

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

Contributors

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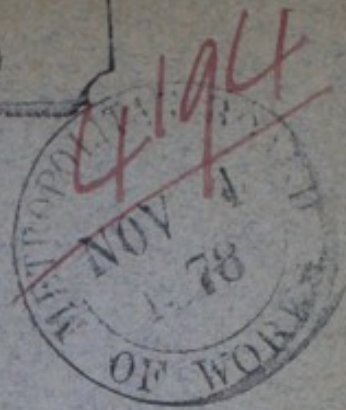
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PRESENTED TO BOARD.

10 JAN. 9



VESTRY

OF THE PARISH OF

SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH,

MIDDLESEX.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855.

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT,

FOR THE

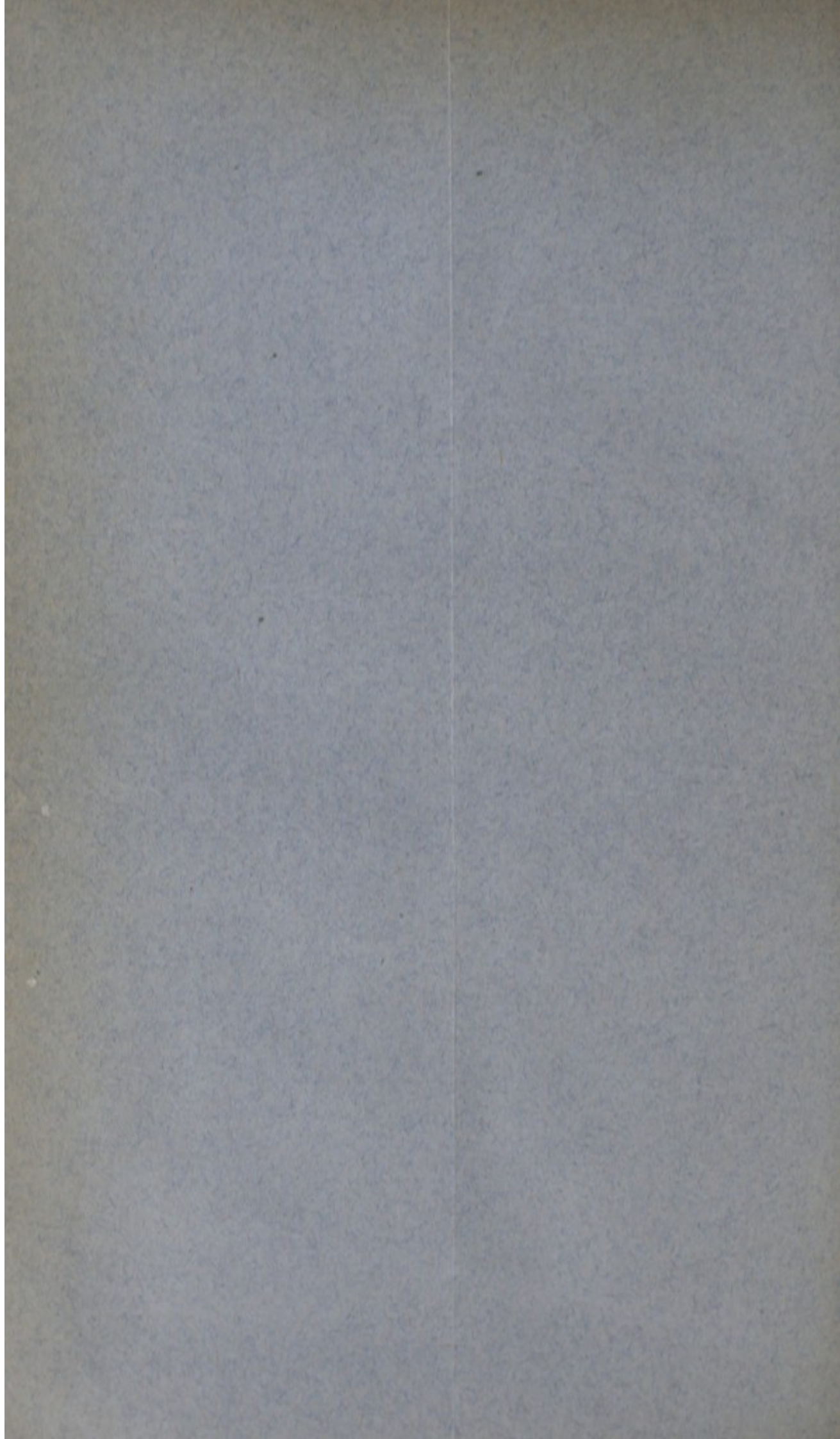
YEAR ENDING MARCH 25TH, 1878.

Published pursuant to the 18th and 19th Vic., cap. 120.

LONDON:

A. T. ROBERTS, SON & CO., STEAM PRINTING WORKS, 5, HACKNEY ROAD.

5-
1878.



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A REPORT

On the Receipts and Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of the Vestry of the Parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, and of the proceedings of the Vestry, and of the Works undertaken and executed, &c., and of the Medical Officer of Health, for the year ending Lady-day, 1878.

Published pursuant to the "Metropolis Local Management Act," 1855.

ANNUAL REPORT

On the Receipts and Disbursements, Assets and
Liabilities of the County of the Parish of Saint
Leonard, Rhoads, and of the proceedings
of the Vestry, and of the Works undertaken
and executed, &c., and by the Medical Officer
of Health for the year ending Lady-day, 1878.

Published pursuant to the "Metropolis

Local Management Act, 1855.

LONDON: Printed and Sold by W. Clowes and Sons, 7, St. Dunstons Lane, E.C. 4.

Price 1s. 6d. per copy, in plain paper; 2s. 6d. per copy, in cloth.

By order of the Vestry, W. Clowes and Sons, Printers.

1878.

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Price 1s. 6d. per copy, in plain paper; 2s. 6d. per copy, in cloth.

REPORT OF THE VESTRY CLERK.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year ending Lady-day, 1878, the amount collected on the Poor's Rate was £64,280 3s. 11d.; the amount in the pound levied for the four quarters was 2s. 8d., being for the quarter to Midsummer, 8d.; to Michaelmas, 9d.; to Christmas, 7d; and to Lady-day, 8d.

During the previous year the Poor Rate was 2s. 4d.

The amount of the Guardians' Calls for the year ending Lady-day, 1877, was £43,000; and for the last year £51,000; and for the half-year, Lady-day to Michaelmas, 1878, is £30,000.

The amount owing to the Guardians at Lady-day, 1877, was *nil*, and the same satisfactory result was attained at the end of the last year.

Further particulars of the expenditure of Poor Rate will be found in the Balance Sheet given with the Accountant's Report.

SEWERS AND GENERAL RATES.

The Accountant's statement hereto appended will give the details of the receipts and expenditure on account of the Sewers and General Rates. It is only necessary here to state that the rates levied for the last two years were—

	1877.	1878.
General in the £	2/	1/9
Sewers ditto	5d.	6d.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2/5	2/3

The total amount collected on the Vestry rates for the year was £49,739, a reduction from the previous year of £6,433.

ASSESSMENTS.

The Valuation List for the previous year amounted to £617,135 Gross value, £497,530 Rateable value. For the present year the amount is fixed at Gross value, £624,370; Rateable value, £503,715; being an increase of £7,857 and £6,139 respectively.

There were no appeals against the List, either at the Special or the Assessment Sessions.

COLLECTION OF RATES.

The improved collection of the Rates still continues. It will be seen by the Accountant's tables that on the whole year's rates, the last being made in December, 1877, there was on the 25th of March only £214 0s. 11d. supposed to be recoverable, but unrecovered, and of this sum some portion has since been obtained. The amount of excused and loss from empties is a trifle higher this year than last, but this is easily to be accounted for by the prevailing commercial depression, and by the large number of premises but newly built, or from other causes, unoccupied, and mainly so from the extensive Metropolitan Improvements. Upon the whole this phase of the Vestry's financial condition may be regarded as satisfactory.

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, &c.

The only proposal of this character made to Parliament during the last Session, which had any direct relation to this Parish, was one by the London and North-Western Railway Company for permission to carry on a level across Worship Street, Primrose Street and Skinner street lines of railway for the purpose of passing trucks, laden and unladen with heavy goods, from some of their goods yards to others, in connection with hydraulic lifts to or from their high level railway. It was thought both by the Metropolitan Board and the Vestry that this would be a dangerous innovation, especially in the crowded streets near the city, and more particularly so as the Vestry and the Metropolitan Board were engaged in the formation of the new street from Worship Street to Sun Street, and intended to open up Primrose Street and Skinner Street; and it was determined by both authorities to oppose the same in Parliament. The result of the opposition in the House of Commons was to throw out entirely the scheme relating to Worship Street, and to place the crossings in the other streets under regulations:— One set of rails only to be allowed; no engine to pass; only one waggon and one horse at a time; signal-man at all times to warn; ordinary vehicles to have precedence, and works to be done and kept to approval of authorities.—It was thought, however, that even with these precautions the scheme ought not to be allowed, as it was believed that it might be entirely avoided by the Company by the use of extra lifts and sidings. The local authorities were so advised, and it was resolved to oppose these modified plans altogether in the House of Lords, and in this opposition the Corporation of the City of London joined the Metropolitan Board and the Vestry. Evidence of able and practical men was secured, supported by the most eminent counsel, in opposition to the Company. I have simply to report that these efforts were unsuccessful, and that the Company has now statutory powers to cross the two streets, and under the conditions above-mentioned.

The Tramways Extensions for which powers were obtained in Session of 1877, have not yet been commenced, but I learn that they will be proceeded with very shortly.

NEW STREET—SUN STREET TO WORSHIP STREET.

I stated in the last annual report that the Metropolitan Board had commenced to acquire the property necessary for this improvement. I cannot report even now that this process has been concluded; but certainly no material progress has been made. Not a brick has been sold, or a yard of ground cleared.

The Parish has been called upon to contribute as an instalment £40,000 towards its share as one moiety of the cost. This sum was advanced by the Metropolitan Board at par, at the rate of £3 15s. per cent., repayable over fifty years. Another advance of £15,000 is expected to be required, but these sums are to make up the gross cost, and will be reduced by the recoupment when the surplus land is covered and sold. I am not in possession of any figures or information of a more definite character which I can safely use relative to this matter in this report.

NEW SEWERS WORKS.

The drainage of Great James Street, Hoxton, and some adjacent streets, also Plumber and Provost Streets and adjacent streets, having been reported to be in an inefficient state, and the Surveyor having reported that the defects could not be remedied without providing a deeper and proper system of sewerage in these localities—the old system being now next to useless,—it was accordingly determined to provide these sewers at an estimated cost of about £4,000 and a contract was entered into with Mr. Joseph Rendell for £3,160. The works are now completed. A loan of £4000 was obtained from the Metropolitan Board, at £3 15s. per cent., repayable in 30 years, for this work. There is, therefore, a balance in hand available for other new sewers of about £800.

GREAT EASTERN STREET, AND THE WIDENING OF SHOREDITCH HIGH STREET.

The improvements were completed during the year 1877. Many of the plots of land have been let, and have been built or are being built upon, and the general prospects of the undertakings, in a commercial sense, seem to be satisfactory.

THE MORTUARY.

The provision of this place has proved to be of considerable advantage to the Parish, and the bodies of persons from Bethnal Green have also been admitted, under pressing circumstances, pending the provision of a similar institution in that Parish. The number of bodies admitted during the year was 125. No complaints as to any annoyance or nuisance have been made.

PUBLIC GAS LIGHTING.

During this year a correspondence took place between the Vestry and the Gas Light and Coke Company (formerly known as the "Chartered Company") concerning the supply of gas to and the lighting of the public lamps.

The above mentioned Company took over by an Act of Amalgamation the Independent Gas Company's works and district. Whatever may have been the relations between the Independent Company and the Parish they were not renewed, and during the year, Lady-day, 1877-1878, there existed no contract between the Gas Company and the Parish. The object of the correspondence above alluded to was to bring the Gas Company under some definite obligation as to supplying gas to, lighting and extinguishing, maintaining and repairing, the lamps, also painting and maintaining lamp columns, brackets, &c. The correspondence resulted in a notice from the Gas Company to the Parish to take the gas for public lamps on the Average Meter System.

