of their Chairman. The Well has been thoroughly repaired.

Sanitary Works.—The sanitary works carried out in pursuance of my reports, and otherwise, are summed up in the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE I.

MORTALITY RETURNS OF SHOREDITCH, for the Year ending Saturday
the 28th day of December, 1861. MALES & FEMALES.

	Deaths of Persons of the Ages							Deaths at all ages in Shoreditch Workhouse	In St. Luke's Workhouse	
	All Ages.	Under One Year.	Under Five Years.	5 & under 10	10 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60			Above 60
Small-Pox	12	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	...
Measles	56	5	49	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Scarlatina... ..	71	4	51	12	2	2	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough... ..	224	89	124	9	2	...	...	...	1	...
Fever	110	3	20	16	11	23	18	19	11	12
Erysipelas	15	6	...	...	1	...	6	2	2	2
Puerperal Fever	12	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	1	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Diarrhœa	149	88	45	2	...	2	...	12	8	...
Cholera	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria	37	3	27	3	2	1	1	...	...	...
Rheumatism	14	...	...	...	2	2	9	1	...	...
Syphilis	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Privation (including want of breast milk)	11	7	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1
Alcoholism	7	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	1
Worms, Thrush, &c.,	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy	88	...	2	1	...	3	12	20	7	17
Cancer	42	...	...	...	1	3	21	17	4	3
Mortification	11	3	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	...
Scrofula, Tabes Mesente- rica & Hydrocephalus... ..	201	75	99	6	8	5	6	2	3	4
Phthisis	351	6	22	7	46	156	100	14	18	36
Phlebitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Convulsions	124	86	36	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
Hemorrhage	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	69	1	...	1	1	4	28	34	11	12
Brain Disease	180	16	28	7	2	17	37	73	41	7
Heart Disease	127	2	2	4	5	17	42	55	7	14
Laryngitis	61	9	43	5	2	...	1	1	...	...
Bronchitis... ..	332	57	55	8	2	14	53	143	41	7
Pneumonia	207	81	92	6	1	6	13	8	3	1
Lung Diseases	79	2	7	2	3	5	31	29	1	3
Stomach Diseases	55	9	3	3	2	11	14	13	3	5
Liver Diseases... ..	42	4	1	...	...	6	16	15	2	4
Bright's Disease	16	...	...	...	1	1	10	4	1	...
Kidney & Bladder Diseases	12	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	1	3
Ovarian Disease	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	3
Uterine Disease	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
Skin Disease	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
Premature Birth... ..	68	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Malformations	11	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Childbirth	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	1
Old Age	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	14	21
Atrophy, Debility	151	118	14	1	...	3	5	10	13	1
Violence	72	36	15	4	4	5	2	6	1	2
Poison	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Drowning	10	1	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	...
Not Specified	9	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTALS	3177	820	750	109	101	323	440	634	204	164

TABLE II.

MORTALITY RETURNS of SHOREDITCH for the Four Quarters
of 1861, and the First Quarter of 1862.

