

Local Government

Paddington, Marylebone etc.

Districts

21 - 25

Book No. LXXXVII

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not numbered

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Mr. Dethridge, Vestry clerk, Paddington

CP

February 4th 1899

Mr. Frank Dethridge, Vestry clerk of Paddington, is a stout elderly man, of somewhat jovial appearance, and, I should guess, ebullient disposition. He claims to be the oldest Vestry clerk in London, having been here 31 years, and previously at Clerkenwell for 11 years. He is an ardent, almost aggressive Radical, - you could hardly be in his company 5 minutes without being aware of it, but he was not ever thus, or, he says, he would never have got the appointment under this very conservative Vestry. Now he speaks his mind quite freely - he is independent of them, he says - but though they call him a Socialist, anarchist etc. his opinions are really all taken in good part and he acknowledges they are indulgent to him. "They allow me great latitude and I always call a shade a shade." The relation is indeed quite a friendly one.

Mr. Dethridge occupies the unusual position of being himself a leading member of a Vestry (Hammersmith) and also contested that Borough

Open Spaces.

Dethridge - Paddington Vestry

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as a Radical at the last Parliamentary election. He comes of a Progressive stock; his chairman father was chairman of Islington Vestry years ago and was, he says, the means, with Lord Statherly, of opening the first public library in North London.

My introduction to Mr D. was characteristic. I had been waiting for him a quarter of an hour, when he presented himself in a little flurry. He had just been to have it out with the Vicar of St^e Marys close by, who wanted to shut the children out of the disused burial ground. The Vestry had laid out and maintained the ground as an open space at considerable expense, but this Vicar still claimed that it was his personal property, and that the Vestry must obtain a faculty before they could erect a drinking fountain. He sighs for the days of Dr Moorhouse, (now Bishop of Manchester) who was formerly chairman of the Paddington Vestry and an excellent fellow.

Mr D is a great believer in open spaces and

Fighting the monopolies.

Dethridge - Paddington Vestry

took a leading part in obtaining the Paddington Recreation Ground, in getting Paddington Green laid out, and secured the erection of the fine ^{Siddons memorial} statue there.

He is an avowed enemy of private monopoly & has spent much time in fighting gas, water and other similar monopolist companies. He claims to have been the means of introducing the average meter system of street lighting into Paddington, which was subsequently copied by all the other parishes, with the effect of saving much public money. He gave evidence before the Royal Commission, which resulted in the abolition of gas meter rents. He pointed out the unfairness of the gas company charging for the instrument with which they measured out their product to their customers. No tradesman ever did such a thing. The present attitude of the Gas Light and Coke Co^y in charging North side consumers 7^d a thousand more than South side, is illogical and shows the danger of monopoly.

M^r D. joined with M^r Dobbs in the celebrated

Dethridge - Paddington Vestry

fight with the water companies, which led to the companies being only able to charge on the rateable instead of the gross value of houses, saving London £200,000 a year. They were at one time £1600 out of pocket over this, but the money was made good to them by the local authorities. He believes the present extra charges for W.C.s, garden, portico &c to be unjust, considering that, as these extras are all taken into account in fixing the rateable value, when you pay on that value it should include all the water you require.

M^r D. greatly favours municipal electric lighting, and besides appearing before the Royal Commissions, joined with M^r Poley B.A. in publishing a book expounding the law on the subject, of which he gave me a copy. In it he says
"Every inducement is held out to local authorities to become masters ^{of the situation} and it will be an act ~~to be regretted~~ ^(P. 11) ever to be regretted if so splendid an invention as the Electric Light is allowed, when perfected, to be monopolized, as has been the case with its still formidable competitor, gas."
The power of the monopolist companies to rip up the roadways is one to which M^r D. objects. In 1858 the old Metropolitan Board promoted a

Increased interest in local affairs.

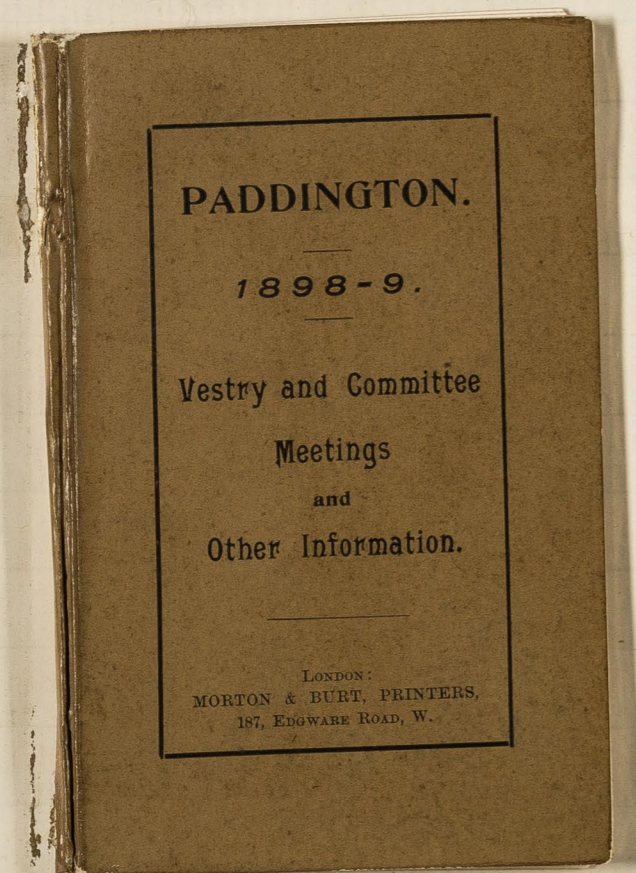
Dethridge - Paddington Vestry

Bill for laying subways under the main thoroughfares in which to carry gas and water pipes &c. but through the influence of the companies it was thrown out. He reckons that since then London has lost more than a million of money in consequence of the ripping up of the streets.

Mr Dethridge notes a greater interest in local affairs since the '94 Act passed. He has seen 25% of a Vestry elected by 9 people, and the beadle sent out as a scout to fetch up 8 or 9 people to vote; has seen a small handful of electors put the sharper at the top of the poll and the man who has devoted his life to the working class at the bottom.

He would stimulate interest by trying to make Local Government more attractive and fully supports Parliamentary proposals to that end. He would consolidate local powers and duties and put Poor Law administration under the Vestry, though he admits this to be a very large order in some parishes.

The Paddington Vestry



Dethridge - Paddington Vestry

Paddington contains a large number of retired military men, some of whom are on the Vestry. The Vestry is very conservative in some respects. Has allowed its electric light to get into private hands and does not pay the Standard wages or enforce Trades Unions conditions. There has, however, been an improvement in wages recently and he will send us the new scale. They have also lately succeeded in getting the permanent men a week's holiday each year. A factor in obtaining this was a little parochial handbook which Mr Dethridge is allowed to issue annually at the Vestry's expense (see opposite). In this book (characteristic of the man) mixed up with purely official information, is an 'olla podrida' which he calls "gleanings" and in which, under hints on health, Sir James Sawyer's advice is quoted to "take frequent and short holidays". A telling point was made of this in the debate, - the Vestry was issuing a book advising people to take frequent holidays and yet refused one to

PADDINGTON.

1898-9.

Vestry and Committee
Meetings
and
Other Information.

LONDON:
MORTON & BURT, PRINTERS,
187, EDGWARE ROAD, W.

Paddington.

LIST OF VESTRYMEN

AND

STANDING COMMITTEES,

TOGETHER WITH

ALMANAC FOR 1898-99,

AND

General Information.

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MEMORANDA.