It is perhaps necessary here to say that a spirit of dissatisfaction had arisen in some important parishes and districts—town and country—for instance Paddington, St. Pancras, Kensington, St. George, Hanover Square, Nottingham, &c., as to the relations, in a public sense, between the gas suppliers and the gas consumers, and in all these, as well as in some other places, the Average Meter System had been adopted. I have nothing to report as to the results of the adoption of the Average Meter System in those places, suffice it to say that the reports which were received directly and indirectly from some of these districts, considerably influenced the Vestry of Shoreditch as to the course which it ultimately adopted.

The Vestry accepted the position and resolved to adopt the Average Meter System. The carrying out of this very important matter was entrusted to the Lighting and Paving Committee, and ultimately to a Sub-Committee of the same.

A Contract was made between the Vestry and the Gas Company by which the Company agreed to accept payment for gas supplied to the public lamps at the average indicated by the meters, one to each twenty lamps. Governors regulated to burn 4.6 ft. per hour were adopted, a time table for lighting and extinguishing was agreed upon, and the whole of the lighting, cleaning, and repairs, were undertaken by the Vestry.

For the supply of meters, governors, cocks, &c., tenders were invited from four firms, and after a careful examination and enquiry by the Committee, it was decided to recommend the Vestry to accept the tender of Mr. W. Sugg, of Westminster. The total cost of about 65 meters and meter boxes, and 1,400 governors and cocks, including some alterations and new stand pipes, lighting torches, &c, obtained from Mr. Sugg, was £1,241 2s. 10d. A contract was also taken by Mr. W. H. Tilley for the maintenance, repair, painting, &c, of the lamps and columns.

A Lamp Inspector, at a salary of £150 per year, has been appointed. The lamplighters formerly employed by the Company are now employed by the Vestry (15 in number, including three foremen), the foremen are paid 26s. per week and the men 22s.

A Store-room has been fitted up in the basement of the Town Hall, also an Inspector's Office.

As it had been some years since a general adjustment of the lamps was made, and the condition of the Parish had been considerably altered, the introduction of the meter system furnished an opportunity to revise the positions of the lamps and to supply the deficiencies. The Lamp Committee made a careful survey of the entire parish, and altered the positions of 75 lamps, and provided 155 new ones. It is now considered that in this respect the lighting of the parish is satisfactory.

As the lighting by meter only commenced on the 1st of April last it is not possible at the present time to give results with any degree of accuracy. Twelve months must at least elapse before the merits of the new system can be ascertained, but there are indications that the saving will be about £600 per year, or in other words that the whole of the 155 new lamps will be lighted at the same cost as the lesser number formerly was. The present number of lamps is 1373, of which 12 are chargeable to the North London Railway Company. The number of meters and boxes *in situ* is 68.

CONSTANT WATER SUPPLY.

The East London Water Company has been gradually converting its intermittent system to a constant system of supply, and the change is practically complete in this parish, but up to Midsummer, 1877, the New River Company had taken no such steps, except in a few instances where specially requested.

The Medical Officer had long been of opinion that the condition of the water receptacles was a source of great danger to the public health, and at length the Sanitary Committee and ultimately the Vestry, acting under his advice, made application to the New River Company to give a constant supply in this parish. The Company declined to give such supply upon its own instance, but stated that they were willing to do so if *required* by the proper authority. The Local authority having powers to *require* a constant supply, is the Metropolitan Board; but upon application by the Vestry to this Board it declined to take any steps in the matter. The Local Government Board was then appealed to by the Vestry, to put the Act into force, and the matter was placed in the hands of Colonel Bolton, the Local Government Board's Water Examiner, who communicated with the Company. The result was that without a formal *requirement*, but upon a request from the Local Government Board the Company consented, and on the 10th of August last, gave notice that a constant supply would commence on the 10th of December, 1877, in the Parish of Shoreditch. The Company at the same time called upon the owners and occupiers to place their fittings in proper order, and to make the necessary provision. These

alterations involved a considerable amount of trouble and expense, and gave rise to much dissatisfaction, which was increased by the fact that the whole of the parish supplied by this Company was called upon simultaneously to make provision, and not by districts, as was the case with the East London District. The Company required proper stop and draw cocks to be inserted, but allowed the old pipes to remain at the risk of the owners and occupiers. The result was that in a great many cases the increased and constant pressure burst the pipes, or made manifest former leakages, and much inconvenience and damage was caused by the escape of the waters into the soil and premises. Much trouble and money had to be expended to remedy these defects, but at the same time a serious state of things, perhaps little suspected, was removed, for there can be no doubt that these hidden leakages under the intermittent system, saturated the soil under and around many dwellings and premises, rendering the basements damp and unwholesome, and even unfit for many business premises. A striking case in point came under my notice very recently. Two tradesmen had an influx of water into their basements where valuable and easily damaged goods were stored. The quantity increased and they were put to much trouble and expense to discover and remove the cause. New drains were put in, old ones removed, and an unsuccessful search for the cause was made. It was at length discovered to be a defective waterpipe some thirty yards distant, under a house which for a long time past had been unaccountably damp. I have reason to believe that similar instances are very numerous. The constant supply now given by the New River Company is, I believe, working very satisfactorily; but any further information from a sanitary point of view will doubtless be found in the Medical Officer's report.

NEW PAVING LOANS.

During the year 1866-7 the Vestry resolved to pave the following roads and streets with granite cubes:—Pearson Street, Weymouth Terrace, Harman Street, Canal Road, Goldsmith's Row (part of), Table Square (part of), Whitmore road, and to relay Wilson Street (part of), a portion of which is in the Parish of

St. Luke's, and of which that Parish was by agreement to bear a proportion.

To meet the expenses of these works a loan of £15,000 was negotiated with the Metropolitan Board, and was taken up in instalments of £5,000 each, at Lady-day, Midsummer and Michaelmas, at £3 15s. per cent. The works have been completed.

The state of indebtedness of the Vestry in respect to loans will be seen by reference to the table in this report.

COST OF STREET WATERING.

The Vestry this as in former years adopted the plan of Street Watering by hire of water vans for the season, and horses and drivers per day. A tender for the supply of vans was accepted from Mr. E. H. Bayley, at £10 per van for the season, and of Mr. Crane for horses and drivers at per day, and two men were employed for the season, at 27s. per week, to superintend the same.

The cost was as follows—Lady-day to Michaelmas, 1877 :—

By Hire — Vans and Carts	£120	0	0
Horses and Drivers	£822	0	0
Inspector's Wages	£ 73	18	9
Water and Meters	£464	7	0
		<hr/>	
	£1480	5	9

Quantity of water consumed, 9,485,000 gallons, at a cost for distribution of about 2s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 1000 gallons, as against 2s. 5d. for the last year.

The Vestry has continued the same system for the present year (*see* list of Contracts taken).

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Although I have issued warnings to several persons complained of for keeping improper houses, which for the most part have had effect, I have not found it necessary during the past year to take proceedings against any persons for keeping brothels.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Appended are the reports of Dr. Stevenson, Analyst.

Prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained in several cases. The cases and amount of fines I have marked in the Analyst's Reports.

THE TOWN HALL.

During the year the Large Hall has been let 187 times ; the Council Chamber 4 times ; the Committee Rooms have been used by Local Societies, mostly free of charge.

The receipts for letting were £1,102 6s. 0d.

VESTRY AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The Number of Vestry and Committee Meetings held during the year ended April 30th, 1878, is as follows :—

Number of Vestry Meetings	29
Finance Committee (including Meetings of Audit Committee)	29
Sewers, &c., Committee (including Lamp Committee Meeting)	51
Sanitary Committee (including Meetings of Sub-Committee)	13
Valuation Committee	10
Town Hall Committee	18
Parliamentary and Improvement Committee...	12

Appended is a list of the Contracts taken by the Vestry for the year, with other requisite information.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. WALKER,

Vestry Clerk.

TOWN HALL, Old Street,
June, 1878.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT.

To the Vestry of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to submit for the information of the Vestry the Annual Report of the Financial condition of the Vestry, with the usual tabular statements, classified to shew the gross receipts from all sources to the Vestry Exchequer; likewise the disbursements made under their orders during the financial year, ending the 25th day of March last.

It will be seen that the amount received from Poor and Vestry rates, amounted to £119,107 4s. 7d., and also from persons for the "Hire of the Town Hall," during 1877-78, was £1,102 0s. 6d.

The other general items of the Receipts and Expenditure are specified in the several respective columns of Tables appended to this Report.

In the statement of the rates collected, the actual deficiency from arrears, losses, and allowances to owners of 25 per cent., &c., upon one year's assessment, was £7,712 3s. 1d., being a loss of about £6 6s. 8d. per cent. on the gross amount charged, which is arrived at by deducting the amount collected from the total amount of the assessment.

The further classified statements appended, to which I beg to refer, give a clear and comprehensive view of the monetary position and transactions of the Vestry.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. E. COLE,

Accountant to the Vestry.

OFFICES :—

TOWN HALL, OLD STREET,

October, 1878.

VESTRY OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

POOR RATE.

A COPY of an Abstract Statement of the Amount Levied in respect of Poor Rates, and the Expenditure thereof, under the Order of the Vestry, for One Year ending the 25th March, 1878.

<u>Receipts.</u>				<u>Expenditure.</u>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand 25th March, 1877	3661	2	9	The Guardians of the Poor under Contribution Orders.....	51000	0	0
From the Poor Rate	64280	3	11	Police Rate	10300	16	10
The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury--Contributions in aid of Rates in respect of Government Property in lieu of Assessment	31	0	0	Registration of Voters (Parliamentary)	401	8	8
				Jury List	35	18	0
				Election of Vestrymen	67	13	0
				Collectors' Poundage and Salaries	751	8	10
				Burial Board, for defraying the expenses of the Board under the Act 16 and 17 Vic., c. 134, and 17 and 18 Vic., c. 137.....	100	0	0
				Rate for Hall	158	6	8
				Superannuation— <i>re</i> Coste.....	32	0	0
				Collectors' Receipt Stamps	27	3	10
				Balance in hand 25th March, 1878	5097	10	10
					<u>£67,972</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

I hereby Certify that this Balance Sheet is correct.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1878.

(Signed) H. L. ROBERTS, *Poor Law Auditor.*

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VESTRY OF SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

A C C O U N T

Of the Monies Borrowed upon Mortgage of Land together with the Amount Repaid thereon.

No. of Loan.	Company from whom borrowed.	Date when borrowed.	For what purpose.	Time for Repayment.	Amount borrowed.	Amount repaid.	Amount unpaid.
1, 2 & 3	Mr. Alfred Walker, now transferred to the Mutual Life Assurance Society	1858, July 28	Sewage Works	20 years	£ 3000 at 5 per cent.	£ 2850 s. d. 0 0	£ 150 s. d. 0 0
4 & 5	Ditto ditto ditto	1858, December	Ditto	20 years	2000 at 5 "	1900 0 0	100 0 0
6* & 7*	Mr. Alfred Walker, now transferred to the Mutual Life Assurance Society	1861, November	Sewage Works	20 years	5000 at 5 "	4000 0 0	1000 0 0
8	General Annuity Endowment Association, now transferred to the Sovereign Life Assurance Company	1863, September	Paving Works	15 years	10000 at 4½ "	9333 6 8	666 13 4
9	Mutual Life Assurance Company	1865, September	Town Hall	30 years	10000 at 5 "	4000 0 0	6000 0 0
10	Ditto ditto	1865, November	Ditto	30 years	4000 at 5 "	1600 0 0	2400 0 0
11	Ditto ditto	1866, February	Ditto	30 years	4000 at 5 "	1600 0 0	2400 0 0
12	Ditto ditto	1866, October	Ditto	30 years	4000 at 5 "	1466 13 4	2533 6 8
13	Ditto ditto	1867, January	Ditto	30 years	6000 at 5 "	2200 0 0	3800 0 0
14	Ditto ditto	1867, October	Paving Works	20 years	10000 at 5 "	5000 0 0	5000 0 0
15	Ditto ditto	1867, December	Ditto	20 years	10000 at 5 "	5000 0 0	5000 0 0
16	Ditto ditto	1868, March	Ditto	20 years	20000 at 4½ "	10000 0 0	10000 0 0
17	Universal Life Assurance Society	1876, April	Ditto	15 years	15000 at 3 18 6 "	1386 0 0	13614 0 0
18 & 19	Metropolitan Board of Works	1877, March	Ditto	20 years	5000 at 3 15 "	250 0 0	4750 0 0
20	Ditto ditto	1877, June 25	Ditto	20 years	5000 at 3 15 "	....	5000 0 0
21	Ditto ditto	1877, July 31	Constructing new street, Worship St. to Sun St.	52 years	40000 at 3 15 "	....	40000 0 0
22	Ditto ditto	1877, October	Paving Works	20 years	5000 at 3 15 "	....	5000 0 0
23	Ditto ditto	1878, February	Sewer Work	30 years	4000 at 3 15 "	....	4000 0 0
24	Ditto ditto	1878, February	Sewer Work	30 years	4000 at 3 15 "	....	4000 0 0
					£162000	50586 0 0	111414 0 0

* Loans Nos. 6 and 7, for £10,000 borrowed of the British Empire Life Association, have been fully paid off and discharged during the years 1876-7.