	1861				1862
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter
Small-Pox	5	3	2	2	1
Measles	27	19	6	4	6
Scarlatina	20	11	16	24	34
Whooping-Cough	90	53	31	50	71
Fever	18	20	25	47	64
Erysipelas	2	4	3	6	9
Puerperal Fever	2	...	3	7	2
Influenza ... .. .	...	...	...	...	..
Dysentery	1	...	...	1	...
Diarrhœa	6	10	112	21	4
Cholera ... .. .	...	...	3	...	...
Diphtheria... .. .	3	7	10	17	7
Rheumatism	4	5	2	3	6
Syphilis	2	2	3	7	4
Privation, including want of breast milk	3	1	4	3	1
Alcoholism... .. .	...	2	4	1	...
Worms, Thrush, &c. ... .. .	...	...	...	2	...
Dropsy	14	9	7	8	9
Cancer	13	11	11	7	13
Mortification	4	5	2	...	4
Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica and Hydrocephalus	69	47	51	44	37
Phthisis	96	88	74	93	99
Phlebitis... .. .	...	..	1	...	...
Insanity ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	47	23	31	23	51
Hemorrhage ... .. .	...	...	1	...	...
Apoplexy	13	21	13	22	5
Brain Disease	64	47	29	40	50
Heart Disease	46	30	22	29	26
Laryngitis	14	11	13	23	13
Bronchitis	139	68	40	85	129
Pneumonia... .. .	77	51	26	53	61
Lung Diseases	43	16	8	12	27
Stomach Diseases	12	16	16	11	11
Liver Diseases	9	10	12	11	7
Bright's Disease	7	3	1	5	3
Kidney & Bladder Disease... .. .	2	5	3	2	3
Ovarian Disease ... .. .	...	...	1	4	...
Uterine Disease	3	1	1	...	3
Joint Disease ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Skin Disease	1	1	2	1	1
Premature Birth	17	19	18	14	10
Malformations	1	4	3	3	5
Teething	5	4	1	1	4
Childbirth	2	4	1	2	6
Old Age	49	31	20	30	32
Atrophy, Debility	35	41	50	25	35
Violence	29	17	16	10	21
Poison	2	1	...	...	1
Drowning	4	2	3	1	1
Not Specified... .. .	5	...	...	4	8
TOTALS	995	723	701	758	884

NEW CASES OF DISEASE, COMING UNDER TREATMENT OF THE POOR LAW SURGEONS, DURING THE YEAR 1861.

TABLE III.

	Dr. Burrell	Dr. Coward	Mr. Collier	Dr. Greenwood	Total Out-Door	Total In & Out-Door
Small-Pox.	6	27	16	31	12	21
Measles.	4	14	3	55	13	140
Scarlatina	11	74	16	46	7	88
Whooping Cough	6	27	16	31	12	209
Erysipelas.	1	13	12	32	18	87
Puerperal Fever.	...	1	3	1	3	3
Influenza.	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diarrhoea.	136	150	58	271	615	731
Cholera.	...	2	...	...	2	5
Continued Fever (Typhus and Typhoid).	285	180	196	152	813	886
Rheumatism	20	58	18	39	135	156
Syphilis.	2	7	3	...	12	28
Alcoholism.	...	...	...	...	7	7
Cancer.	2	1	2	2	7	9
Serofula	13	6	37	15	71	95
Phthisis.	35	1	34	30	130	162
Brain Disease	7	6	8	7	28	144
Heart Disease,	2	4	6	43	55	67
Bronchitis	285	167	41	64	537	635
Pneumonia.	4	105	18	21	148	158
Lung Disease.	29	18	34	10	91	98
Stomach Disease	1	6	1	3	11	45
Kidney Disease	...	37	3	4	13	17
Female Disease	12	41	20	42	111	177
Skin Disease	31	41	19	46	137	343
Accidents	16	19	13	16	64	98
ALL DISEASES.	1917	1614	1103	1960	6594	7562

* During the first nine weeks of the year, the duty not being under Mr. Clark, the new cases of sickness were not distinguished.

TABLE IV.
SUMMARY OF CENSUS OF 1861.

	NO. OF SEPARATE FAMILIES	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
		Inhabited	Un-inhabited	Building	Male	Females	TOTAL
Holywell	4104	2152	113	2	8628	8686	17314
St. Leonard *	4577	2863	169	10	9326	9858	19184
Hoxton New Town †	6495	3208	101	3	12500	14005	26505
Hoxton Old Town	6544	3320	69	11	12108	13664	25772
Haggerstone West ‡	5475	3159	63	3	11103	12154	23257
Haggerstone East	4096	2509	69	9	8167	9140	17307
TOTALS	31,691	17,210	244	38	61,832	67,507	129,339

* Hoxton House Lunatic Asylum contained 74 male and 133 female inmates.

† St. Luke's Workhouse contained 290 male and 404 female inmates.

‡ Shoreditch Workhouse contained 304 male and 433 female inmates.

THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES REPORTS AS FOLLOWS:

I beg to submit for your information the following summary of proceedings taken for the removal of nuisances, and the number of constructive works completed for the sanitary improvement of the Parish during the year ending March 25th, 1862.