Area of th Parish	1,280 acres (of which about 65 acres—including the Recreation Ground of over 20 acres— are unbuil upon).
Population (1896)	124,506
Rateable Value	£1,380,204
Average Rateable Value per house	£85
1d. in the £, after deducting empties, &c., produces say	£5,160

The Vestry pays:—

Grand Junction Waterworks Co. 7½d. per
1,000 gallons for water used for Road-
watering purposes.

The Gross Rental of this Company
in 1870, was £96,648; and, in 1896, it
amounted to £202,117, an increase of
over cent. per cent. in 25 years.

West Middlesex do. do. 8½d. do.,
subject to rebate of 10 per cent.

Gas Light and Coke Co.:—

2s. 3d. per 1,000 cubic ft. for Public
Lighting under the Average Meter
System.

8s. per 1,000 cubic ft., for Private
Consumers. Meter Hire has been
abolished.

Metropolitan Electric Supply Co.:—

5d. & 6d. per Board of Trade Unit,
exclusive of incidental charges,
for Public and Trade purposes.

6d. do. for Private Consumers
(from 1 Jan., 1898).

5½d. do. for Private Consumers
(from 1 Jan., 1899).

(Charge for hire of convertor and main
switch remitted from 1 Jan., 1898).

MEMORANDA (continued).

The Vestry pays for—

Creosoted Swedish Yellow Deal Blocks,	£7 18s. 6d. per 1,000.
Plain Deal Blocks, £6 11s. 6d. per 1,000.	£7 18s. 6d. per 1,000.
Broken Guernsey Granite, 16s. 2d. per c. yd.	£7 18s. 6d. per 1,000.
Broken Alderney Granite, 16s. 6d. per . yd.	£7 18s. 6d. per 1,000.
Broken Narborough Granite, 14s. do.	£7 18s. 6d. per 1,000.

There are 9 miles of Wood-paving in the
Parish, out of a total Street Mileage
of 51½.

There are nineteen blocks of Flats in the
Parish.

The length of the Canals, including the
Basin (Regent's and Grand Junction), in
Paddington, extends over 2 miles, which
properties are assessed, owing to protec-
tive clauses, at a nominal figure only.

The length of the Sewers in the Parish
is nearly 66 miles.

The Rateable Value of the Public Com-
panies in the Parish is £131,560.

The Vestry practically controls 3d. only
in every Shilling raised for Local Taxation
purposes:—

The Vestry pays annually:—

1. The County Council	£82,000
2. The School Board	68,405
3. The Police	27,750
(or £22 5s. 9d. for every hundred Ratepayers)	
4. The Equalization Fund	8,000

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Rates of Postage.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every additional 2 ozs.

POST CARDS.

Six Thin Cards, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. | Ten Thin Cards, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.

„ Thick „ $\frac{3}{4}$ d. | „ Thick „ 6d.

PARCELS.

Not exceeding 1 lb. in weight .. 0 3

Exceeding 1 lb. in weight, and not exceeding 2 lbs. 0 4

Do. 2 lbs. do. 3 lbs. 0 5

Do. 3 lbs. do. 4 lbs. 0 6

Do. 4 lbs. do. 5 lbs. 0 7

Do. 5 lbs. do. 6 lbs. 0 8

Do. 6 lbs. do. 7 lbs. 0 9

Do. 7 lbs. do. 8 lbs. 0 10

Do. 8 lbs. do. 9 lbs. 0 11

Do. 9 lbs. do. 11 lbs. 1 0

Maximum length of Parcel, 3-ft. 6-in.

Maximum length and girth combined, 6-ft

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Single for .. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | Seven for .. 4d.

Registered Newspapers may be sent for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. In packets at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every 2 oz.

Packets not exceeding 2 ozs., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Every additional 2 oz. or part of 2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

POSTAL ORDERS.—Commission on Orders of 1s. & 1s. 6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; on Orders of 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 10s. 6d., 1d.; on Orders of 15s. and £1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Odd pence, not exceeding five, may be added by affixing Stamps on face of Orders.

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.—The highest amount obtainable in one Order is £10. Commission is charged as follows:—For sum not exceeding £1, 2d.; not exceeding £3, 2d.; and for sums not exceeding £10, 4d.

“GLEANINGS.”

Probably more has been done during the last 50 years towards raising the standard of contentment than at any other period: Humanity has made such advances as never before; Taxes on Paper and Newspapers have been removed; facilities of Communication, Open Spaces, Public Baths, Free Libraries, and Technical Institutions have been provided; the rights and privileges of the people augmented; and, lastly, the freedom and dignity of manhood have been extended by means of Local self-government and other useful legislation.

TAXATION ON CERTAIN COMMODITIES PER HEAD OF POPULATION:—

	England & Wales.		
	Ireland.	Scotland.	s. d.
Spirits	10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 11
Beer	4 6	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wine	0 5	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco ..	3 10	3 10	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

In a general way, the Public Debt of a Country may be said to be a fair index of her capacity and resources. The following is a brief statement of the Public Debt of some of the principal Countries of the World per head of population:—

	£	s.	d.
France	28	6	3
Great Britain and Ireland	14	16	9
Russia in Europe	7	2	9
Turkey	5	7	9
United States	4	19	10
Japan	1	18	7
India	0	17	5
China	0	2	0

That Europe is piling up its expenditure on armaments, is seen by the following table:—

	Expenditure on Armaments in 1868.	Expenditure on Armaments in 1896.
England	£26,000,000	£40,200,000
France	20,100,000	36,000,000
Russia	16,400,000	31,500,000
Italy	8,400,000	15,000,000
Austria	8,000,000	15,000,000
Germany	10,700,000	31,300,000

If the proceeds of the Inhabited House Duty were handed over to the Local Exchequers, the Rates in Paddington would be reduced by 7½d. in the £.

Underground London contains 3,003 miles of sewers, 34,000 miles of telegraph wires, 4,530 miles of water mains, and 3,200 miles of gas pipe.

The Cemeteries within the Metropolitan District, as defined by the Burials Act, 1852, cover no less than 651 acres, and contain the remains of at least a million-and-a-half of people. A few years hence these contaminated areas, with their forests of grave stones and monuments will have to be dealt with by the Sanitary Authorities of London.

Ruskin says that crime can only be truly hindered by letting no man grow up a criminal; in other words—take care of the children, and the adults will take care of themselves. Collecting Boxes in connection with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Children's Hospital, Paddington Green, are affixed to the Hall-keeper's Desk in the outer Vestry Hall, in which the smallest coin of the realm may be deposited.

In Sweden a crime is an event. Theft, particularly, is very rare. Honesty, the fundamental quality of the race, is naturally recognised, and officially counted upon.

The Central London Electrical Railway, commencing at Shepherd's Bush, to be

opened in a few months, will have Stations at Holland Park, Notting Hill Gate, Queen's Road, Bayswater, Westbourne (Stanhope Terrace), Marble Arch, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, Oxford Circus, Tottenham Court Road, British Museum, Chancery Lane, General Post Office, Old Broad Street (Bank), and Liverpool Street.

The Queen reigns over one continent, 100 peninsulas, 1,000 lakes, 2,000 rivers, and 10,000 islands.

Australia is 26 times larger than the United Kingdom, and Africa about 42 times larger than France.

Egypt is the only Country in the World where there are more men than women. The male sex in the dominions of the Khedive exceeds the female by 160,000. Another interesting fact is that the proportion of Egyptian women knowing how to read and write is little more than one-half per cent.

It takes the tusks of over 75,000 elephants a year to supply the world's piano keys, billiard-balls, and knife-handles.

Mount-in-climbers frequently find butterflies frozen on the snow, and so brittle that they break unless carefully handled. When thawed, the butterflies recover, and fly away.

A message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other, occupies about three seconds.

In all countries more marriages take place in June than in any other month.

In George IV.'s time the area of London was one-twelfth of what it is now.