There is, in addition to the above, a further charge upon the Vestry Rate of £1,000, being two Debenture Bonds granted by the late Four-Rate Board on the 4th January, 1827.

A S T A T E M E N T

Of the Amount Assessed for Poor and Vestry Rates, upon the Rate Books of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, for the last Four Quarters on the Rate Books, closed on the 25th day of March, with the several deficiencies thereon to the same period, and the Amount Paid the Collectors for Poundage and Salaries during the Year.

WARD.	COLLECTOR.	Amount of Rateable Value, 25th March, 1878.	Total to be collected for the Year.	Collected.	Arrears Outstanding.	Allowance to Owners of 25% under the Assessed Rates Act. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 41.	Excused.	Losses by Removals and Empties, &c.	Amounts paid the Collectors for Poundage and Salaries.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Moorfields	E. C. Pitt	£81966 10/	190	17872 17 2½	88 15 8	358 10 6	73 2 10½	691 15 1	160 0 0
Church North	Geo. Pearce	55063	133	12434 16 11	16 2 1	595 0 2	83 7 0	178 10 2	250 0 6
Church South	J. Riley	49060	108	9340 17 11	25 17 6	420 6 1	53 6 4	473 4 8	201 3 2
Hoxton	E. Cranston	68536	165	15671 14 1	37 2 9	413 7 5	107 11 0	312 15 6	160 0 0
Wenlock	R. S. Ricketts	55346	133	12859 8 3	9 16 7	279 16 9	55 0 8	159 2 3	160 0 0
Whitmore	H. W. Hart	49660	120	11139 8 6	4 9 6	703 5 1	52 9 0	119 19 4	226 7 9
Kingsland	J. G. Laming	48211	116	10787 15 5	9 18 4	606 17 9	44 4 7	186 0 3	120 0 0*
Haggerstone West	J. G. Laming	10911	26	2480 2 6	1 18 6	120 14 8	8 14 1	34 1 1	.....
Haggerstone East	G. C. Young	28077	67	6161 9 0	11 16 9	549 4 9	6 5 10	65 15 6	.....
Acton	G. C. Young	37052	89	8198 14 2	8 3 3	629 11 1	20 3 6	95 19 2	160 0 0
North London Railway		16000	38	3866 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London and North Western Railway		11334	24	2464 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoreditch Town Hall		1000	2	241 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		£512416 10/	1217	114019 11 1½	214 0 11	4676 14 3	504 4 10½	2317 3 0	1437 11 5

* Three quarters' salary of £160 per annum.

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REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR.

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith is a summary of the works carried out under the superintendence of this Department for the year ending the 25th March, 1878.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

The cost of keeping in repair the Mc Adam Roads in the Parish for the year is as follows :—

1095 yards cube Broken Granite	£947	8	8
--------------------------------------	------	---	---

Also 59 yards cube of old pebbles have been broken and carted on the roads at a cost of £11 16s. 0d.

Eleven laborers and a foreman were employed in the repairs of the said roads, and their wages for the year amounted to £624 16s. 5d., and £208 6s. 9d. was paid by the Gas and Water Companies for repairs to trenches.

CARRIAGEWAY PAVING.

The following works have been executed at a cost of £9412 11s. 4d.

<i>Weymouth Terrace</i> (from Hackney Road to Kent Street)—paved with new 7 × 3 granites.....	£2439	17	9
<i>Canal Road</i> —paved with new 7 × 3 granites.....	2933	9	10
<i>Wilson Street</i> (from Sun Street to Eldon Street)—paved with new 7 × 3 granites	746	14	10
<i>Whitmore Road</i> —paved with new 7 × 3 granites	2570	3	2
<i>Hoxton Square</i> (south side)—paved with new 7 × 4 granites	277	16	8
<i>Brownlow Road</i> (crossings) — paved with new 4 × 4 pitching	14	10	9
<i>Broke Road</i> (crossings)—paved with new 4 × 4 pitching	9	3	9
<i>Kings Road, now Nuttall Street</i> (channel) —paved with old stones	12	11	7
<i>Albion Road</i> (crossings)—paved with new 4 × 4 pitching	2	15	4
<i>Blossom Street</i> —relaid.....	60	13	6
<i>Royal Oak Walk</i> —paved with old granites.....	51	7	11
<i>William Street, (now a portion of Rivington Street)</i> —paved with old granites	254	19	6
<i>Regents Row</i> (crossings)—paved with new 4 × 4 pitching	38	6	9

Two paviors and five laborers were employed in repairing the paved roads, and repaving trenches at a cost of £420 19s. 7d. for the year, and the Gas and Water Companies contributed £176 19s. 0d.

There are about fifty-one miles of roads in the parish, about ten-and-a-half miles are paved, the remainder being McAdam and Ballast.

FOOTWAY PAVING.

The following works have been executed during the year at a cost of £3694 2s. 7d.

<i>Brownlow Road</i> —paved with new patent Victoria stone.....	726	10	9
<i>Broke Road</i> —paved with new Victoria stone	782	3	2
<i>Albion Road</i> —paved with new Victoria stone ..	232	19	1
<i>Wilson Street</i> —portion relaid	48	13	6
<i>Kings Road</i> (Nuttall Street) —portion of south side paved with new Victoria stone	39	13	9
<i>Weymouth Terrace</i> —portion of West side repaved with new Victoria stone, and portion relaid ..	59	3	5
<i>Dunston Road</i> —portion of north side paved with old stone	5	9	2
<i>Haggerstone Road</i> (west side)—portion repaved with new Victoria stone, and portion relaid.....	125	8	10
<i>Oakford Place</i> —paved with new Victoria stone	54	16	11
<i>Nicoll Street</i> —portions paved with old stone	2	18	7
<i>Bath Place</i> —portions paved with old stone	5	8	6
<i>How's Street</i> (north side)—portion repaved with new Victoria stone, and portion relaid	143	8	3
<i>Shap Street</i> —portions paved with old stone	11	16	10
<i>Eli Street</i> —portions paved with old stone.....	6	17	1
<i>Maria Street</i> —repaved with new 3-inch York	195	18	3
<i>William Street</i> (Rivington Street)—portion relaid	14	4	0
<i>Royal Oak Walk</i> —paved with old stone	3	5	3
<i>Stanley Street</i> —repaved with new Victoria stone	153	18	3
<i>New North Road</i> (west side)—portions repaved with new Victoria Stone	296	4	3
<i>Clinger Street</i> —portions paved with old stone....	2	8	7

<i>Cross Street, Hows Street</i> —portions paved with old stone	5	17	3
<i>Martha Street</i> —portion paved with old stone	2	12	1
<i>Cross Street, Martha Street</i> —portions paved with old stone	5	10	10
<i>Pritchards Road</i> —portions paved with old stone ..	3	3	2
<i>Shoreditch, by Old Street</i> —repaved with new 3-inch York	23	1	1
<i>Shap Street</i> (in front of Schools)—paved with new Victoria stone	29	13	10
<i>Gloucester Street, Margaret Street</i> —portion paved with old stone	5	0	9
<i>Regents Row</i> —paved with new Victoria stone ..	265	14	6
<i>Whitmore Road</i> (west side)—repaved with new Victoria stone	119	14	9
<i>Francis Street, Hyde Road</i> —portions paved with old stone	16	11	3
<i>Herbert Street</i> (north side)—repaved with new Victoria stone, and south side relaid	305	16	8

Three masons and three laborers were employed in repairing the footways and repaving trenches at a cost of £288 17s. 1d. for the year, and £241 4s. 11d. was contributed by the companies.

The cost of dressing old stone in the Vestry Stone Yard was £176 7s. 10d. for the year, and the quantities as follows:—

903	yards	super	granites
264	„	„	York edging
460	feet	run	channel stones
854	„	„	curb.

SEWERS WORK.

The following works have been executed during the year under a special contract at a total cost of £1,232 2s. 8d., including the sum of £75 12s. 0d. paid a Clerk of Works.

	3'9" x 2'6" Brick Sewer.	2'0" x 2'0" Barrel.	15-inch pipe.	12-inch pipe.	
Plumber and Provost Streets	1255	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	{ With skew mouth junction with main line sewer in City Road, and also with junction with brick sewer in Murray Street.
Nile Street	305	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	{ With junction with brick sewers in Provost Street and East Road.
Great James Street	660	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	{ With skew mouth junction with main line sewer in Hoxton Street, and also with junction with brick sewer in St. John's Road.
Union Street.....	.. ..	480	.. ..	.. ..	With junction with brick sewer in Nile Street.
Moneyer Street.....	.. ..	500	.. ..	.. ..	With junction with brick sewer in Nile Street.
Allerton Street.....	.. ..	500	.. ..	.. ..	With junction with brick sewer in Nile Street.
Little Moneyer Street .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120	With junction with brick sewer in Nile Street.
Little Union Street.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120	With junction with brick sewer in Nile Street.
Bacchus Walk .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	450	With junction with brick sewer in St. John's Road.
Upper John Street .....	.. ..	.. ..	480	.. ..	{ With connection with Bell mouth junction of main line sewer in Hoxton Street.
Lower John St. & Turner Sq.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	515	With junction with brick sewer in Great James St.
Little James Street .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	130	With junction with pipe sewer in Turner Square.

Four flushers and one laborer were employed in cleansing and keeping in repair the sewers in the parish, at a cost for the year of £365 2s. 10d.

The wages of one man cleansing the urinals for the year was £64 13s. 3d.

LAMPS.

The sum of £84 12s. 3d. was expended in labor in altering the position of, and fixing new lamp columns and bracket irons, as per order of Lamp Committee, in order to properly carry out the average meter system.

As regards the general condition of the parish, I can state that the carriageway paving, with few exceptions, is in very good order, the following are the exceptions which must shortly be repaved or repaired.

Hoxton Street (portions of)
Holywell Lane
Scrutton Street
St. John's Road
and Haggerstone Road.

The footway paving, except in a few instances, is in very good order.

The condition of the sewers is also satisfactory.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CHARLES PERRETT,

Surveyor.

TOWN HALL,

June, 1878.

ANALYST'S REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

MADE PURSUANT TO THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.

REPORTS OF THE ANALYST.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the Parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the Name of the Person from whom it was procured.	Article.	Result of Analyst specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any.)	Observations.
1st Sept.	Henry Richard Fletcher	<i>Fines.</i> .....144	Bread, lb. ..	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	"	.....145	Bread, lb. ..	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	"	.....146	Bread, lb. ..	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	"	(20/)...147	Bread, lb. ..	Alum, 10 grains per 2 lbs. of bread	Not decomposed Injurious to health
"	"	.....148	Bread, lb. ..	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	"	.....149	Bread, lb. ..	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	"	.....150	Bread, lb. ..	Alumina, 0'006 per cent.	Not Injurious Not decomposed
"	"	.....151	Bread, lb. ..	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	"	.....152	Bread, lb. ..	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	"	(20/)...153	Bread, lb. ..	Alum, 15 grains per 2 lbs. of bread	Not decomposed Injurious to health
"	"	.....154	Bread, lb. ..	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	"	.....155	Bread, lb. ..	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
15th Sept.	Henry Richard Fletcher	.....156*.....	Bread, 10-ozs.	Alum, 20 grains per 2 lbs. of bread	Not decomposed Injurious to health
"	"	.....157*.....	Bread, 10-ozs.	Alum, 17 grains per 2 lbs. of bread	Not decomposed Injurious to health
"	"	.....158	Bread, lb. ..	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	"	.....159	Milk, 6-ozs. ..	Possibly genuine of very low quality	Not decomposed
"	"	.....160	Milk, 6-ozs. ..	Possibly genuine of very low quality	Not decomposed
"	"	.....161	Milk, 6-ozs. ..	Added water 38 per cent.	Not decomposed

* Summonses were taken out but withdrawn owing to technical objections.