I inspected 2730 houses, these include a number of streets where house to house visitations were made, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual state of the drainage, and the existence of cesspools; the result has been that in the course of the year 377 cesspools have been emptied and filled up, 538 proper water closets have been erected in the place of open privies, all provided with proper trapped soil pans, and drains to the sewers; 99 house drains have been cleansed and repaired, thus providing an efficient drainage for 637 houses; the pavement in many of the yards has been repaired, and provision made for the proper drainage of the surface water; 43 houses have been provided with dust bins, and 10 additional windows have been put in to improve ventilation; and 121 houses that had been the seat of contagious disease were either wholly or partially limewashed. While these improvements have not been confined to any particular locality but extended over the entire length and breadth of the parish, yet the largest portion have been in the Wards of Haggerstone and Kingsland.

Boston Street where the drainage was very defective, especially on the East side, where foul privies and cesspools were close to the doors and windows of the houses, and where they were seldom without Fever or some other infectious disease, has been entirely changed, and the inhabitants are now enjoying an immunity from sickness altogether unknown before; all the cesspools have been abolished, proper water closets have been erected, and all drained to the sewer. A number of the houses on the West side have also been done and the remainder will soon follow.

York-street Hackney-road, Great Cambridge-street, Cumberland-street, Brunswick-street, Mansfield-street, York-street Kingsland-road, Fellows-street, and Rutland-street, have all been greatly improved, by the abolition of cesspools, the erection of water closets and proper drains. Since the sewers were constructed in Canal-road and William-street adjoining, the houses there have also been much benefited, many of them which were previously almost unfit for habitation have been drained and rendered healthy and comfortable.

During the year I received 9 complaints of Pigs being kept so as to be a nuisance and injurious to health; notices were given to the owners of the premises to have them immediately removed, which was done.

Complaints were also made of two Marine store shops, were nuisances were caused by offensive accumulations, one of the places was altogether unfit for such a trade from want of space and proper ventilation; this has been discontinued, and in the other the nuisance has been abated.

I made three periodical inspections of the Licensed Slaughter-houses in the course of the year; they are 90 in number and have all been kept in a satisfactory condition; attention to drainage, paving, ventilation, water supply, and cleanliness, being strictly observed.

During the year I received 710 applications to have Dust removed which were all promptly attended to by the Contractor.

The Roads and Streets have been regularly and efficiently cleansed, and the sweepings and road drift removed in a satisfactory manner.

In the course of the year, I summoned four persons before the Magistrate at the Police Court, Worship Street, to show cause for refusing or neglecting to comply with notices I had previously given them, to abolish cesspools and erect proper water closets with drains to the sewers; in all the cases the Magistrate made an order that what was required should be done, and the parties to pay all the costs and expenses incurred in obtaining the order.

It may be useful to present at one view the entire number of sanitary improvements effected in the Parish since the establishment of the Vestry in 1856, embracing a period of six years; 2382 cesspools have been abolished, 3549 water closets have been erected in the place of open privies, 2142 house drains have been cleansed and repaired; dust bins have been provided for 543 houses, and 102 additional windows have been put in to improve ventilation; all these works have been executed at the expense of the owners, and must in the aggregate have involved an outlay of something like £10,000, they are all of a permanent character and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the general health of the Parish.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS HAVE BEEN BEFORE PARLIAMENT
THIS SESSION, AND HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

North London Railway.—(Branch to the City.)

The Vestry petitioned against this Bill, for the purpose of urging upon the Committee of the House of Commons, the introduction of certain clauses with regard

1st.—To compel the Railway Company to make good any deficiencies in the Parish Rates during the construction of the Railway,

2nd.—Presenting the manner in which such Railway should cross the streets—the height and span of the arches over the public streets, &c. of the parish—as to the obstruction in any of the carriage-ways, or foot-ways, or projection thereon, or any interference with the present level of the streets.

3rd.—Also as to the Removal of the Refuse of the Parish.