The consumption of sugar amounts to nearly 84-lbs. per head per annum, for every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom.

Sir Philip Magnus is of opinion that manual training is a most important branch of education, and that to learn to do is a higher lesson than to learn to know.

NATIONAL HEALTH IS NATIONAL WEALTH.

Sir James Sawyer says the secret of longevity is to pay attention to a number of small details. Here are some of them:—

Eight hours' sleep.

Keep your bedroom window open all night.

Do not have your bedstead against the wall.

No cold bath in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.

Exercise before breakfast.

Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked.

Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.

Daily exercise in the open air.

Live outside London if you can.

Watch the three D's—drinking-water, damp, and drains.

Have change of occupation.

Take frequent and short holidays.

Limit your ambition, and

Keep your temper.

Improved sanitation, a decrease in the tonnage of drugs swallowed annually, and last, but not least, the splendid system of nursing now employed, are three important causes of the prolongation of life beyond that of the old Newcastle or Carlisle table.

Of the old people in the United Kingdom above the age of 60, one in seven is at the present moment in receipt of parish relief.

The average amount of sickness in human life is nine days out of the year.

It seems extraordinary that a scourge like the plague of Bombay, carrying off thousands of people, can be caused by a micro-organism—an organism so small that it would take some 500,000,000 of it to cover a postage stamp.

Scientists have demonstrated that the purest air in the cities is found about 25 ft. above the street surface. Heretofore it has been thought that the highest floors in tenement houses had the best air. The investigations above referred to show that the healthiest apartments are those of the third floor.

There are at present in London 37,000 people living five in one room; 17,000 people living six in one room; 6,000 people living seven in one room; 1,800 people living eight in one room; 32,000 people living eight in two rooms; 14,000 people living nine in two rooms.

England lost during the Crimean Campaign 24,000 men, of whom five-sixths died from preventable disease, and through want of proper food, clothing, and shelter.

In London in 1660 the death-rate per 1,000 was 80, and in 1896 it was only 18, as

a result of easier communication, and the increasing tendency to live beyond the Metropolis, the population of the outer part of London is increasing rapidly, while the population of the inner ring (London proper) is declining.

Every month in the year over 1,200 houses are erected in London. Between August, 1896, and August, 1897, the number of houses erected was 14,591.

Some Local Authorities are drawing attention to the dangers attending the sale to children in the streets of ice-cream and other sweets known as Hokey Pokey Italiano. The Home Secretary has been memorialised to make the Food and Drugs Acts apply to such insidious mixtures.

The Jubilee year (1897) produced more money for Charitable purposes than has ever before been subscribed in a similar period.

The time is fast approaching when well equipped motor omnibuses will carry passengers to Brighton and back for 1s. 6d.

In spite of the enormous consumption of timber for building, paving, and other purposes, there still remain on the face of the globe immense areas of virgin forest.

The forests of Quebec and Montreal cover a track of country a million-and-a-half square miles in area; the Amazon valley forests have three times that area, and those of Central Africa are ten times as large. Then there are the forests of Siberia, where for hundreds of miles the pine-trees grow so thickly together as to be practically impassable.

THE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES
OF PADDINGTON ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NORTH—JOHN AIRD, Esq., M.P.

SOUTH—SIR GEORGE FARDELL, M.P., J.P.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PADDINGTON
ON THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ARE
AS FOLLOWS:—

NORTH (H. P. HARRIS, Esq., L.C.C.
(W. URQUHART, Esq., L.C.C.

SOUTH (H. A. HARBEN, Esq., L.C.C.
(SIR GEORGE D. HARRIS, J.P.,
[L.C.C.

The amount of Parochial Rates in the £ levied during 1897-8 in the Metropolis by the undermentioned Parishes; and the amount Received from or Paid to the Equalisation of Rates Fund during the second half of 1897-8.

Name of Authority.	Amount of Rates in £ per annum.	Equalisation of Rates, 1897-8 (Second half-year).	
		Paid to Fund.	Received from Fund.
Battersea Vestry	s. d.	£	£
Bermundsey Vestry	6 8½	..	5,841
Bethnal Green Vestry	6 8	..	3,355
Canterbury Vestry	1 9	..	7,160
Canterbury Vestry	6 6	..	11,240
Chelsea Vestry	6 0½	..	18
Clerkenwell Vestry	6 4	..	1,657
Fulham Vestry	6 10	..	4,267
Greenwich District Board	6 10	..	6,492
Hackney Vestry	6 0	..	9,554

Hammersmith Vestry	6 6	..	8,194
Hampstead Vestry	5 11	2,224	..
Holborn District Board	5 8	2,070	..
Islington Vestry	5 8½	9,088	11,797
Kensington Vestry	6 0	..	8,815
Lee District Board	5 9	..	505
Lewisham District Board	6 10	..	2,206
Lincoln District Board	6 4	..	2,050
Mile End Old Town Vestry	6 4	..	6,144
Newington Vestry (South London)	6 0	4,070	6,023
Paddington Vestry	6 0	..	8,590
Poplar District Board	8 2	..	7,792
Rotherhithe Vestry	6 3	..	1,886
St. George-in-the-East Vestry	5 9	16,754	2,807
St. George, Hanover Square, Vestry	6 7	1,576	2,836
St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, Vestry	5 10	7,032	..
St. Giles, Holborn, District Board	5 1	9,223	..
St. James's, Westminster, Vestry	5 9	5,031	..
St. Luke's (Middlesex) Vestry	5 6	5,863	..
St. Margaret & St. John, Westminster, Vestry	5 11	5,866	..
St. Martin-in-the-Fields Vestry	6 8½	1,466	..
St. Marylebone Vestry .....	..	1,924	8,748
St. Olave (Southwark) District Board .....	..	..	..
St. Pancras Vestry .....	..	..	..
St. Saviour's (Southwark) District Board .....	..	..	..

Names of Authority.	Amount of Rates in £ per annum.	Equalisation of Rates, 1897-8 (Second half-year).	
		Paid to Fund.	Received from Fund.
	s. d.		
Shoreditch Vestry.....	6 1	..	8,695
Stoke Newington Vestry	3 0	..	791
Strand District Board .....	..	5,402	..
Wandsworth District Board .....	..	..	3,756
Whitechapel District Board .....	..	..	2,415
Woolwich Local Board	6 4	..	788

The amount of Parochial Rates in the £ levied during 1897-8 in the Metropolis by the undermentioned Parishes; and the amount Received from or Paid to the Equalisation of Rates Fund during the second half of 1897-8.—Continued.

D M	D W	JUNE, 1898.	
1	W		
2	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.	
3	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.	
4	S		
5	S		
6	M	Assessment. 10 a.m. Recreation Ground. 9.30 a.m. Baths. 5.30	
7	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.	[p.m.]
8	W	Legal. 10 a.m.	
9	Th	Works. 10 a.m.	
10	F		
11	S		
12	S		
13	M		
14	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.	
15	W		
16	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.	
17	F		
18	S		
19	S		
20	M		
21	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.	
22	W		
23	Th	Works. 10 a.m.	
24	F		
25	S		
26	S		
27	M		
28	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.	
29	W		
30	Th		

D M	D W	JULY, 1898.
1	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	{Assessment. 10 a.m. {Baths. 5.30 p.m.
5	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
6	W	
7	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Recreation Ground. 9.30 a.m.
12	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
13	W	Legal. 10 a.m.
14	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
20	W	
21	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
27	W	
28	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

D M	D W	AUGUST, 1898.
1	M	BANK HOLIDAY.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
5	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	Recreation Ground. 9.30 a.m.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	Baths. 5.30 p.m.
30	Tu	
31	W	

D M	D W	SEPTEMBER, 1898.
1	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
2	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Recreation Ground. 9.30 a.m.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
14	W	
15	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
21	W	
22	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	Baths. 5.30 p.m.
27	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	

D M	D W	OCTOBER, 1898.
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	Recreation Ground. 9.50 a.m.
4	Tu	Assessment. 10 a.m.
5	W	Vestry. 10 a.m.
6	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
7	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
12	W	Legal. 10 a.m.
13	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
19	W	
20	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	Baths. 5.30 p.m.
25	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
26	W	
27	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	Recreation Ground. 10 a.m.