THOMAS STEVENSON, *Analyst.*

ANALYST'S REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 25TH DECEMBER, 1877.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the Parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the Name of the Person from whom it was procured.	Article.	Result of Analyst specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any.)	Observations.
15th Dec.	Henry Richard Fletcher ..	.... 162	Bread, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	" "	.... 163	Bread ,,	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	" "	.... 164	Bread ,,	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	" "	.... 165	Bread ,,	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	" "	.... 166	Bread ,,	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	" "	.... 167	Bread ,,	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	" "	.... 168	Bread ,,	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	" "	.... 169	Bread ,,	Genuine.....	Not decomposed
"	" "	.... 170	Bread ,,	Genuine.....	Not decomposed

THOMAS STEVENSON, *Analyst.*

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES
RANKING MARCH 1911
The Health of Public Authorities of the County of ...

CAUSES OF DEATH

Rank	Sex	Age	Name	Residence	Occupation	Cause of Death
1	M	...	...	...	...	...
2	F	...	...	...	...	...
3	M	...	...	...	...	...
4	F	...	...	...	...	...
5	M	...	...	...	...	...
6	F	...	...	...	...	...
7	M	...	...	...	...	...
8	F	...	...	...	...	...
9	M	...	...	...	...	...
10	F	...	...	...	...	...
11	M	...	...	...	...	...
12	F	...	...	...	...	...
13	M	...	...	...	...	...
14	F	...	...	...	...	...
15	M	...	...	...	...	...
16	F	...	...	...	...	...
17	M	...	...	...	...	...
18	F	...	...	...	...	...
19	M	...	...	...	...	...
20	F	...	...	...	...	...
21	M	...	...	...	...	...
22	F	...	...	...	...	...
23	M	...	...	...	...	...
24	F	...	...	...	...	...
25	M	...	...	...	...	...
26	F	...	...	...	...	...
27	M	...	...	...	...	...
28	F	...	...	...	...	...
29	M	...	...	...	...	...
30	F	...	...	...	...	...
31	M	...	...	...	...	...
32	F	...	...	...	...	...
33	M	...	...	...	...	...
34	F	...	...	...	...	...
35	M	...	...	...	...	...
36	F	...	...	...	...	...
37	M	...	...	...	...	...
38	F	...	...	...	...	...
39	M	...	...	...	...	...
40	F	...	...	...	...	...
41	M	...	...	...	...	...
42	F	...	...	...	...	...
43	M	...	...	...	...	...
44	F	...	...	...	...	...
45	M	...	...	...	...	...
46	F	...	...	...	...	...
47	M	...	...	...	...	...
48	F	...	...	...	...	...
49	M	...	...	...	...	...
50	F	...	...	...	...	...
51	M	...	...	...	...	...
52	F	...	...	...	...	...
53	M	...	...	...	...	...
54	F	...	...	...	...	...
55	M	...	...	...	...	...
56	F	...	...	...	...	...
57	M	...	...	...	...	...
58	F	...	...	...	...	...
59	M	...	...	...	...	...
60	F	...	...	...	...	...
61	M	...	...	...	...	...
62	F	...	...	...	...	...
63	M	...	...	...	...	...
64	F	...	...	...	...	...
65	M	...	...	...	...	...
66	F	...	...	...	...	...
67	M	...	...	...	...	...
68	F	...	...	...	...	...
69	M	...	...	...	...	...
70	F	...	...	...	...	...
71	M	...	...	...	...	...
72	F	...	...	...	...	...
73	M	...	...	...	...	...
74	F	...	...	...	...	...
75	M	...	...	...	...	...
76	F	...	...	...	...	...
77	M	...	...	...	...	...
78	F	...	...	...	...	...
79	M	...	...	...	...	...
80	F	...	...	...	...	...
81	M	...	...	...	...	...
82	F	...	...	...	...	...
83	M	...	...	...	...	...
84	F	...	...	...	...	...
85	M	...	...	...	...	...
86	F	...	...	...	...	...
87	M	...	...	...	...	...
88	F	...	...	...	...	...
89	M	...	...	...	...	...
90	F	...	...	...	...	...
91	M	...	...	...	...	...
92	F	...	...	...	...	...
93	M	...	...	...	...	...
94	F	...	...	...	...	...
95	M	...	...	...	...	...
96	F	...	...	...	...	...
97	M	...	...	...	...	...
98	F	...	...	...	...	...
99	M	...	...	...	...	...
100	F	...	...	...	...	...

PARISH OF SAULT

TABLE OF DEATHS

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH DISTRICT FROM ALL CAUSES					TOTAL
	St. Anthony's	St. Ignace	St. Joseph	St. Lawrence	St. Vincent	
III—LOCAL DISEASES						
Class I—Diphtheria or Scarlatina	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class II—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class III—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class IV—Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class V—Glanders or Strangles	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class VI—Epidemic Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class VII—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class VIII—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class IX—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class X—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XI—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XII—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XIII—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XIV—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XV—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XVI—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XVII—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XVIII—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XIX—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XX—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXI—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXII—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXIII—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXIV—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXV—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXVI—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXVII—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXVIII—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXIX—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXX—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXXI—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXXII—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXXIII—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXXIV—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXXV—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXXVI—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXXVII—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXXVIII—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XXXIX—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XL—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XLI—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XLII—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XLIII—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XLIV—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XLV—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XLVI—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XLVII—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XLVIII—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class XLIX—Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class L—Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	5

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1878.

To the Vestry of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

GENTLEMEN,

4890 births—2570 males and 2320 females—and 2681 deaths were registered in the twelve months ending 25th March, 1878; the death rate was only 21· per 1000, whereas the average, for the last five years, is 23· per 1000. The largest death rate was in Haggerstone West District.

		Population.		Deaths.		Average per 1000
Hoxton New Town	..	27832	..	636	..	22·8
Hoxton Old Town	..	26944	..	511	..	18·9
Haggerstone, West	..	24153	..	668	..	27·6
Haggerstone, East	..	19257	..	383	..	19·9
St. Leonard	..	16545	..	298	..	18·0
Holywell ..	..	12429	..	185	..	15·0

341 deaths occurred in public institutions of the parish; 220 in Shoreditch Infirmary; 108 in Holborn Infirmary, situated in Hoxton New Town; 8 in the North Eastern Hospital, and 5 in Hoxton House.

541 deaths were caused by zymotic diseases; this includes 135 by measles, which disease is, even now, thought by many to be an affection, needing little medical supervision; 75 by scarlet fever; 52 by typhoid, typhus, and continued fever, and 20 by small pox.

Referring to the organic morbid conditions which caused death, the largest number is registered under the head of bronchitis, 408; of these 74 deaths occurred under 1 year of age; 92 from 55 to 65 years of age, and 66 from 65 to 75; 262 persons died from phthisis; altogether 430 died of tubercular affections so called. Lung disease was most fatal, it destroyed 697 persons; disease of nervous system, 222 persons; heart disease, 106; disease of digestive organs, 110. Very few deaths (only 14) were registered as due to disease of kidneys and other urinary organs; 201 deaths were registered as due to old age; 5 of these persons were 95 years of age and upwards; 33 from 85 to 95, and 63 from 75 to 85. Turning to the ages at death from all causes—708, that is 26·4 per cent., died in the first year of life, a seventh of the infants born died in their first year; 1240 deaths occurred under five years of age, that is 42·5 per cent., which conclusively shews that the conditions of the parish are little adapted for the maintenance of feeble life, even when aided by youth.

SMALL POX EPIDEMIC (its third year of continuance).—This disease has visited Shoreditch, in the epidemic now almost subsided, much less severely than in 1870-71. During the year 135 cases were reported to the Sanitary Department, and 114 of these were removed to the small pox hospital. During the three years of this epidemic, 243 cases were reported, and 69 deaths from small pox occurred in the parish, whereas in the epidemic of 1870-71 which lasted two years, 1260 cases were reported, and 480 deaths occurred in the parish. It may reasonably be inferred that more efficient isolation and disinfection has done much to prevent the disease spreading during the last epidemic. In the former epidemic of 1870-71, at the outset especially, there was little available means for isolating the infected. The Poor Law Asylums were then not sufficiently pre-

pared, and could only receive a small portion of the cases occurring in Shoreditch, consequently many infected persons remained in crowded dwellings, and the disease spread rapidly, but as soon as the cases could be removed and isolation enforced the disease progressively diminished, and so rapidly that there could be little doubt that isolation, to say the least, was one of the causes of the marked decline.

In connection with that subject I may here mention that a communication from the Limehouse District Board of Works advocating that the Asylums should be available, not only for the isolation of paupers, but for infected persons of any class, was considered by the Sanitary Committee. The committee concurred in that opinion, and in reply to a circular from the Asylums Board, urged that the Board should apply for requisite powers to enable them to provide accommodation in cases of need, for the isolation of infected persons, irrespective of class. The Sanitary Committee stated that the Asylums Board, with its large experience and organization, was best fitted to provide any additional accommodation that might be required, and the committee further supported the Stepney proposal because they knew your Vestry would have great difficulty, and must probably be unable to provide a hospital for non-paupers should an epidemic occur severely in this parish.

DISINFECTATION.--302 infected houses were disinfected; sulphur fumigation, subsequent cleansing with carbolic acid and water, and exposure to the open air (windows kept open) being the means used.

The present disinfecting oven was brought into use in January, 1877, and has worked satisfactorily. During the year 185 beds, 105 mattresses, 365 bolsters and pillows, and 690 other articles, making a total of 1345, were disinfected.

Of the subjects that have chiefly occupied attention during the year, I may first refer to the

WATER SUPPLY—CONSTANT SERVICE.—In my last report to your Vestry it was stated that the New River Company had agreed to establish a constant water supply throughout their area in Shoreditch, and they had given notice that after December 10th, 1877, their entire district of the parish would be supplied with water on the constant service, and owners of dwellings were required to provide by the time named, fittings to prevent waste, and new pipes where the old ones were inadequate.

The entire parish is now supplied with water on the constant system. In doing this the New River and East London Water Companies, have conferred a great benefit on the parish, and, however much objections may be raised to the way in which the change has been made and to the vexatious arrangements, and may be needless provisions, yet, in enabling persons to draw water cool and unpolluted direct from the main, the companies have done much to promote health. It will excite no surprise to find that the beneficial effect of the change is not fully appreciated, nor can it be appreciated yet awhile, nor will it excite surprise to find that the doing away with the old intermittent supply, is thought by some to have been an ill-judged mischievous proceeding. In support of that opinion they argue that the constant supply, at present in operation in the parish, is a failure. There are some facts tending to support these adverse opinions, and the manner of proceeding on the part of the New River Company, in introducing the constant supply has curtailed the benefit in many cases; in some I may truly say they have rendered the constant service of little or no advantage. Owners of dwellings are annoyed and consider themselves aggrieved because of the expense they have been put to in providing new fittings and pipes, and the tenants much harrassed by the leakage and bursting

of old pipes; this might be considered unavoidable, and passed by because both parties will be, sooner or later, much benefitted by the alterations. But persons have much reason to complain when they find that after the expenses incurred and the annoyance suffered they cannot draw water from the main pipe, and that the butts and cisterns must still be used. The object of the expense has not been attained, and this is due to the fact that the New River Company has encouraged and even insisted upon the retention of cisterns and water butts for the storage of water for drinking purposes.