The Solicitor to the Vestry, in his report to the Vestry on the 14th July, 1861, says :

“ Counsel on behalf of the Vestry duly attended before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the 18th and 19th days of June ultimo, in support of the Petition of your Board against the said Bill, and some of the Parliamentary Committee of your Board were also present, and every attempt was made to protect the interests of the Parish, and to obtain the insertion of the Clauses so approved by your Parliamentary Committee; and I am happy to add, that the Clauses in question were ultimately substantially conceded to, with the exception of the Clause having reference to the removal of the refuse of the Parish, and whilst the failure of such success is much to be regretted, still it must be added, that the Committee of the House deemed the removal of refuse not unimportant but worthy of consideration, and there is every probability that had the contemplated

“Railway been a Trunk Line instead of a small Branch, that
 “such Committee would have entertained the Clause in reference
 “thereto; and if at any future day an attempt should be made to
 “convert the Regents Canal into a railway, there is every proba-
 “bility that the rejected Clause might be sustained with success.”

“I would beg further to add, that through the opposition of
 “your Board and the able support of Counsel, the Committee of
 “the House decided that provisions should be inserted in the Bill,
 “giving the public a convenient foot access to the Station in
 “Liverpool Street from Sun Street or Crown Street, as well as
 “from Liverpool Street or Broad Street Buildings.”

“I beg in conclusion to add, that the said Bill has duly
 “passed, and I would refer your Board to Clauses 11, 20, 32, and
 “77 in the Act in question in confirmation of my foregoing
 “remarks.”

Parochial Assessments Bill.

This Bill has been again introduced in the House of Commons, with a very material alteration from the one of last Session. The Guardians of the Poor being substituted as the Assessment Board instead of the Justices of the Peace, as in the previous Bill. A Bill as amended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, has been printed, in which, the Clause repealing the 4th and 5th William 4, cap. 76, (Parochial Assessment Act), has been struck out, and a Clause (27) introduced, which states, that when in any Parish the Vestry, Trustees or Guardians are authorised by any Local Act to make the Pools Rate, such Bill shall not apply to such parish.

Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment.

This Bill has been again brought before the House of Commons, very nearly similar in its character to the one of last Session,

Several Amendments are proposed to be inserted in such Bill, for altering the principle of electing the Members of the Metropolitan Board.

For Repealing the Clause, fixing the Qualification of a Vestryman at £25; and providing that persons rated to the Poor in respect of the occupation of any house, &c., shall be eligible.

For giving power to Vestries to borrow money for the improvement of streets, &c.

For giving Vestries power to appoint Collectors to collect the Rates.

Empowering Vestries to collect and remove dung, refuse, &c., from Cow-houses, Barns, &c.

The Vestry have not opposed this Bill.

Thames Embankment Bill.

This Bill proposes to authorise the Metropolitan Board of Works or a Committee appointed by them, to Embank the North Side of the River Thames, from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, and for making New Streets in and near thereto, and that the cost of the construction of such Works, shall be paid from the fund called the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund, raised by the Wine and Coal dues.

By a Return to the House of Commons, dated the 7th April, 1862 it is stated :

“ The Estimated Expenditure to carry into effect the provisions of the Thames Embankment Bill, including Compensation, and all other expenses £1,500,000

Estimated cost of the Approaches to the Embankment 80,000

Estimated cost of the Streets between the Embankment, &c. 500,000

£2,080,000

Mr. Bazalgette estimates the cost of constructing the Low Level Sewer within such Embankment at about £30,000

The Committee have had before them, and considered the following Bills, viz. :

The Highways' Bill, (1862).

The Metropolis is exempt from the operation of this Bill.

Gardens in Towns Protection.

Conveyance of Voters.

Church Rates Abolition.

Burials in England and Wales.

Register of Votes, (Alphabetical.)

Smoke Nuisance Amendment.

Metropolitan Building Act.

Church Rates Commutation.

Church Rates Voluntary Commutation.

MEETINGS OF THE VESTRY, AND COMMITTEES.