D M	D W	NOVEMBER, 1898.
1	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
2	W	
3	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
4	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	Assessment. 10 a.m.
8	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
9	W	Legal. 10 a.m.
10	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
16	W	
17	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	Baths. 5.30 p.m.
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	Recreation Ground. 10 a.m.
29	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
30	W	

D M	D W	DECEMBER, 1898.
1	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
2	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Assessment. 10 a.m.
6	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
7	W	
8	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
14	W	
15	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	Baths. 5.30 p.m.
20	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
21	W	
22	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26	M	BANK HOLIDAY.
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

D M	D W	JANUARY, 1899.
1	S	
2	M	Assessment. 10 a.m.
3	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
4	W	
5	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
6	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
11	W	Legal. 10 a.m.
12	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	Baths. 5.30 p.m.
17	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
18	W	
19	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	Recreation Ground. 10 a.m.
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.

D M	D W	FEBRUARY, 1899.
1	W	
2	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
3	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	Assessment. 10 a.m.
7	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
8	W	Legal. 10 a.m.
9	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	Baths. 5.30 p.m.
14	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
15	W	
16	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Recreation Ground. 10 a.m.
21	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
22	W	
23	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.

D M	D W	MARCH, 1899.
1	W	
2	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
3	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	Assessment. 10 a.m.
7	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
8	W	Legal. 10 a.m.
9	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	Baths. 5.30 p.m.
14	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
15	W	
16	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Recreation Ground. 10 a.m.
21	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
22	W	
23	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	GOOD FRIDAY.

D M	D W	APRIL, 1899.
1	S	
2	S	EASTER SUNDAY.
3	M	BANK HOLIDAY.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
7	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	Baths. 5.30 p.m.
11	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
12	W	Legal. 10 a.m.
13	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	Recreation Ground. 10 a.m.
18	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
19	W	
20	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
26	W	
27	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

D M	D W	MAY, 1899.
1	M	Assessment. 10 a.m.
2	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
3	W	
4	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
5	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	Baths. 5.30 p.m.
9	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
10	W	Legal. 10 a.m.
11	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	Recreation Ground. 9.30 a.m.
16	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
17	W	
18	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	WHIT SUNDAY.
22	M	BANK HOLIDAY.
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
31	W	

D M	D W	JUNE, 1899.
1	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
2	F	Burial Board. 10 a.m.
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	(Assessment. 10 a.m. Baths. 5.30 p.m.)
6	Tu	Vestry. 10 a.m.
7	W	
8	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	Recreation Ground. 9.30 a.m.
13	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
14	W	Legal. 10 a.m.
15	Th	Sanitary. 10 a.m.
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	Tu	Vestry 10 a.m.
21	W	
22	Th	Works. 10 a.m.
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	Tu	Finance. 10 a.m.
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	

HONORARY OFFICERS

OF THE VESTRY.

Chairman.

REV. WALTER ABBOTT, M.A., J.P.,
Vicar of Paddington.
57, Sussex Gardens.

Vice-Chairman of Vestry.

WILLIAM HENRY MILLS,
19, Cambridge Terrace.

Churchwardens.

JOHN WILLIAMS, J.P.,
235, Elgin Avenue.

Overseers.

ROBERT F. WHUR,
28, Craven Terrace.
HERBERT HOLLICK KENYON,
45, Edgware Road.

List of Vestrymen.

HARROW ROAD WARD.

Retire in 1899.

ASH, THOMAS JOHN, 32, Fulham Place
HANDOVER, WILLIAM HARRY, 307, Harrow
Road
NASH, DAVID HENRY, 202, Fernhead
Road
SUMMERELL, JAMES, 293, Harrow Road

Retire in 1900.

CHARLES, AMELIA, 16, Aldridge Road
Villas
MUNDEN, EDWARD, 63, Fernhead Road
PADDON, CHARLES GEORGE, 35, Kensal
Road
PHILLIPPO, GEORGE, 196, High Road,
Kilburn

Retire in 1901.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, "Alfred Villa," Alfred
Road
BLACKWOOD, JOHN, 506, Harrow Road
COLE, SAMUEL JOSEPH, "Fernleigh," 123,
Fernhead Road
MABERLY, GEORGE HENRY, J.P., 121,
Maida Vale

Auditor—Not Elected.

MAIDA VALE WARD.

Retire in 1899.

- HUNTER, JOHN HERBERT, 80, Warwick Road
 JEPHSON, NATHANIEL ARLINGTON, 66, Portsdown Road
 NONWEILER, ARTHUR HENRY DAVID, 80, Warwick Road

Retire in 1900.

- BEVAN, REV. CECIL M., M.A., 38, Orsett Terrace
 BICKER-CARTEN, ALFRED GERARD, 9, Upper Westbourne Terrace
 GIBSON, BERNARD, M.A., 31, Warrington Crescent

Retire in 1901.

- BRITTON, GEORGE, 10, Chippenham Mews
 CROSLAND, B., A.M.I.C.E., 1, Rudolf Road
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P., 235, Elgin Avenue

Auditor—EMDIN, GEORGE, 121, Elgin Avenue.

CHURCH WARD.

Retire in 1899.

- JACKSON, RICHARD HENRY, 128, Elgin Avenue
 LAMBLE, THOMAS MUDGE, 14, Chichester Street
 MACKIE, SAMUEL JOSEPH, 17, Howley Place
 WAYCOTT, JOHN FRANCIS, 39, Fifth Avenue, Queen's Park

Retire in 1900.

- BURLEY, CHARLES, 25, St. Mary's Terrace
 HARBEN, HENRY ANDRADE, 107, Westbourne Terrace
 PILGRIM, WALTER, 153, Church Street
 TOY, CHARLES ALFRED, 46, Connaught Street

Retire in 1901.

- BANNISTER, EDWARD, 10, Harrow Road
 DUNCLEY, REV. WILLIAM, M.A., 25, Paddington Green
 PRINCE, DR. ARTHUR, 62, Harrow Road
 URQUHART, ALEXANDER, 107, Portsdown Road

Auditor—NERWICH, EDWARD PHILIP, 38, St. Mary's Terrace.

WESTBOURNE WARD.

Retire in 1899.

COLE, SIMEON, 29, Sutherland Place
 HOFF, WILLIAM, 41, Northumberland
 Place
 MITCHINSON, THOMAS, 18, Richmond Road
 SMITH, WILLIAM, 7, Westbourne Gardens

Retire in 1900.

GUNDRY, HORACE, 20, Warwick Crescent
 HAYTER, GEORGE JOHN, 20, Richmond
 Road
 LAURIE, Lt.-Gen. JOHN WIMBURN, M.P.,
 J.P., D.C.L., 47, Porchester Terrace
 WILBY, ALBERT JOHN, 93, Westbourne
 Park Villas

Retire in 1901.

FLETCHER, JOHN, 70, Richmond Road
 FLOOD, JAMES WILLIAM, 8, Westbourne
 Grove
 MOORE, ENOCH, 17, Great Western Ter-
 race
 POPHAM, Dr. BENJAMIN FRANCIS, 16, Ken-
 sington Gardens Square

Auditor—RICHARDS, ROBERT,
 10, Richmond Road.