In asking for the constant supply, the Vestry had one object in view,—to enable the inhabitants of the parish to draw water for drinking purposes direct from the mains; and the Vestry deferred asking for the constant supply until they were impressed beyond question, that it was impracticable, therefore impossible to prevent the water being polluted, and rendered unfit for drinking purposes so long as it was stored in cisterns or butts; impressed that no amount of sanitary supervision could make owners or tenants keep the receptacles clean and covered; that water so stored and exposed in the deteriorated atmosphere of ill-ventilated premises, being the only supply available for drinking purposes, it was evident, must be prejudicial to health, and that so long as the old intermittent system continued one of the most essential agents for health was supplied to the people in a polluted and deterrent form.

To show the purpose of your Vestry in asking for the constant supply, I may be allowed once more to bring under notice the communication forwarded from your Vestry to the Local Government Board, requesting the Board to direct the New River Company to give the constant service, and setting forth in detail the circumstances necessitating the change.

SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH,

VESTRY OFFICES,

TOWN HALL, OLD ST., E.C.

April, 1877.

Sir,

CONSTANT WATER SUPPLY.

We are directed by the Vestry of this parish to make formal complaint to the Local Government Board, pursuant to the 11th Section of the Metropolis Act, 1871.

1st.—That by reason of the insufficiency as to capacity, and the improper situation and construction of many of the vessels for storing water in many parts of this parish situate within the District, supplied by the New River Company, such water is unwholesome, and the health of the inhabitants of such district is or is likely to be prejudicially affected.

2nd.—That the Metropolitan Board of Works, being the Metropolitan Authority, has been requested by the Vestry of this parish, as the Sanitary Authority, to require the New River Company to furnish a constant supply in some parts of this parish, and such Metropolitan Authority refuses to make such application.

The following evidence is submitted in proof of the correctness of these complaints.

The Sanitary Inspector reports (March, 1877,) that in the district within this parish bounded by the Kingsland Road on the East, Mintern Street, Bridport Place, and New North Road on the West, the Regent's Canal on the North, and Old Street on the South, the Water receptacles of 2,038 houses have been inspected during the previous four weeks, and that in 1,345 of these houses the water is stored in butts.

Only 224 of these butts are in fair condition, 1,101 are more or less very dirty, dilapidated, uncovered and unsuitably situated, water in such butts being evidently unfit for drinking purposes.

There are 758 cisterns in use in these houses ; 338 of these cisterns are placed on water closets, 142 are situated under bed-room floors, and 11 are over dust bins.

The water in these cisterns is liable to be polluted by sewage gases ascending from the closet pans ; in 350 of these cisterns the supply pipe (to wash down the closet-pan) leading from the cistern to the closet pan is untrapped there is merely an ordinary "spindle valve," and, therefore, fœcal and sewage gases are very liable to come in contact with the water.

This is not the only source of danger. These 350 cisterns have their waste pipes (over-flow pipes from cisterns) also untrapped leading directly into the closet pan. There is, therefore, a free communication between the fœcal gases and the water.

The water stored in the cisterns under bed-room floors obviously may any day be polluted, for many of the cisterns are not even covered by a lid. There is nothing over the water but the loose floor boards (left loose that the cisterns may be cleaned). In many of the cisterns the water is polluted by dust, from dust bins and other sources. Very few of the cisterns are properly covered.

In 10 cisterns there is a waste pipe leading direct into the drains, and the danger from such communication is obvious.

In many houses the cisterns are too small, for instance the houses of Ashford Street are supplied by 18 cisterns, which hold not more than 30 gallons each. These are eight-roomed houses, and having two or three families.

In the month of January, 1874, the Medical Officer applied to the Engineer of the New River Company requesting to be informed whether the Company had made arrangements for the purpose of giving a constant supply, and in reply to such communication he received a letter dated January 27th (copy given on page 9 of Appendix I.), stating that the Company had made such arrangements but preferred that the Local Authority rather than the Company should take the initiative in the matter.

That after other communications with the Company ending in no satisfactory result, the Vestry, in the month of October, 1875, addressed a letter to the Metropolitan Board as the Metropolitan

Authority requesting it to require the Water Company to furnish a constant supply to 98 houses which were amongst those described in the above report.

The answer to this request is given in the following paragraphs from the Report of the Works and General Purposes Committee, of the Metropolitan Board, of the 20th March, 1876, which was presented to the Board on the 24th of March, 1876, and approved by 23 votes against 5. (See minutes Metropolitan Board, March, 1876, pp. 433, 435.)

“Your Committee have further to report that they have had
 “under consideration the letter from the Vestry of Shoreditch,
 “referred on the 15th October last (No. 33), requesting the Board
 “to make application to the New River Company, under the 8th
 “section of the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, requiring a constant
 “supply of water to 98 houses in certain streets in that parish.
 “The Vestry state, in support of their request, that the present
 “intermittent supply is very imperfect and unhealthy, and that, in
 “view of the considerable outlay which must be incurred to pro-
 “vide new cisterns and proper arrangements if that is continued,
 “and of the probability that a constant supply will be required at
 “no very distant date, it is thought advisable to require it at
 “once, rather than compel the owners to incur the expense of
 “altering the present arrangements. The Vestry add that they
 “are informed that the Company are quite willing to give a
 “constant supply, but prefer to be “required” to do so, also that
 “the greater part of the owners are willing to accept it, but that
 “some are not, and hence the necessity of compulsory powers,
 “which they state can only be obtained by the action of this
 “Board; the Vestry having no power to require the Company to
 “furnish a constant supply nor to apply to the Board of Trade
 “in the matter. Your Committee have given the fullest con-
 “sideration to this application, but, having regard to all the
 “circumstances, they are of opinion that it is not expedient to
 “comply with the request, and they recommend that the Vestry
 “be informed accordingly.”

That in the month of February last a deputation from the Vestry consisting of the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, the Medical Officer, and the Vestry Clerk waited upon the Directors of the New River Company to request them to furnish a constant supply to a considerable portion of the district, but the Directors

declined to furnish such supply unless required by the Metropolitan Authority.

Thus, under the present circumstances, the Vestry will be compelled to put owners of dwellings to great expense, or else leave the people to drink polluted water, and endanger their health. Under these circumstances the Vestry trusts that the Local Government Board will accede to their request and direct the constant supply; for the Vestry, after careful enquiry extending over years, is convinced that the alteration in the fittings for such supply will put the owners to less expense than providing new cisterns, repairing or renewing those that are defective. The Vestry thought otherwise for some years, but later experience has shown them that the Water Companies are not so exacting as it was feared they might be, and fittings have already been provided for the constant supply in many houses of the parish at less or little more than the cost of cisterns.

The Vestry has succeeded in obtaining such constant supply where the dwellings forming one street are in the possession of one owner, but where there are several owners, some or all unwilling, the Vestry has no power to direct the fittings to be provided, and, therefore, cannot obtain the constant supply for the people.

The Vestry now having exhausted every other means to obtain a constant supply in the New River Company's district, is compelled to invoke the aid of the Local Government Board.

Appended are two reports of the Medical Officer to the Vestry upon this question.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

E. WALKER,

Vestry Clerk;

H. G. SUTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Secretary of Local Government Board.

The New River Company, without any formal order from the Local Government Board, agreed to give the constant supply, and when this was announced to the Sanitary Committee it was distinctly stated on the part of the Company that cisterns were to be retained as a precautionary measure in the large houses only, and all water butts were to be done away with. Against the retention of cisterns in the large houses the Sanitary Authorities raised no objection; but the New River Company have departed from the agreement, they have led directly or indirectly owners to retain their water butts; in some cases the Company have ordered the retention of the butts, and in a very large number of dwellings they have allowed the cisterns to be retained even when they are situated over closets or placed otherwise prejudicially. I am constrained to refer to these facts because the Company's action has encouraged owners to retain the water butts and cisterns in small dwellings, many of which contain several families, and because there are no means of keeping the receptacles clean and covered. In doing this the Company has deprived the inhabitants of many of the small dwellings, of the benefit of the constant service, and it is in such dwellings that it is specially called for.

The Company I trust may be induced to direct owners, within a reasonably short time, to discontinue the use of butts, also of cisterns in small dwellings. Should the Company not do this, months and probably years must elapse before the Sanitary authorities can secure their removal by the slow proceedings of the Nuisance Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts.

The introduction of the constant supply has showed that the pipes, in a large number of premises, were dangerously defective, and revealed that with the intermittent supply, the premises must have been kept damp and unwholesome, and that the holes in the pipes must have

admitted, when the water was turned off, ground air commonly charged with sewage matter, the inflowing water becoming subsequently dangerously polluted.

DWELLINGS IMPROVEMENT has received much attention.

846 houses have been cleansed, repaired, and provided with proper sanitary appliances. That involves removing all dirty paper and washing walls, removing all crumbling plaster, repairing decayed broken woodwork, making staircases, floors and windows safe and serviceable, making roofs watertight and providing ventilation under floors. In 161 dwellings the indoor sinks were detached from continuous connection with the drains so as to secure a current of fresh air between the end of the sink pipes and the sink, by that means preventing or largely diluting and rendering harmless sewer gases entering the dwellings. 571 yards have been paved with impervious substance such as concrete, or stone set in cement. 611 water closets have been repaired and cleansed, and water laid on to 570 closets.

5249 separate nuisances, dangerous to health, were removed. To ensure the work being done in a durable manner, many re-inspections had to be made, and the Sanitary Authorities have insisted on the cleansing and repairs being thoroughly done. That is requisite in this parish where there are a large number of small dwellings which are old and much decayed, in which superficial cleansing and incomplete repairs do little more than conceal the conditions dangerous to health; the nuisances recur in a few months; moreover these small dwellings are much in demand, consequently much crowded.

Ann's Place was a case in point. These dwellings were reported by the Medical Officer to be in a condition dangerous to health; dirty dilapidated, badly ventilated, and the structures much decayed. The owner (leaseholder) was informed that the Vestry could no longer permit the

dwellings to remain in their injurious condition. Sanitary notices had on several occasions in years past been served, but failed to effect any adequate improvement. Knowing this, and to judge of their condition and the best measures to be adopted, the Sanitary Committee visited the dwellings, and found them old, much decayed and badly constructed, without proper appliances for health. The Committee came to the conclusion that it would be more advantageous for the owner to pull the houses down, for even if the owner effected extensive improvements the Sanitary Committee considered the dwellings would, owing to their decayed condition and structural defects, not be fit dwellings for human beings to live in. The leaseholder concurred in this decision and asked for time to obtain a new lease, and on acquiring it he undertook to pull down the dwellings. Time was granted him but he failed to obtain an extension of his lease and the property passed into other possession.

The Medical Officer finding after much delay that the owner made no proposal satisfactory to the Sanitary Authorities reported, as authorised by the Artizans' Dwellings Improvement Act (Torrens), the dwellings to be unfit for habitation. This Act was advisedly chosen, the area being considered too small for the Metropolitan Board to deal with under the Artizans' Dwellings Improvement Act of 1875. The Surveyor appointed by the Vestry concurred in the Medical Officer's opinion, and reported that the dwellings could not be made fit by structural alterations, that they must be pulled down. The owner did not dispute that the dwellings were unfit for habitation, but he contended that they could be made fit by structural alterations.

I have referred to these preliminary proceedings in order that the position of the Sanitary Authorities may be rightly understood. They did not contend that the dwellings could not be greatly improved by the structural

alterations, that would have been an absurdity; the question at issue was, could any alterations, short of pulling them down, make the houses proper dwellings for human beings to live in, and allow of the dwellings being continually kept in a condition fit for human beings to live in.

The Sanitary Committee knew that the materials, bricks, woodwork, plaster and mortar were much decayed, and these could not be adequately removed, that the walls of some of the houses were cracked and "settling down;" that the manner in which the houses were built rendered it impossible to provide proper ventilation, they must be, and had proved to be, foully close or dangerously draughty. The houses formed a court only ten feet wide, the rooms averaging only 814 cubic feet, many of the rooms measured only 600 feet, and only 6 ft. high; it is practically impossible to prevent such rooms being overcrowded. Several of these houses had no staircase passage, merely stairs ascending in the rooms themselves. The ground on which the houses stood was dangerously polluted by drain leakages, and this sewage soaked ground could not be sufficiently removed without pulling down some of the houses. Further the Sanitary Committee knew by experience that the owners had failed, after repeated efforts, to keep the houses fit for habitation, and the Surveyor reported that no structural alterations could make them proper dwellings for human beings to live in; that the houses were so decayed and badly built, they could not be made and kept in a condition suitable for health.