The Vestry have held	54	Meetings.
The Sewers Paving &c., Committee	29	„
The Finance	24	„
The Parliamentary	11	„
The Vestry Hall	6	„
The ditto Sub-Committee	6	„
Quarterly Survey & Valuation Committee	8	„
Re-adjusting the Rateable value of the property in the Parish	10	„
The Special Contracts Committee	13	„
The Boundaries	2	„
The Drinking Fountain	2	„

In consequence of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales refusing to give their sanction to the Sale of the Freehold land in Haberdashers Walk, Hoxton, the Vestry Hall Committee have selected a site of ground at the corner of King-street, and Old-street-road, for which (if all other particulars are satisfactory) they are to give £2850. The arrangements for the purchase are still under the consideration of the Committee.

The first Drinking Fountain in this Parish has been erected by Jeremiah Long, Esq., opposite the Terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, High-street, Shoreditch, and presented to the parish,—It was opened to the public on Monday, the 12th May, 1862.

The following are the places where Urinals are now in use :

	Will Accommodate Persons.
Tabernacle Square. . . . (stone)	5
Swan Yard (slate & iron)	10
Hoxton Town (brick & slate)	4
Kingsland Road Bridge . . (slate)	3
Great Chart Street . . . (iron)	2
Church Street, Hoxton . . (iron)	2
Hoxton Old Town, back of Workhouse	(iron) 2
Cavendish Street, New North Road	(iron) 2
Baring Street, New North Road	(slate) 3
North end of Curtain Road . (brick & slate)	4

A LIST OF THE
VESTRYMEN AND AUDITORS
 FOR THE YEAR 1862.

THE REV. THOMAS SIMPSON EVANS, M.A., VICAR, 36, *Hoxton Square*

MESSRS. WILLIAM HUGHES, } *Churchwardens.*
 JAMES BAKER, }

JOHN WARE, Esq., } *Representatives at the*
 EDWARD SHEPHERD, Esq., } *Metropolitan Board of Works.*

No. 1, or MOORFIELDS WARD.

Messrs.	ALLIBON, SAMUEL	83½, <i>Paul-street</i>
	BACKER, GEORGE	105, <i>Curtain-road</i>
	BROWN, JOHN MARTIN	106, <i>Paul-street</i>
	BLACK, ROBERT	29, <i>Long-alley</i>
	CRANSTON, WILLIAM	244, <i>High-street, Shoreditch</i>
	DEAKIN, HENRY	100, <i>Curtain-road</i>
	GOULD, JOHN.....	31, <i>Holywell-row</i>
	HAYNE, CHARLES	2, <i>Paul-street</i>
	HOSKING, RICHARD	91, <i>Paul-street</i>
	JACKSON, JOSEPH	25, <i>High-street, Shoreditch</i>
	LEWIS, RICHARD.....	57, <i>Curtain-road</i>
	MITCHELL, JOHN SMYTH	60, <i>High-street, Shoreditch</i>
	MUDIE, JOHN.....	1, <i>Princes-street</i>
	STEVENS, CHARLES	40, <i>Holywell-lane</i>
	SLANEY, JOHN.....	<i>Brett's-buildings, Long-alley</i>
	SYER, SAMUEL MARVEN.....	22, <i>Holywell-lane</i>
	WITTERING, JOHN	23, <i>Paul-street</i>
	WHITEHEAD, JOHN	192, <i>High-street, Shoreditch</i>

Auditor,—Mr. SAMUEL FELGATE, 101, *Curtain-road*

No. 2, or CHURCH WARD.

Messrs.	ANDERSON, ALEXANDER.....	57, <i>High-street, Hoxton</i>
	BEWLEY, JOHN	<i>Tyssen Villa, Kingsland-road</i>
	BARR, GEORGE	30, <i>Curtain-road</i>
	BERTIN, SAMUEL GEORGE	71, <i>Paul-street</i>

No. 2, or Church Ward—Continued.