LANCASTER GATE WARD.

Retire in 1899.

COLLINS, HENRY HYMAN, F.R.I.B.A.,
 F.S.I., 5, Randolph Road
 KILVERT, JAMES SMITH, 72, Queen's
 Road
 SEWELL, HENRY, M.A., 56, Warrington
 Crescent
 TAYLOR, ROBERT MASCIE, J.P., 53, Glo'ster
 Terrace
 WHUR, ROBERT FREDERICK, 28, Craven
 Terrace

Retire in 1900.

CRITCHETT, CHARLES, 24, Glo'ster Terrace
 FOXLEY, FREDERICK, 96, Maida Vale
 MEAD, Col. HENRY ROBERT, R.E., 161,
 Gloucester Terrace
 RAYNER, WILLIAM, 14, Park Place Villas
 SHAW, CHARLES GABRIEL, 89, Kensington
 Gardens Square

Retire in 1901.

BARCHARD, Col. CHARLES HENRY, C.B.,
 115, Glo'ster Terrace
 HARRIS, Sir GEORGE DAVID, J.P., L.C.C.,
 32, Inverness Terrace
 NICHOLL, ILIUD, B.A., J.P., 32, Lancaster
 Gate
 SEGGER, ARTHUR THOMAS, 19, Craven
 Terrace
 STEWART, Maj.-Gen. JOHN HERON MAX-
 WELL SHAW, R.E., 61, Lancaster Gate

Auditor—Not Elected.

HYDE PARK WARD.

Retire in 1899.

- BATES, SYDNEY EGGERS, M.A., 29, Hyde Park Square
 BLAIR, Colonel HENRY FRANCIS, R.E., 1, Clarendon Place
 FARDELL, Sir GEORGE, M.P., J.P., 26, Hyde Park Street
 HILL, JAMES EARDLEY, 21, Norfolk Crescent

Retire in 1900.

- BANNERMAN, Colonel PATRICK WILSON, 8, Somers Place

- MILLS, WILLIAM HENRY, 19, Cambridge Terrace
 RICHARDSON, JAMES, 109, Westbourne Terrace

Retire in 1901.

- HILL, CHARLES JOHN, 43, Cambridge Street
 KENYON, HERBERT HOLLICK, 45, Edgware Road
 MIEVILLE, LOUIS, 18, Westbourne Terrace
 RENDEL, ARTHUR BOWEN, M.B., 48, Albion Street

Auditor—CALDER-TURNER, FRANCIS,
 1, Bathurst Street.

List of Committees.

WORKS.

Meets on the *second* and *fourth* Thursdays in each month (August excepted).

1. ARMSTRONG, JOHN
2. BANNERMAN, Col. PATRICK WILSON
3. BLACKWOOD, JOHN
4. BLAIR, Col. HENRY F., R.E.
5. BRITTON, GEORGE
6. BURLEY, CHARLES
7. FOXLEY, FREDERICK
8. GIBSON, BERNARD, M.A.
9. GUNDRY, HORACE
10. HAYTER, GEORGE J.
11. HOFF, WILLIAM
12. MABERLY, GEORGE HENRY, J.P.
13. MACKIE, SAMUEL JOSEPH
14. MEAD, Col. HENRY R., R.E.
15. NASH, DAVID H.
16. NICHOLL, LUDWIG, B.A., J.P.
17. RAYNER, WILLIAM
18. UROUHART, ALEXANDER
19. WHUR, ROBERT FREDERICK
(Vice-Chairman)
20. WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P. *(Chairman)*

Ex-Officio Members.

- ABBOTT, Rev. WALTER, M.A., J.P.,
Chairman of the Vestry.
 MILLS, WILLIAM HENRY,
Vice-Chairman of the Vestry.
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P., } *Church-*
 } *wardens.*
 WHUR, ROBERT F., }
 KENYON, HERBERT H., } *Overseers.*

FINANCE.

Meets on the *second* and *last* Tuesdays
in each month (August excepted).

1. BANNERMAN, COL. PATRICK WILSON
2. BARCHARD, COL. CHAS. HENRY, C.B.
3. BLAIR, COL. HENRY F., R.E.
4. BRITTON, GEORGE
5. COLE, SAMUEL J.
6. GIBSON, BERNARD, M.A.
7. HILL, JAMES EARDLEY
8. HUNTER, JOHN HERBERT
(*Vice-Chairman*)
9. LAURIE, Lieut.-Gen. JOHN WIMBURN,
M.P., J.P., D.C.L.
10. MABERLY, GEORGE HENRY J.P.
11. MEAD, COL. HENRY R., R.E.
(*Chairman*)
12. RAYNER, WILLIAM
13. SHAW, CHARLES GABRIEL
14. STEWART, Maj.-Gen. J. SHAW, R.E.
15. SUMMERELL, JAMES
16. WHUR, ROBERT FREDERICK

Ex-Officio Members.

- ABBOTT, REV. WALTER, M.A., J.P.,
Chairman of Vestry.
MILLS, WILLIAM HENRY,
Vice-Chairman of Vestry.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P., }
 } *Church-*
 } *wardens.*
WHUR, ROBERT F., }
KENYON, HERBERT H., } *Overseers.*

SANITARY.

Meets on the *first* and *third* Thursdays
in each month.

1. BICKER-CAARTEN, ALFRED GERARD
2. BURLEY, CHARLES
3. COLLINS, HENRY HYMAN, F.R.I.B.A.,
F.S.I. (*Vice-Chairman*)
4. CROSLAND, BENJAMIN, A.M.I.C.E.
5. HANDOVER, WILLIAM H.
6. HARRIS, SIR GEORGE DAVID, J.P.,
L.C.C. (*Chairman*).
7. HOFF, WILLIAM
8. JACKSON, RICHARD HENRY
9. JEPHSON, NATHANIEL ARLINGTON
10. PHILLIPPO, GEORGE
11. POPHAM, DR. BENJAMIN FRANCIS
12. PRINCE, DR. ARTHUR
13. RENDEL, ARTHUR B., M.B.
14. SEWELL, HENRY, M.A.
15. SHAW, CHARLES GABRIEL
16. STEWART, Maj.-Gen. J. SHAW, R.E.

Ex-Officio Members.

- ABBOTT, REV. WALTER, M.A., J.P.,
Chairman of the Vestry.
MILLS, WILLIAM HENRY,
Vice-Chairman of the Vestry.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P., }
 } *Church-*
 } *wardens.*
WHUR, ROBERT F., }
KENYON, HERBERT H., } *Overseers.*

LEGAL.

Meets on the *second* Wednesday in each month.

1. ARMSTRONG, JOHN
2. BARCHARD, Col. CHARLES HENRY, C.B.
- 3.
4. COLE, SIMEON
5. CRITCHETT, CHARLES
6. CROSLAND, BENJAMIN, A.M.I.C.E.
7. FARDELL, Sir GEORGE, M.P., J.P.
8. HARBEN, HENRY ANDRADE, L.C.C.
9. KENYON, HERBERT HOLLICK
10. LAURIE, Lieut.-Gen. JOHN W., M.P.
J.P., D.C.L.
11. MIÉVILLE, LOUIS
12. MILLS, WILLIAM HENRY
13. NICHOLL, ILLID, B.A., J.P.
14. NONWEILER, A. H. D.
15. RICHARDSON, JAMES
16. SEWELL, HENRY, M.A.

Ex-Officio Members.

- ABBOTT, Rev. WALTER, M.A., J.P.,
Chairman of Vestry.
MILLS, WILLIAM HENRY,
Vice-Chairman of Vestry.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P., } *Church-*
WHUR, ROBERT F., } *wardens.*
KENYON, HERBERT H., } *Overseers.*

ASSESSMENT.