In the face of these facts the Sanitary Authorities could not lend their sanction to improvements, which would probably not be lasting and not prove adequate to the requirements of health. They must insist upon the dangerous conditions being removed in a way that would ensure against their recurrence in a short space of time. It was evident it would be best to pull the houses down.

The owner contending that the dwellings could be made fit for habitation by alterations, refused to carry out the order of the Vestry and pull the houses down. The Vestry, therefore, was obliged to apply to the Court for an order directing the houses to be demolished. The case was partly heard at the Middlesex Sessions, when it was stated to the Court that the owner was prepared to effect great improvements in the dwellings, so as to make them fit for habitation, and he would submit the plans to the Vestry for approval. The Judges visited the dwellings, and it was considered advisable, in order to avoid further expense, for both sides to ask the Judges to give their decision without going further into evidence. The Court directed the owner to effect the improvements by the following October, and the Vestry then to attend the Court and state if they are satisfied with the alterations.

When the October arrived your Medical Officer advised the Sanitary Committee not to take any further proceedings, considering that the owner had much improved the dwellings, but allow the sufficiency of the alterations to be decided by time. +

The houses named below were reported to the Vestry as unfit for human habitation, owing to their dirty, damp, and dilapidated condition, and closed in consequence. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Crown Court; Nos. 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 6, Norfolk Place; Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, New Norfolk Street; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Little Norfolk Place; Nos. 1 and 2, Duncan Court, also 6 houses in Axe Place, Hoxton.

The dwellings Nos. 21, 22 and 23, New Inn Broadway; Nos. 1 to 10, Foundry Place; eleven houses on the south side of Bowling Green Walk, and Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, Bateman's Row, were reported to be dangerous to health. Notices were served requiring the removal of

the injurious conditions, and the owners decided to pull their houses down. Some of the owners have constructed new dwellings on the site of the old.

NORFOLK GARDENS, owing to their injurious condition, have many times been brought under the notice of the Vestry; many sanitary notices have been served, resulting in the owner cleansing and repairing them, but not durably. About four years ago these dwellings were in a very dirty and dilapidated condition, consequently legal proceedings, under the Nuisances Removal Act, were instituted against the owner and a magistrate's order obtained directing the houses to be thoroughly cleansed and repaired, and new drains constructed; and the Vestry ordered six of the houses to be closed, and they were closed in consequence of their extremely dilapidated condition.

Finding after these proceedings that the houses continued in an injurious condition, dirty, dilapidated, and without proper sanitary appliances, the owner was informed that action would be taken under the Artizans' Dwellings Improvement Act (Torrens), and a Surveyor appointed to examine and report what was requisite to make and keep the dwellings fit for habitation. Learning this the owner sold the property; it passed into the possession of several owners, one of whom pulled down his newly-purchased houses. One owner allowed his houses to pass into an exceedingly dilapidated and unclean condition, and large cesspools were discovered in the rear of several. The Vestry finding that the sanitary notices served were not executed, directed the premises to be entered on, the cesspools abolished, and proper drains and closets constructed. And this was done, and the dwellings themselves subsequently improved.

In recalling the proceedings adopted from time to time by the Vestry, to compel the owner to improve these dwellings, I cannot but feel impressed

that it would have been much better for all interested, —owner, tenants, and Sanitary authority,—if action could have been taken sooner, under the Artizans' Dwellings Improvement Act, and a Surveyor's Report obtained, shewing what was requisite to make and keep the dwellings fit for habitation. Much money was expended under the Nuisance Removal Act, and the tenants inconvenienced, and a few months after cleansing and repairs were effected, the dwelling were again in a condition endangering health. Action was not taken under Torrens' Act because the proceedings are cumbersome and necessitate much delay, and it was understood they would probably lead to much litigation. This deterred the Local Authority from bringing the Act into operation. An Act is much needed in dealing with small areas, empowering the Local Authority (Vestry) to order houses reported and considered by them unfit for habitation to be closed, and allowing an appeal, but not to the ordinary Courts of Law; for the expenses attendant on the appeal to a Law Court amount in the cases of small property, to as much, or nearly as much, as the value of the property itself, and the decision given in the Courts are not sufficiently based on the requirements of health.

HOUSE DRAINS AND SEWERS.—The Sanitary officers' time has been to a great extent, occupied in securing the removal or alteration of dangerous drains. Yearly experience shows that house-drains, speaking generally, have been and many are still, in a dangerous condition; even now old cesspools are every month discovered, which have been covered over, hidden to save the expense and trouble of their removal. Many house-drains have been found to be simply old leaking brick trenches, which allowed both sewage liquid and gas to escape; many other drains consisted of pipes without proper fall, or laid very unevenly or thoughtlessly placed at such angles

that they formed obstructions to the discharge of sewage ; and some new drains being constructed, or recently laid down, the work had been done in a reckless, injurious manner ; the workmen in some cases, laying the pipes end to end, without cement or sealing up of any kind ; or laying the pipes so unevenly that obstruction and accumulation of sewage must certainly occur. And this comes so frequently under notice it might usefully be contended and urged that the Sanitary Authorities should take legal proceedings against such workmen for continuing the nuisance and endangering health.

Such reckless proceedings are the more to be deprecated, because the owners are necessitated to trust the men, and the tenants led to think the drains have been made secure ; whereas some of the new drains are more dangerous than the old, and the Sanitary officer cannot make sure that every pipe is properly laid and secured.

In reference to drains, I may here mention that a few weeks after my last report was issued to your Vestry, it was reported to the Sanitary Department that there was an outbreak of typhoid fever in Great Cambridge Street and its off-lying streets. Thirteen fever cases occurred in ten houses. A careful investigation revealed no other acknowledged cause, excepting a defective condition of the drains. In several houses the drains were examined and found to have insufficient falls, and to be much blocked up by accumulated sewage deposits.

TRADE NUISANCES. — The offensive nuisance caused by sulphurous compounds, escaping in emptying the retorts used in purifying the gas at the Gas Works in Great Cambridge Street, has recurred on one or two occasions, but not to an extent requiring the action of the Sanitary authority.

Other trade nuisances of minor importance have occurred, but do not call for remark.

COW HOUSES.—No complaint has been lodged against any of these premises ; there are 39 in the parish containing 408 cows, last year there were 460 cows. The cow houses have been much improved the last few years. Better ventilation, a larger cubic space allowed for each animal, 800 cubic feet being the space required by the Vestry, and more efficient drainage provided. An application for a license to establish a new cow house at 1, Fanshaw Street, was opposed by your Vestry and refused by the Magistrate, and the Magistrate withdrew the license from the Cow-house, 46, Baring Street, in consequence of the repairs, etc., directed by your Vestry not having been effected.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES are now under the supervision of the Metropolitan Board Inspectors.

DUST REMOVAL. — Inspector Fletcher reports that these operations have been better done than in years past. Fifteen thousand loads were removed, but there are, he says, at all times large accumulations, and this he attributes to the neglect of the inhabitants in not urging for their removal. Anyone visiting the dwellings of the parish, especially in poor neighbourhoods, may soon satisfy themselves that there are large collections and in close yards where there is little movement in the air to carry off the decomposing products, especially in summer and autumn, when the heat and moisture promote very rapid chemical changes. The mischievous practices which have crept into the system in operation, as well as the neglect of the people, no doubt bring about the accumulations.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY G. SUTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

INSPECTOR ALEXANDER'S REPORT.

ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH,

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to present the following report on the Sanitary work done under my superintendence during the year ending March 25th, 1878, shewing the number of premises inspected, the nature of nuisances under notice, and the orders made for their abatement.

An inspection, ordered by the Sanitary Committee, of the conditions under which water is supplied to the parish, under the "constant service system," was made, and a special report thereon was presented, giving in detail the conditions ... in 376 premises

Special reports were also presented, by order of the Committee, shewing in detail the Sanitary defects of the following premises :—

Ware street	...	...	20	premises
Axe place	...	...	6	„
Barrett's place	...	...	7	„
Byng's buildings	...	...	10	„

House to house visitation ; and special inspection with reference to complaints made .. in 1265 premises

Notices served requiring the abatement of nuisances injurious to health in 846 premises

WORKS DONE TO SECURE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Glazed pipe drains provided in lieu of dilapidated brick ones	..	..	..	..	..	in 397	premises
Defectively constructed pipe drains repaired or relaid	in	237	„				
Drains provided where there were none before	..	in	8	„			
Drains (untrapped)..	..	..	traps provided	in	343	„	
Cesspools emptied and filled up	..	..	..	in	53	„	
Stack pipes (having their heads dangerously close to bedroom windows, permitting sewer gas to pass into the dwellings) disconnected from drains	in	346	„				
Stack pipes provided	..	..	..	..	in	27	„
Eaves gutters provided	..	..	..	..	in	30	„
Waste pipes, of sinks within doors, (untrapped and permitting sewer gas to impregnate the dwellings) have been securely trapped, or otherwise disconnected from drains, and have now their ends in the open air, and immediately over yard sinks	..	..	..	..	..	in 161	,
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	in 141	„
Flooring repaired	..	..	..	..	..	in 126	„
Stairs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	in 100	„

Sashes repaired .. .. .	.. in	72	„
Walls and ceilings cleansed, whitened and repaired throughout .. .. .	.. in	434	„
Ditto ditto ditto in part .	.. in	164	„
Ventilation provided under ground floor .. .. .	.. in	56	„
Water-closets, limewhited .. .. .	.. in	383	„
Water-closets (foul and dilapidated) cleansed and repaired .. .. .	.. in	611	„
Water restored or newly laid on to water-closets ..	.. in	570	„
Obstructions in water-closets removed .. .. .	.. in	63	„
Yards and areas limewhited .. .. .	.. in	433	„
Dust bins provided .. .. .	.. in	265	„
Dust bins repaired .. .. .	.. in	32	„
Yards paved imperviously with stone or cement concrete .. .. .	.. in	571	„
Yard paving repaired, and rendered impervious ..	.. in	59	„
Areas paved imperviously with stone or cement concrete .. .. .	.. in	9	„
Sculleries ditto ditto .. .. .	.. in	111	„
Sashes provided to give ventilation .. .. .	.. in	5	„

Making a total of 5249 separate nuisances dangerous to health abated.

To ensure the work done being as far as possible of a durable character, many re-inspections had to be made, and 272 letters were written, which took up much time, resulting, however, in the Owners having their work generally well done. A few instances may be mentioned in detail, to show the manner of procedure, and the nature of the work accomplished.

CALVERT STREET, 24 houses.—The yards and areas of these houses were very defectively paved with soft bricks, lying imbedded in filth. The drains were very defectively laid, and caused thereby recurring stoppages. The water-closets were generally without water, and consequently very foul. The back walls of the basement rooms of the five houses on

the east side were moreover found to be saturated with sewage, which was ascertained to proceed from a large dilapidated old sewer, against which these houses were built. This sewer (which extended from the parish churchyard on the north, to its junction with the sewer in Shoreditch on the south, and passed in its course under two of the houses in Ann's place, Boundary street) has been entirely emptied of fœcal matter and filled up with lime rubbish. The owners of the houses removed all the foul plaster on the basement walls and have since rendered them in Portland cement. The yards and areas have all been paved with cement concrete. The water-closets have been cleansed and repaired, and water laid on. The defective drains have been relaid throughout, portable dust boxes provided, and stack pipes and kitchen sinks disconnected from drain.

EBENEZER PLACE, IVY LANE, 10 houses.—These houses were generally dirty and dilapidated. Water for drinking was stored in small and very foul butts. The yards were very foul, and liquid filth soddened the ground under and around the loose bricks intended for paving. Many of the branch drains to these yards being mere shallow brick trenches had fallen in, and none of them were trapped. The main drain of these houses (taking also the drainage of Wilson's Dye Works at the rear) passed under the "living" rooms of Nos. 5 and 6 to its connection with the "shallow sewer" in Hammond Square. This brick barrell drain, measuring 2 feet in diameter, passing diagonally under the party wall of the houses referred to; was found to be of the most defective character, its crown was crushed with the weight of the wall in one part, and washed into a dilapidated disjointed condition in another part, by the foul water soddening the yard. The houses were infested with rats and impregnated with foul odours.