BOYCE, ROBERT JOHN	47, Hoxton Old-town
CAIN, FRANCIS.....	45, Great James-street
COOKE, JOHN	63, Hoxton Old-town
CROSS, JOSEPH	51, Hoxton-square
DENNY, DENNIS	8, Saint John's-road
EDWARDS, FREDERICK.....	162, Hoxton Old-town
FELL, WILLIAM HALFORD	7, St. Agnes-terrace
GREEN, GEORGE	87, Shoreditch
HUGHES, WILLIAM	171, Hoxton Old-town
LACEY, ALFRED	37, Curtain-road
MAIN, WILLIAM HENRY	106, Kingsland-road
OWEN, JOHN	67, Old Street-road
PLESTER, JOSEPH	58, Paul-street
SHRAM, JOHN FREDERICK	121, Shoreditch
SWAIN, WILLIAM.....	28, Curtain-road
STACY, JOHN LEATT	20, Old Street-road
WELLS, HENRY.....	80, Old Street-road

Auditor,—Mr. GEORGE BILSON, 145, Kingsland-road

No. 3, or HOXTON WARD.

Messrs. BAGLEY, JOHN	22, Charles-square
BINGLEY, BENJAMIN.....	18, Charles-square
COLE, WILLIAM	74, Old Street-road
CRAVEN, JOHN	Alma Tavern, Alma-street
DEACON, SOLOMAN	59, Alma-street
DAVIES, REES	12, East-road
DUTTON, JOHN	23, Charles-square
GURNEY, CHARLES.....	Britannia-street
KING, HENRY.....	20, Critchill-place
LARGE, JOHN HOOD	2, Holt-place, New North road
LEONARD, THOMAS.....	Critchill-place
LLOYD, JOSEPH RISOLIERE	3, Eagle-terrace
LINDSAY, ROBERT	7, Georges-buildings, Old Street-road
PEARCE, GEORGE.....	11, Plumbers-row
SARSON, HENRY	2, John's-terrace, New North-road
SHEPHERD, HENRY... ..	Old Street-road
SNOWDEN, ROBERT	7, Plumbers-row
TAYLOR, WILLIAM	33, Great Chart-street
TURNER, THOMAS	56, New Gloucester-street
WESTON, BENJAMIN	27, East-road
YARROW, WILLIAM SMITH.....	2, Brudenell-place

Auditor,—Mr. FRANCIS WILLIAM GERISH, 16, East-road

No. 4, or WENLOCK WARD.

Messrs. ANSELL, GEORGE WILLIAM	39 <i>Brudenell-place</i>
ATKYNS, ALFRED	6, <i>James-terrace</i>
BAKER, JAMES	1, <i>Dorchester-place</i>
COLLINGWOOD, JOHN CARLTON	22, <i>Brudenell-place</i>
COPEMAN, JOB	1, <i>Ashley-crescent</i>
COTTON, GEORGE.....	<i>Shepherdess-walk</i>
ELDERTON, SAMUEL	<i>Rydon-terrace, Shepherdess-walk</i>
ELLIS, JOHN	9, <i>Brudenell-place</i>
FENCOTT, WILLIAM	38, <i>Shaftesbury-street</i>
GRISSELL, HENRY	<i>Regents Canal Iron Works, Eagle Wharf-road</i>
KELLY, HENRY PLIMLEY	<i>New North-road</i>
LOFT, EDWARD	<i>Eagle Wharf-road</i>
MORGAN, THOMAS JUDSON	51, <i>Brudenell-place</i>
SHEPHERD, EDWARD.....	<i>Wenlock Saw Mills, Wenlock-road</i>
STEVENS, ISAAC THOMAS	50, <i>Brudenell-place</i>
STEVENS, CHARLES ROBERT.....	<i>Eagle Wharf-road</i>
STILES, WILLIAM	<i>Wenlock-road</i>

Auditor,—EDWARD BELTON, 58, *Brudenell-place*

(A vacancy occurs in this Ward in consequence of Mr. William Cole being elected for Wenlock Ward and Hoxton Ward, and selected to serve in Hoxton Ward.)

No. 5, or WHITMORE WARD.