*Appointed pursuant to the provisions
of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act,
1869.*

This Committee meets on the *first*
Monday in each month (September
excepted).

1. BANNERMAN, Col. PATRICK WILSON
(Vice-Chairman)
2. BANNISTER, EDWARD
3. BARCHARD, Col. CHARLES HENRY, C.B.
(Chairman)
- 4.
5. COLLINS, HENRY HYMAN, F.R.I.B.A.,
F.S.I.
6. GUNDRY, HORACE
7. JEPHSON, NATHANIEL ARLINGTON
8. MEAD, Col. HENRY ROBERT, R.E.
9. NICHOLL, ILLID, B.A.
10. STEWART, Maj.-Gen. J. SHAW, R.E.
11. TAYLOR, R. MASCIE, J.P.
12. WHUR, ROBERT FREDERICK

Paddington Recreation Ground.

Meets every *fourth* Monday.

PADDINGTON (Nine Members):—

1. BEACHCROFT, R. M., L.C.C., 11, Craven Hill
2. FARDELL, Sir GEORGE, M.P., J.P., 26, Hyde Park Street
3. FOXLEY, FREDERICK, 96, Maida Vale
4. HARRIS, HENRY PERCY, L.C.C., 32, Inverness Terrace
5. HILL, JAS. EARDLEY, 21, Norfolk Crescent
6. JACKSON, RICHARD HENRY, 128, Elgin Avenue
7. JEPHSON, NATHANIEL ARLINGTON, 66, Portsdown Road
8. MABERLY, GEORGE HENRY, J.P., 121, Maida Vale
9. WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P., 235, Elgin Avenue (*Chairman*)

MARYLEBONE (Three Members):—

1. COLE, NATHAN, 11, Northwick Terrace, N.W.
2. MORRIS, M., Elm Lodge, Wembley Park, N.
3. PANKHURST, W. F., 86, Carlton Hill, N.W.

HAMPSTEAD (Two Members):—

1. FARMER, LEOPOLD, 13, Mortimer Crescent, Kilburn
2. AITCHISON, THOMAS, 1, Sherriff Road, N.W.

WILLESDEN (One Member):—

1. LUKE, WILLIAM B., 64, Princess Road, Kilburn

Members of the Burial Board.

Meets on the *first* Friday in each month
(September excepted).

Retire in 1899.

1. BRITTON GEORGE, 10, Chippenham Mews
2. LAURIE, Lieut.-Gen. J. W., M.P., J.P., D.C.L., 47, Porchester Terrace
3. RICHARDSON, JAMES, 100, Westbourne Terrace

Retire in 1900.

4. ABBOTT, Rev. WALTER, M.A., J.P., 57, Sussex Gardens
5. FOXLEY, FREDERICK, 26, Leinster Terrace
6. STEWART, Maj.-Gen. J. SHAW, R.E., 61, Lancaster Gate (*Vice-Chairman*)

Retire in 1901.

7. BLAIR, Col. HENRY F., R.E., 1, Clarendon Place
8. JACKSON, RICHARD HENRY, 128, Elgin Avenue
9. RAYNER, WILLIAM, 83, Leinster Terrace (*Chairman*)

Commissioners for Public Baths & Washhouses.

Retire in 1899.

1. BLAIR, Col. H. F., R.E., 1, Clarendon Place
2. STEWART, Maj.-Gen. J. SHAW, R.E., 61, Lancaster Gate
3. WHUR, ROBERT F., 28, Craven Terrace

Retire in 1900.

4. JEPHSON, NATHANIEL A., 66, Portsdown Road (*Vice-Chairman*)
5. MEAD, Col. HENRY R., R.E., 161, Gloucester Terrace

Retire in 1901.

6. MITCHINSON, THOMAS, 18, Richmond Road
7. WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P., 235, Elgin Avenue (*Chairman*)

Gas and Water Committee.

1. BARCHARD, Col. CHAS. HENRY, C.B. (*Chairman*)
2. BATES, SYDNEY EGGERS, M.A.
3. MEAD, Col. HENRY ROBERT, R.E.

Electric Lighting Committee.

1. BARCHARD, Col. CHAS. HENRY, C.B. (*Chairman*)
2. BLAIR, Col. HENRY FRANCIS, R.E.
3. MACKIE, SAMUEL JOSEPH

Board of Control, St. Mary's Churchyard (SOUTHERN PORTION.)

Meets *Second* Monday in November,
Third Monday in April, and *Second*
Monday in July.

Vicar and Churchwardens of Paddington.

1. ABBOTT, Rev. WALTER, M.A., J.P., 57, Sussex Gardens
2. WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P., 255, Elgin Avenue
- 3.

*Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Mary's,
Paddington.*

4. SCOTT, Rev. ALFRED, M.A., 1, St. Mary's Terrace
5. PRINCE, Dr. ARTHUR, 62, Harrow Road
6. GADSBY, JOSEPH, 14, Fulham Place

Committee of Management,
St. Mary's Churchyard
(NORTHERN PORTION.)

Meets *Second* Monday in November,
Third Monday in April, and *Second*
Monday in July.

Vicar and Churchwardens of Paddington.

1. ABBOTT, Rev. WALTER, M.A., J.P., 57,
Sussex Gardens
 2. WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P., 285, Elgin
Avenue
- Elected by Vestry, 5th April, 1898.*
3. BANNISTER, E., 10, Harrow Road
 4. BLAIR, Col. H. F., R.E., 1, Clarendon
Place
 5. DUNCKLEY, Rev. W., M.A., 25, Paddington
Green
 6. MILLS, W. H., 19, Cambridge Terrace

FRANK DETHRIDGE,

Vestry Clerk.

VESTRY HALL,

HARROW ROAD, W.

7TH JUNE, 1898.

The Paddington Vestry

48

Committee of Management,
St. Mary's Churchyard
(NORTHERN PORTION.)

Meets Second Monday in November,
Third Monday in April, and Second
Monday in July.

Vicar and Churchwardens of Paddington.

1. ABBOTT, Rev. WALTER, M.A., J.P., 57,
Sussex Gardens
2. WILLIAMS, JOHN, J.P., 285, Elgin
Avenue

Elected by Vestry, 5th April, 1898.

3. BANNISTER, E., 10, Harrow Road
4. BLAIR, Col. H. F., R.E., 1, Clarendon
Place
5. DUNKLEY, Rev. W., M.A., 25, Paddington
Green
6. MILLS, W. H., 19, Cambridge Terrace

FRANK DETHRIDGE,
Vestry Clerk.

VESTRY HALL,
HARROW ROAD, W.
7th JUNE, 1898.

Dethridge - Paddington Vestry

Paddington contains a large number of retired military men, some of whom are on the Vestry. The Vestry is very conservative in some respects. Has allowed its electric light to get into private hands and does not pay the Standard wages or enforce Trades Unions' conditions. There has, however, been an improvement in wages recently and he will send us the new scale. They have also lately succeeded in getting the permanent men a week's holiday each year. A factor in obtaining this was a little parochial handbook which Mr. Dethridge is allowed to issue annually at the Vestry's expense (see opposite). In this book (characteristic of the man) mixed up with purely official information, is an 'olla podrida' which he calls "gleanings" and in which, under hints on health, Sir James Sawyers' advice is quoted to "take frequent and short holidays". A telling point was made of this in the debate. The Vestry was issuing a book advising people to take frequent holidays and yet refused one to

Dust Removal.

Municipal Enterprise.

Improvements.

Dethridge - Paddington Vestry

its own workpeople. The hit carried the day, although, of course, the Vestry really had no hand in compiling Dethridge's gleanings.

The Vestry does its own dusting sweeping and slopping, and has land in the country to which the refuse is removed and sifted. Dust is removed compulsorily once a week.