It was represented to the Vestry that these houses could not be properly drained, except by the provision of a

new sewer, connected with the deep sewer in Ivy Lane, the Vestry thereon directed a new 12 inch pipe sewer to be so provided,—which has been done. The owner has drained his houses in connection therewith, and has thoroughly removed the old drain, and the sewage with which it was choked. The yards have been paved with cement concrete. The water closets have been cleansed and repaired, cement floors provided, and water laid on, and a constant supply of water given to the inhabitants by a draw off direct from the main.

FOUNDRY ROW AND FOUNDRY WALK, 18 houses.—These dwellings stand back to back, there is a small yard to each premises, which were all very defectively paved, and consequently very foul. The common drain of all these premises, extending through the yards from No. 11 to No. 20, Foundry Row, was ascertained to be a very defective brick barrell drain, and generally untrapped in the yards. The water closets were generally foul and dilapidated. The smells arising from these conditions, added to those arising from household refuse, stored in foul and dilapidated bins, or otherwised piled (where there were no bins) on the surface of the small yards, were very offensive and injurious. Water for drinking purposes was stored in small and generally very foul and dilapidated butts.

The owner has removed the whole of the defective brick drains and replaced them with a 9'' glazed pipe drain and pipe branch drains. The yards have been substantially paved with York paving, fitted with properly dished and trapped receptacles for surface drainage and house slops; a constant supply of water has been given to the occupiers by a draw off direct from the main. The water closets have been thoroughly cleansed and repaired, the dilapidated wooden floors thereof have been replaced with cement concrete floors. One public dust bin, of improved construction, has been provided in Foundry walk, and two in Foundry row. The

people are thus enabled to breathe much purer air in their small close back-yards than formerly.

13 TO 16, BATEMAN'S STREET, AND 1 TO 3, POINTERS' BUILDINGS.—The small space enclosed by these premises, divided into and forming the back yards thereof, containing the closets, and the water supply, &c., of the several premises, was found to be in the following condition. The seven closets of these houses, and the two closets of the Norfolk Arms' Tavern adjoining, were situated over three cesspools flowing over with fœcal matters, and impregnating the ground largely. The owner being called upon to abate the nuisance did, after much delay, begin the work, but carried it on so slowly, and in such a desultory manner, as to seriously aggravate the original nuisance. This being reported to the Vestry an order was made by resolution to enter the premises under the powers of the "Metropolis Local Management Act," and do the necessary works, charging the owner with all costs thereon.

The works have been successfully carried out by the Vestry's builder. The sewage, and ground impregnated with sewage, removed from the premises, closets rebuilt where it was necessary, other closets cleansed and repaired, and water laid on. The yards properly paved, and water supply arrangements regulated.

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HABITATION.—The four-roomed houses Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13, Bateman's row, were old, damp, and very dilapidated. The owner being required to render these dwellings fit for habitation, considered it more to his advantage to pull them down and rebuild substantial dwellings on the site, which has been done.

The six-roomed houses Nos. 21, 22, and 23, New Inn Broadway, were also old, damp, and very dilapidated. The

owner likewise decided to pull down and rebuild, which has been done.

Crown Court, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. These houses were so foul and dilapidated as to be quite unfit for human habitation; they were closed in accordance with the Vestry's order, and they have since been pulled down and superior property erected on the site.

The two-roomed houses, Nos. 1 to 6, Axe place, Hoxton, are extremely damp, dirty and dilapidated. They have been closed in accordance with the Vestry's order.

The two-roomed houses, Nos. 1 to 10, Foundry place, were old, damp, and very dilapidated; the owner being required to render those dwellings fit for habitation, decided to pull them down and rebuild, which is being done.

The four-roomed wooden houses, Nos. 1 and 2, Duncan Court, being very foul and dilapidated, having no through ventilation, and no water closets, have been closed in accordance with the Vestry's orders.

The four-roomed houses, Nos. 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Norfolk place, and Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, Bateman's Street; also the four-roomed houses, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and the two-roomed houses, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Little Norfolk place, forming a square block. These dwellings which have been frequently under the consideration of the Sanitary Committee, owing to their foul, damp, and dilapidated condition, have all been removed, the owner considering it more to his advantage to let the land on lease than to deal with the old ruinous houses.

No. 35, George street, Shoreditch, very foul and dangerously dilapidated. There being no back yard, the water closet being situated under the open stairs, and within the walls of the living room. The house being infested with

rats and impregnated with sewer gas. In accordance with the Vestry's order the house was closed.

The eleven eight-roomed houses on the south side of Bowling Green Walk. The owner being required to render these house fit for habitation has voluntarily closed them, with reference to a general improvement of his estate.

No Police Court summonses have been taken out during the year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. ALEXANDER,

Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTOR FLETCHER'S REPORT.

ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH,

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to report to you that during the year ending March 25th, 1878, the conditions named below have caused nuisances dangerous to health, and were inspected and remedied under my supervision.

Accumulations of dung, &c., removed .. from	10	premises
Obstructed closet drains, repaired and cleansed	8	,,
Rooms overcrowded in	12	dwellings
Water supply re-instated in	52	premises
Carriage and footways... (on private property)—		
paved in	7	,,
Corpses decomposing, removed from	8	dwellings

MINOR NUISANCES.—Nuisances in dwellings not referred to Inspector Alexander (little alteration only needed) such as defective roofs, floors, yards, &c. in 11 premises.

NUISANCES DANGEROUS TO HEALTH CONSEQUENT ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The following details shew the sanitary measures adopted where cases of contagious diseases occurred.

No. of houses inspected and disinfected	..	..	302
Notices served requiring occupiers to disinfect articles liable to retain infection	..	in	302 premises

135 cases of small pox were reported to the sanitary authorities. Much care was taken to prevent the spread of this disease by isolating the sick and disinfecting the dwelling houses, drains, &c. 114 of the above cases were removed to the Small Pox Hospital, 21 were not removed.

No. of infected beds disinfected at the Vestry's disinfecting oven	..	..	..	..	185
„ pillows ditto	ditto	ditto	..	..	226
„ mattresses ditto	ditto	ditto	..	..	105
„ bolsters ditto	ditto	ditto	..	..	139
„ other articles ditto	ditto	ditto	..	..	690

Making a total of 1,345 articles disinfected.

The inspection of infected premises has involved much time and attention, particularly in persuading persons to be removed to hospital. Sanitary notices have been served on the owners and occupiers requiring them to cleanse and disinfect the houses, also to strip paper from walls where necessary, and the rooms occupied by the sick have been further disinfected by sulphur fumigation and aeration, and the bedding and clothing removed to the disinfecting oven at the rear of the Town Hall, and disinfected by Mr. Edwards, under my supervision.

The new disinfecting oven came into use in January, 1877, and works satisfactorily.

COW HOUSES.—There are 39 cow-houses in the parish—20 in the Eastern Division, and 19 in the Western Division.

In the cow-houses of the Eastern Division there were (at the time of my inspection) 183 cows; and in the Western, 225, making a total of 408, as against 460 of the previous year. The last two years the number of cows has diminished.

The average cubic space for each cow in the sheds throughout the parish was 893 (measured) as against 790 of the previous year, consequently the ventilation of the cow-houses has been improved.

I inspected every cow-house at least four times during the year, and on the whole I found them fairly kept.

The license for the cow-house at No. 46, Baring Street, was opposed by the Vestry in consequence of the occupier not carrying out the Vestry's orders for repairs, &c., and the magistrate refused to renew the same.

The occupier of No. 1, Fanshaw Street, late Robert Street, applied for a license for a cow-house. There was no yard connected with these premises, consequently the Vestry refused to approve the application, and the magistrates declined to grant a license.

TRADE AND OTHER NUISANCES.—During the months of September and October, several complaints were made to me, and also at the Town Hall, respecting a nuisance caused by offensive effluvia escaping from the gas works, in Great Cambridge Street. Visiting the neighbourhood I found the smell very offensive at times, even as far as Shoreditch Church.

A great deal of time has been occupied in visiting the streets in the neighbourhood of the Gas Works during the

past six months, ending 25th March, 1878, to ascertain if the nuisance continued. This nuisance was abated in November last, and has not recurred to an extent to call for any particular attention.

The corpse of a woman who died of small pox, was found on the premises of an undertaker, in this parish, to which it had been removed from Bethnal Green, and kept on the premises four days. Body was removed and sanitary notice served prohibiting a recurrence of the nuisance.

REMOVAL OF DUST.—During the past year the dust on the whole has been fairly removed from the parish, but there has been a larger number of applications for the removal of dust from private premises than in the previous year. The number of applications during the past year, as compared with the number of applications during the previous three years is here shewn.

	Eastern Division.			Western Division.		
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1877-78 ..	1163	.. 4	.. 0 2542	.. 27	.. 0

In the three previous years the average number was

1489	.. 36	.. 0 3518	.. 121	.. 7
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The plan of exposing the letter D in the front window when an inhabitant requires the dust removed has answered satisfactorily ; but the dustman have not attended regularly in the respective streets on the days named in the contract.

The removal of dust is better attended to than in years past, but there are always large accumulations, speaking generally, and this to a great extent is due to the neglect of the inhabitants themselves in not sufficiently recognising the necessity for its removal. To

shew how enormous is the quantity of dust and of the accumulations of decomposing matters it is enough to mention that 15,000 loads of dust were removed during the year.

WATERING.—The system adopted by the Vestry, in 1876, of hiring vans, carts, horses, men, &c., to water the roads and streets, under the immediate superintendance of its own officers, has worked well.

SCAVENGING.—The scavengers work has been, speaking generally, fairly carried out, up to within a few weeks of the expiration of the contract, when omissions and neglect were reported to the Vestry. This failure was partly caused by the long and continuous bad weather the contractor had to contend against during the winter and early spring seasons.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. R. FLETCHER,

Sanitary Inspector.

show how accurate is the quantity of dust and of the accumulation of dust were removed during the year 1878.

WATERING.—The system adopted by the Yards, in 1878, of watering the roads, during rain, snow, and ice, to water the roads and streets, under the immediate superintendance of its own officers, has worked well.

SCAVENGING.—The scavenging work has been speaking generally fairly carried out, up to within a few weeks of the expiration of the contract, when omissions and neglect were reported to the Yards. This failure was partly caused by the long and continuous bad weather the contractor had to contend against during the winter and early spring.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. R. FLETCHER.

General Inspector.

APPENDIX A.

SITUATION OF THE URINALS IN THE
PARISH.

1. Sclater-street, Shoreditch (Slate and Iron)
2. King Johns Court, Holywell-lane (Brick and Slate)
3. Hudsons-court, Kingsland-road (Iron)
4. Tabernacle-square (Iron and Slate)
5. Mills-court, Curtain-road (Slate)
6. Old-street, corner of Curtain-road (Brick and Slate)
7. Pitfield-street (Iron)
8. Hoxton-street, opposite " Britannia " (Brick and Slate)
9. Ditto back of Workhouse (Iron)
10. Hyde-road, (North-end) (Iron)
11. Kingsland-road Bridge (Slate)
12. Grove-walk, Georges-square (Slate)
13. Cavendish-street (Iron)
14. Wenlock-street, opposite Church-street (Iron)
15. Hows-street (Iron)
16. Great Chart-street (Iron)
17. Great Eastern Street (Iron and Slate)

**CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE VESTRY FOR GENERAL WORKS
AND SUPPLY OF MATERIALS.**

From One Year, from the 25th day of March, 1877.