Messrs. BOOTH, ALFRED	165, <i>Saint John's-road</i>
DEATH JEREMIAH	6, <i>Acton-place, Kingsland-road</i>
HARMAN, JAMES	136 & 138, <i>Saint John's-road</i>
HESTER, GEORGE.....	<i>Saint John's-road</i>
JENNESON, CHARLES.....	101, <i>High-street, Hoxton</i>
LEE, EDMUND GEORGE.....	83, <i>High-street, Hoxton</i>
LEWIS, JOSEPH..	17, <i>Buckland-street</i>
MANNING, GEORGE HENRY	105, <i>Bridport-place</i>
MAYSTON, ROBERT	1, <i>Mintern-street</i>
NORBURN, ADOLPHUS HENRY ...	3, <i>Ivy-place</i>
TENNEY, CHARLES	43, <i>Great James-street</i>
WALKER, ENOCH	25, <i>Old Street-road</i>

Auditor,— r: JOHN TURNER, 34, *Newton-street*

No. 6, or KINGSLAND WARD.

Messrs. CRUMP, JAMES HENRY.....	59, <i>Hackney-road</i>
FROWDE, THOMAS	23, <i>Shap-street</i>
HARVERSON, JOHN	42, <i>Hackney-road</i>

No. 6, or Kingsland Ward—Continued.

HOWAT, JOHN	68, <i>Hackney-road</i>
LAING, ROBERT	<i>Haggerstone Bridge</i>
LEFEVER, WILLIAM HENRY	16, <i>Great Cambridge-street</i>
LINES, DAVID	1, <i>Albion-place, Weymouth-terrace</i>
LONG, JEREMIAH.....	<i>Union-street, Kingsland-road</i>
MASON, GEORGE	30, <i>Kingsland Road</i>
PITTMAN, ROBERT	<i>Kingsland-road</i>
SHEARMAN, SAMUEL.....	1, <i>Elizabeth-cottages, Weymouth-terrace</i>

(A vacancy occurs in this Ward in consequence of Mr. David Lines being elected in the stead of one of those whose time of office had expired; and also in the stead of Mr. Henry Alexander Goff who would have gone out of office in the year 1864.)

No. 7, or HAGGERSTONE WARD.

Messrs. BENNETT, GEORGE.....	<i>Margaret-place, Goldsmiths-row</i>
CARR, FREDERICK	1, <i>Alfred-terrace</i>
CHEESMAN, JOHN	9, <i>Great Cambridge-street</i>
CLARK, JOSEPH	<i>The Imperial Gas Works</i>
HODGES, THOMAS	65, <i>Great Cambridge-street</i>
HOLSWORTH, ROBERT	<i>Nicholl-street, Margaret-street</i>
SOUTHGATE, WILLIAM..	24, <i>Margaret Street</i>
SIMON, SIEGFRIED	<i>Tuilerie-street</i>
WARE, JOHN	6A, <i>Thurlow-place, Hackney-road</i>

No. 8, or ACTON WARD.

Messrs. BARLOW, WILLIAM	1, <i>Albion-road</i>
CLARK, JAMES ...	22, <i>Acton-place, Kingsland-road</i>
LLOYD, WILLIAM.....	9, <i>Hertford-place</i>
LOUGH, JOSEPH	155, <i>High-street, Shoreditch</i>
MANDERS, THOMAS.....	1, <i>Hertford-place</i>
REECE, THOMAS	8, <i>Acton-place, Kingsland-road</i>
RUDLAND, ROBERT.....	30, <i>Queen's-road</i>
STACE, JAMES	1, <i>Manor-place, Haggerstone</i>
TURNER, HENRY	<i>Broadway, London Fields</i>

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE VESTRY.

WILLIAM GOLDING DAVIS	<i>Vestry Clerk.</i>
ROBERT BARNES, M.D.	<i>Medical Officer.</i>
<i>Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.</i>	
HENRY AVERY	<i>Accountant & Examiner.</i>
HENRY CARTLEDGE BENNETT	<i>Assistant Clerk.</i>
GEORGE CHARLES PERRETT	<i>Surveyor.</i>
JAMES KIRKHAM	<i>Inspector of Nuisances</i>
JAMES GODFREY	<i>Messenger.</i>
WILLIAM ELIAS COLE	} <i>Rate Clerks.</i>
JOHN DRAKE	
ROBERT LOCK	
THOMAS BOOTH	<i>Office Keeper.</i>

W. G. DAVIS,

VESTRY CLERK.

*Vestry Offices—37, Hoxton Square,**June, 1862.*