The Vestry has baths and a cemetery, but the parish will not have free libraries. A library was opened in Warwick Road but tho' supported by some well-to-do friends, had to be given up. Paddington is too rich & fearfully conservative to have anything of the kind.

The Vestry is in the throes of a controversy as to the merits of hard or soft wood for paving purposes. He personally believes in asphalt.

No improvements in hand at present. Very little has been found necessary in this way. The part of the parish which is not new is rich

Dethridge - Paddington Vestry

and well built.

Paddington has highest average rateable value of any parish in London. Rates 5/10 in £.

General rates, Mr D, thinks, should be based on a mans ability to pay. Rateable value not a true index. He would have one rate for all purposes, and would give a reduction to those who paid promptly. Expense would be saved in collectors.

The Vestry rarely prosecutes brothel keepers. Find the people generally clear out on receiving a warning letter from him. But he thinks very judicious methods necessary in dealing with these places. If turned out of a good class street they get into back streets and a "degradation of vice" results which makes matters worse. For this reason magistrates will not convict if there has been no brawling or disorder.

He agrees that the evil is better dealt with by the police. Extremely difficult to stop it in

Rating.

Brothels

Religion.

17
Dethridge - Paddington Vestry

wealthy districts.

The best bit of religious work, in Mr. D's opinion, is done at Dr. Clifford's place. More rays of sunshine sent out from there than any other place in the locality.

Mr. Dethridge gave me the Vestry's annual report, from which I give extracts later, and mentioned Mr. W. J. Mills, deputy chairman, as a good man to see.

Dudfield, med. Offr. Paddington

19
Dr. Dudfield, medical officer of health to the Paddington Vestry, is a young man, has not held the appointment long, & is of no importance. He told me that all the information he could give was embodied in his printed report, & this seemed practically true. I give extracts from the report later on.

I gathered from the doctor that the working class portion of Paddington has all been built since 1870, & the houses are mostly suited to modern requirements, so that the parish has not been much troubled with the problems which beset older, poorer & more crowded districts.

It has not been found necessary to clear any insanitary area, nor to carry out any improvement at the public cost, but he is taking measures now with a view to the pulling down of the houses in Salem Gardens.

The Harrow Rd. Ward, in the N.W. corner of the parish, is a good working class district; so is part of the Maida Vale Ward, the poor

position of Maida Vale being in Manxebone.

The poor bits in South Paddington are gradually making way to business premises or flats.



M A

Borough of Paddington.

June, 1898.

Annual Report of the Vestry.

(For the Year ending 25th March, 1898.)

I. Introduction.

THE PARISH OF PADDINGTON, in the County of London, extends Northward from the Marble Arch to Kilburn Gate; and Westward from the Marble Arch to Kensington Palace Gardens; it is bounded on the North by Willesden; on the South by St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. Margaret, Westminster; on the East by St. Marylebone; and on the West by Kensington and the detached portion of St. Luke, Chelsea; its length from North to South being nearly Two Miles, and its superficial extent about 1,280 acres.

See map opposite.

II. Parliamentary Electoral Divisions.

In 1885 Paddington was constituted a separate Parliamentary Borough by the Redistribution of Seats Act (48 and 49 Victoria, cap. 23). The Borough returns Two Members to Parliament, and for the purposes of election it is divided into Two Divisions, under the names of North Paddington and South Paddington. North Paddington consists of Harrow Road Ward, Maida Vale Ward, and Church Ward; and South Paddington of Westbourne Ward, Lancaster Gate Ward, and Hyde Park Ward.

17646 persons on register of voters.

MAP OF PADDINGTON



SCALE

1 MILE

London: Stanford's Geogr. Estab.

IV. Poor-Law Administration.

The Paddington Workhouse and Infirmary are situate in the Harrow Road; the management is in the hands of a Board of Guardians, Twenty-four of whom are Elected Guardians (elected by the Ratepayers), and one co-opted by the Guardians. Paddington is united with St. George, Hanover Square, and Fulham, to form a District called the West London School District, the Schools being at Ashford, near Staines.

Ecclesiastical Districts

Paddington is divided into 18 Ecclesiastical Districts:-

St. James'	St ^e Simons	St ^e Mary, Magdalene
St. John's	St ^e Luke's, Westbourne	St ^e Peter's
St. Mary's	Park	St ^e Stephen's
Holy Trinity	St ^e Saviours	St ^e Augustine's
St ^e Paul's	St ^e Michaels + All Angels	Emmanuel
All Saints	Christ Church	St ^e Luke's Kilburn
St. Matthews	Lancaster Gate	

By an Order of the London County Council, the number of Members on the Board ^{of Guardians} was increased in 1894 from 18 to 24 representing six Wards, as follow, viz. :- (For Ward Boundaries see page 14).

	Guardians.		Guardians.
Harrow Road Ward	.. 4	Westbourne Ward	.. 4
Maida Vale	.. 3	Hyde Park	.. 4
Church	.. 4		—
Lancaster Gate	.. 5	Total	.. 24
			—

For list of Guardians see Appendix No. VI.

VIII. Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply.

The Gas consumed in Paddington is supplied by The Gas Light and Coke Company.

The Electricity is supplied by the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, Limited.

The Water is supplied by two Companies, viz. :—the Grand Junction Waterworks Company and the West Middlesex Waterworks Company. Ratepayers residing on the Bishop of London's Estate are entitled to a deduction of 15 per cent. A plan of the Estate may be seen at the Vestry Hall.

X. Population.

The population of Paddington, at the Census taken in 1891 (revised) was as follows, viz. :—

North Paddington	64,668
South Paddington	53,178
	<hr/>
Total	117,846
	<hr/>

The population as given by the Enumeration of 1896 for the purposes of the Equalization of Rates Act, was 124,506.

XI. The Burial Board.

In 1854 the Paddington Cemetery, which is situated in the parish of Willesden, was purchased by the Parish. It is managed by a Burial Board, consisting of Nine Members appointed by the Vestry. The ordinary meetings of the Burial Board are held at the Vestry Hall on the first Friday in each month.

~~For Report of the Burial Board see page 146.~~

Præd Street from Westbourne Terrace to the parish boundary; on the east by the parish boundary from Præd Street to Oxford Street; on the south by the parish boundary from

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~~For Report of the Burial Board see page 146.~~

XII. The Baths and Wash-houses.

In 1871 Paddington adopted the Baths and Wash-houses Act (9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 74), and the Baths and Wash-houses, erected in the Queen's Road on the site of premises formerly numbered 143 and 145, were opened to the public in 1874. The Baths and Wash-houses are under the management of Seven Commissioners appointed by the Vestry.

XXIII.—Widening Westbourne Park Bridge.

The necessary Parliamentary powers having been obtained, the works in connection with the above-

mentioned bridge will shortly be undertaken by the Great Western Railway Company at an estimated cost of £17,628, contributions being made by the Railway Companies, the London County Council, and the Vestry.

XXIV Town Hall.

The question relating to the erection of a Town Hall to meet modern requirements is still under consideration and an application has been made for a

Faculty for utilising the consecrated ground upon which the present building stands and the land at the rear thereof for such purpose. The Vestry has already passed the following resolution upon the subject, viz. :—

“That the Vestry is of opinion that the present site of the Vestry Hall and the land adjoining is the one most eligible for Town Hall purposes, or for the extension of the present Vestry buildings.”

Paddington Recreation Ground.

This is under the control of the Vestry and is largely used. It is about self-supporting.

DR.