DATE OF CONTRACT.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	WORKS TO BE PERFORMED OR MATERIALS SUPPLIED.
15th of March, 1877.	GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.....	This Company, having recently amalgamated with the Imperial and Independent Companies, now light the whole of the Public Lamps of the Parish. The charge is in accordance with the previous arrangement, but no Contract has been entered into during the past year. (See Vestry Clerk's Report as to Average Meter System, see page 9.)
	Mr. HENRY DODD, Eagle Wharf Road.....	Eastern Division, £3,100. } Dusting and Scavenging.
	Do. do.	Western Division, £3,200. }
	Mr. J. J. GRIFFITHS, Kingsland Road	Mason's Work.
	Do. do.	Pavior's Work.
	Mr. HENRY DODD, Eagle Wharf Road.....	Ballast, Sand and Hoggin.
	Do. do.	Flints.
	Mr. J. J. GRIFFITHS, Kingsland Road	Granite.
	Messrs. A. T. ROBERTS, SON & Co, 5, Hackney-rd.	Printing.
	Mr. DEAKIN, London Wall	Stationery.
	Mr. GEORGE SMITH, King street, Lee Street	Painter's and Writer's Work.
	Do. do.	Plumber's Work.
	Mr. JOHN SEARS, Robert Street	Smith's Work.
	Messrs. JUKES, COULSON & Co., Clements Lane....	Lamp Lanthorn's, &c.
	Mr. HENRY CRANE, Hackney	General Cartage.
	Messrs. JUKES, COULSON & Co., Clements Lane..	Lamp Posts, Columns, &c.
Mr. CAPON, Eagle Wharf Road.....	Lime.	
Mr. J. G. BUTT, 259, Kingsland Road	Street Broom Heads.	
Messrs. E. & H. BAYLEY	Water Vans for the Season, with the option of purchase.	
Mr. H. CRANE, Hackney.....	Horses, Harness, Drivers, &c., for Water Vans.	

APPENDIX C.

A LIST OF THE
 VESTRYMEN, AUDITORS AND OVERSEERS
OF THE
 PARISH OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH,
 IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,
 FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Appointed under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.

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

MESSRS. HENRY WAYNFORTH, }
 HENRY SUTTON, } *Churchwardens.*

GEORGE ROOKE, Esq., C.C. }
 WILLIAM HALFORD FELL, Esq., } *Representatives at the
 Metropolitan Board of Works.*

Will go out of Office
 by effluxion of
 time in the year.

No. 1, or Moorfields Ward.

1880...	Messrs. ALABASTER, ROBERT GEORGE, 8, Finsbury Market
1880...	BARR, GEORGE THOMAS 55, Curtain road
1881...	CLARKE, RICHARD MASON 34, Scrutton street
1880...	CROUCH, JAMES WILLIAM 90, Clifton street
1881...	CUTTING, WILLIAM 1, Curtain road
1879...	CUTTING, WILLIAM MORRIN ... 1, Curtain road
1881...	DENNIS, SAMUEL FRANCIS 18, Paul street
1881...	HEALE, JOHN NEWTON 50, Clifton street
1879...	HIRSCH, ADOLPHUS 234, Shoreditch High street.
1880 ..	LEWIS, RICHARD 35, Curtain road
1881...	MEDCALF, CHARLES ALBERT... 13, Holywell row
1880...	MERRETT, HENRY 7, Curtain road
1879...	MUDIE, ALEXANDER 66, Wilson street
1880...	PETTET, JAMES 45, Scrutton street
1879...	STEVENS, CHARLES 40, Holywell lane
1879...	SUTTON, HENRY 32, Sun street
1881...	TIDBALL, JOHN 231, Shoreditch High street
1879...	WHITEHEAD, JOHN 240, Shoreditch High street

AUDITOR.

CRANSTON, THOMAS, 10, Clifton street

Will go out of Office
by effluxion of
time in the year

No. 2, or Church Ward.

1879...	Messrs. ABSELL, WILLIAM.....	Upper Blossom-street
1881...	BIGGS, ROBERT WILLIAM	59, Tabernacle walk
1879...	CAIN, FRANCIS	45, Great James street
1881...	COX, JOSEPH	299, Old street
1880...	GALE, HENRY J. FENWICK ...	12, Wilson street
1879...	GILL, HERBERT	99, Hackney road
1880...	GREEN, JONATHAN ALLISON	Catherine street
1880...	HOLLOWAY, EDWARD THOMAS, Junr.,	48, Kingsland road
1880...	HUGHES, WILLIAM PARBERY,	151, Hoxton street
1879...	JONES, JAMES ALFRED	319, Old street
1879...	KING, DANIEL	70, Queens road
1879...	LUCRAFT, WILLIAM	12, Hoxton street
1880...	MARTIN, JAMES	162, Hoxton street
1879...	MOSS, NATHAN	139, Curtain road
1880...	NOEL, DANIEL	140, Hoxton street
1881...	OWEN, JOHN.....	320, Old street
1880...	PERRIN, RICHARD.....	174, Hoxton street
1881...	SADGROVE, ALFRED WILLIAM,	105, Curtain road
1881...	SNELLGROVE, WILLIAM	115, Curtain road
1881...	WAYNFORTH, HENRY	42, Pitfield street
1881...	WELLS, HENRY	334, Old street

AUDITOR.

SOUHAMI, ALPHONSE

321, Old street

No. 3, or Hoxton Ward.

1880...	Messrs. CATON, ALFRED	37, New North road
1881...	DENT, JOSEPH	139, East-road
1880...	DYER, HENRY JAMES	60, Shepherdess walk
1879...	EDWARDS, EDWARD	Mount-row-yard East road
1880...	FUNSTON, JAMES.....	57, New North road
1880...	GRIEVE, ROBERT ALEXANDER,	84, East road
1879...	HAMMETT, WILLIAM.....	4, Singleton street, S.
1880...	ISAACS, EDWIN	117, East road
1879...	LARGE, JOHN HOOD	65, New North road
1879...	LEONARD, Dr. THOMAS	29, New North road
1880...	MARSHALL, RICHARD	43, Pitfield street

Will go out of Office
by effluxion of
time in the year

No. 3, OR HOXTON WARD—*contd.*

1879...Messrs.	MOFFATT, EBENEZER	53, New North road
1881...	MOORE, JAMES GEORGE	54, Pitfield street
1881...	MOYE, JEREMIAH BLOMFIELD,	1, St. John's road
1881...	PONTIN, HENRY	23, East road
1881...	SARSON, HENRY	71, New North road
1881...	SMITH, EDWARD	9, Buckland street
1881...	STEAN, LEWIS	16, East road
1880...	TREBLE, GEORGE	41, Gloucester street
1879...	TURNER, THOMAS.....	56, New Gloucester street
1879...	WENBORN, FREDERICK MOORE,	81, New North road

AUDITOR.

BRETT, WILLIAM HENRY

129, East road

No. 4, or Wenlock Ward.

1880...Messrs.	ARNOLD, THOMAS	15, Eagle Wharf rd.
1880...	BARHAM, CHAS. FREDERICK...	88, Shepherdess walk
1879...	BELSTEAD, HENRY.....	80, Bridport place
1881...	BENJAMIN, ELIAS	133, New North road
1879...	BRAZIL, WILLIAM	100, Shepherdess walk
1881...	CLEMENT, ALFRED AARON ...	133, East road
1880...	DAMON, JOHN	58, Herbert street
1879...	DOGGETT, JABEZ	44, Shepherdess walk
1881...	DOUGLASS, THOMAS..	137, New North road
1879...	ELVEN, WILLIAM	7, Stanley street
1881...	FELL, WILLIAM HALFORD	99, New North road
1881...	GAYES, WILLIAM	113, Bridport place
1880...	HALLOWAY, THOS. WILLIAM...	89, Bridport place
1880...	KEENE, WILLIAM JOHN.....	111, St. John's-road
1880...	KELLY, HENRY PLIMLEY	112, New North road
1881...	MIZEN, GEORGE	183, New North road
1879...	NORRIS, HENRY	14, Napier street
1879...	ROBERTS, JOHN	5, Wenlock wharf, Wenlock road

AUDITOR.

WOODIN, WM. WATERMAN ... 211, New North road

Will go out of Office
by effluxion of
time in the year

No. 5, or Whitmore Ward.

1880..	Messrs. CATERRMULL, JONATHAN	98, St. John's road
1881..	COLE, ALFRED	66, Bridport place
1881..	EDWARDS, GEORGE	30, Mintern street
1879..	FREEMAN, JAMES REYKERS	174, St. John's road
1879..	HARMSWORTH, JOHN	50, Whitmore road
1879..	LOWTHER, JOHN	49, Rushton street
1880..	NORTH, WILLIAM	22, Ivy street
1880..	ROBINSON, FREDERICK JOHN ..	12, Hyde road
1879..	ROOKE, GEORGE	13, New North Road
1881..	SCOTT, HENRY JOHN	297, Hoxton street
1881...	WARD, WILLIAM HENRY	138, St. John's road
1880..	WOOLDRIDGE, NATHANIEL EDWARD	158, St. John's road

No. 6, or Kingsland Ward.

1881..	Messrs. BAINES, CHARLES	277, Kingsland road
1880..	DICKASON, JAMES	25, Mansfield street
1881..	FROWDE, THOMAS	50, Shap street
1879..	GREEN, CHARLES	149, Hackney road
1879..	HARTLEY, JOHN	87, Brunswick street
1881..	HARVEY, WILLIAM	174, Kingsland road
1879..	HAYES, WILLIAM GEORGE	121, Hackney road
1880..	PANTER, ALBERT ROBERT	44, Pearson street
1880..	PITTMAN, ROBERT	9, Kingsland road
1880..	PREVOST, WILLIAM	178, Hoxton street
1881..	ROGERS, ANDREW	47, Mansfield street
1879..	WYTHE, TIMOTHY	1, Elizabeth place, Pearson street

Will go out of Office
by effluxion of
time in the year

No. 7, or Haggerstone Ward.

1880..	Messrs.	BEASLEY, WILLIAM	30, Goldsmiths' row
1881..		CARR, FREDERICK.....	1, Alfred terrace
1879..		CLARK, JOHN	24, Shrubland road
1879..		COOK, THOMAS	105, Scawfell street
1880..		FINCH, WILLIAM	271, Hackney road
1881..		LITTLE, JOSEPH	146, Brunswick street
1879..		PORTER, JOSEPH	215, Hackney road
1880..		SACKETT, JOHN RICHARD	9 & 10, Herbert street, Hackney road
1881..		SIMON, JULIUS	145, Great Cambridge street

No. 8, or Acton Ward.

1880..	Messrs.	BROWN, WILLIAM	13, Church row, Marlborough road
1879..		CRABB, WILLIAM JAMES.....	210, Kingsland road
1881..		CRITCHFIELD, ALFRED CHARLES	1, Pownall road
1880..		DEATH, JEREMIAH.....	286, Kingsland road
1880..		DEBOECK, THOMAS PETER.....	112, Broke road
1881..		DEFRIEZ, GEORGE FREDERICK..	26, Great Cambridge street
1879..		HODGES, THOMAS WILLIAM	79, Queen's road
1879..		SHAVE, JOHN	52, Shrubland road
1881..		STEEL, CHARLES.....	117, Haggerstone road

Overseers of the Poor.

Holywell Liberty—

JAMES ROBERTS	195, Shoreditch High Street
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Moorfields Liberty—

HENRY JAMES FENWICK GALE,	12, Wilson street
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Church End Liberty—

RICHARD MASON CLARKE	34, Scrutton street
JOSEPH LITTLE	146, Brunswick street

Hoxton Liberty—

CHARLES FREDK. BARHAM	88, Shepherdess walk
JAMES ALFRED JONES	319, Old street

APPENDIX D.

List of Officers of the Vestry.

ENOCH WALKER, Vestry Clerk.

CHARLES DAVIS, Assistant Clerk.

GEORGE CHARLES PERRETT, Surveyor.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Assistant Surveyor.

WILLIAM ELIAS COLE, Accountant and Examiner.

HENRY GAWEN SUTTON, M.D., Medical Officer.

HUGH ALEXANDER, House Inspector.

HENRY R. FLETCHER, Inspector of Nuisances.

EDWARD FREDERICK RUSSELL, Clerk Sanitary Department.

JOHN DRAKE,

HENRY FRANCIS JONES,

ARTHUR BENNETT,

EDWARD HENRY RUSSELL, Messenger.

GEORGE LILLEY, Hall Keeper.

} Rate Clerks.