PADDINGTON RECREATION

For the year ending

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank 31st March, 1897	54	16	7			
Balance Wages a/c.	0	14	2			
				55	10	9
To Receipts—Track and Ground	128	15	7			
“ “ Refreshment Pavilion.. ..	25	0	0			
“ “ Cricket Clubs.. ..	282	15	0			
“ “ Tennis Clubs	64	10	0			
“ “ Polytechnic, for Cricket & Tennis Grounds and Running and Cycling Tickets	55	0	0			
“ “ do., Fencing Tennis Ground	5	19	9			
“ “ Boyer, for shooting clay and mould	269	8	0			
“ “ Jones, rent of strip of land	7	10	0			
“ “ Sale of Horses	8	15	0			
“ “ Paddington Vestry	400	0	0			
				1,247	13	4
Balance overpaid				43	8	3
				£1,346	12	4

GROUND ACCOUNT.

CR.

31st March, 1898.

WORKING EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Wages, Superintendent and Groundmen..	757	18	3			
“ Salaries	50	0	0			
“ Gas, Water, and Insurance	98	8	8			
“ Repairs	132	3	0			
“ Horses, Harness, Forage, and Farrier ..	131	5	2			
“ Plants, Shrubs, Turf, and Seeds.. ..	14	11	2			
“ Skating Expenses.. ..	17	0	3			
“ Tradesmen's Bills	29	14	8			
				1,231	1	2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

“ Dwarf Iron Railing	26	12	0			
“ Trees and Shrubs	88	3	3			
				114	15	3
Balance of Wages Account				1,345	16	5
				0	15	11
				£1,346	12	4

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) F. CALDER TURNER, }
 E. P. NERWICH, } Parochial
 GEO. EMDIN, } Auditors.
 ROBT. RICHARDS. }

9th June, 1898.

Rateable Value & Rating.

RETURN showing the amount in the pound levied by the Vestry during the Thirty-one Years ended 1897; also the Number and Rateable value of houses in the Parish, the average Rateable value per house, and the average amount of Parochial Rates paid in respect of each house, &c.

Year.	No. of Houses.	Total Rateable value.	Average Rateable value per House.	Rate per £.	Average amount of Parochial Rates paid per House.	ITEMS OVER WHICH THE VESTRY HAS CONTROL.		ITEMS OVER WHICH THE VESTRY HAS NO CONTROL.	
						Rate per £.	Average amount paid per House.	Rate per £.	Average amount paid per House.
				s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
1867	11,436	729,838	64	3 6	11 4 0	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 6 8	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 17 4
1868	11,546	740,686	64	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 1 4	1 4	4 5 4	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 16 0
1869	11,623	759,158	65	3 9	12 3 9	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 19 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1870	11,896	773,524	65	4 0	13 0 0	1 2	3 15 10	2 10	9 4 2
1871	12,141	954,868 (New Val.)	78	3 4	13 0 0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7 9	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 12 3
1872	12,346	968,340	78	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 3 9	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1873	12,548	984,582	79	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	8 4 7
1874	12,685	995,009	80	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 13 4	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 3 4	2 4	9 6 8
1875	12,864	1,004,095	80	3 6	14 0 0	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 5 0	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 15 0
1876	12,920	1,091,656 (New Val.)	88	3 6	15 8 0	1 1	4 15 4	2 5	10 12 8
1877	12,953	1,098,262	84	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 17 6	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 12 9	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 4 9
1878	13,125	1,115,550	84	3 7	15 1 0	1 2	4 18 0	2 5	10 3 0
1879	13,275	1,125,644	84	3 9	15 15 0	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 1 6	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 13 6
1880	13,510	1,140,100	84	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 12 6	1 2	4 18 0	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 14 6
1881	13,776	1,214,844 (New Val.)	88	3 10	16 17 4	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 4 6	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 12 10
1882	14,122	1,234,626	87	3 10	16 13 6	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 6 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 6 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1883	14,335	1,243,708	87	4 0	17 8 0	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 4 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1884	14,539	1,249,968	86	4 2	17 18 4	1 2	5 0 4	3 0	12 18 0
1885	14,667	1,259,732	86	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 10 7	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 3 11	3 4	14 6 8
1886	14,738	1,276,254 (New Val.)	87	4 5	19 4 3	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rateable Val

RETURN showing the amount in the pound levied by the Vestry during the Thirty-one Years ended 1897; also the Number and Rateable value of houses in the Parish, the average Rateable value per house, and the average amount of Parochial Rates paid in respect of each house, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	No. of Houses.	Total Rateable value.	Average Rateable value per House.	Rate per £	Average amount of Parochial Rates paid per House.		ITEMS OVER WHICH THE VESTRY HAS CONTROL.		ITEMS OVER WHICH THE VESTRY HAS NO CONTROL.	
					£	s. d.	Rate per £	Average amount paid per House.	Rate per £	Average amount paid per House.
1887	14,819	1,273,030	86	4 4½	18 16 3	1 2¾	5 5 8½	3 1¾	13 10 6½	
1888	14,948	1,276,776	85	4 4	18 8 4	1 1	4 12 1	3 3	13 16 3	
1889	15,053	1,280,348	85	4 8	19 16 8	1 1	4 12 1	3 7	15 4 7	
1890	15,164	1,284,770	85	4 10½	20 14 4½	1 2½	5 2 8½	3 8	15 11 8	
1891	15,257	1,326,162	87	4 11	21 7 9	1 4½	5 19 7½	3 6½	15 8 1½	
1892	15,396	1,332,918 (New Val.)	86	5 0½	21 13 7	1 4	5 14 8	3 8½	15 18 11	
1893	15,543	1,339,338	86	5 3½	22 15 1	1 6	6 10 2	3 9½	16 6 1	
1894	15,615	1,333,470	85	5 5½	23 3 11½	1 5	6 0 5	4 0½	17 3 6½	
1895	15,646	1,329,762	85	5 10	24 15 10	1 5	6 0 5	4 5	18 15 5	
1896	15,666	1,329,402 (New Val.)	85	5 10½	24 19 4½	1 6	6 7 6	4 4½	18 11 10½	
1897	15,663	1,329,008	85	5 10	24 15 10	1 6	6 7 6	4 4	18 8 4	

Wood Paving Repairs.

The expenses incurred and the quantity of materials used in the *General Repairs* to the Wood Paving in forty-six streets during the year have been as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Labour	525	7	9
27,610 New Wood Blocks	156	9	3
83,942 Old Wood Blocks	83	18	10
963 Bushels of Portland Cement	64	4	0
5,141 Bushels of Thames Sand	128	10	6
168 Bushels of Thames Shingle... ..	4	4	0
	<hr/>		
	£962	14	4
	<hr/>		

New Wood Paving Works.

The Vestry in June last ordered that the roadway surface of a portion of Warwick Road by St. Saviour's Church, and a portion of Formosa Street from Warwick Road to Shirland Road, and Shirland Road from Formosa Street to Walterton Road by the Chippenham Hotel, should be taken up and a 6-in. concrete foundation laid, with 5-in. Australian Jarrah blocks. This work was commenced on the 23rd of August, and owing to the great difficulty in obtaining cement, sand, and ballast, and the continuous wet weather, the completion of the work was not accomplished until the 1st January, 1898.

The entire length of roadway surface is 1,212 lineal yards.

Thus making the total length of roadways under the Vestry's maintenance 52 miles, 4 furlongs, and 24 yards.

	£	s.	d.
The Estimated value of Road Materials on No. 26 Wharf, Bridge House Wharf, and No. 10, Amberley Road Wharf	1,175	7	7
Estimated value of Three Steam Road Rollers ...	760	0	0
Estimated value of Plant and Workmen's Tools ...	546	0	6

Property belonging to the Vestry, but not Valued.

- Westbourne Terrace Road Bridge.
- Harrow Road Lock Bridge.
- Carlton Terrace Road Bridge.
- Ranelagh Road Foot-Bridge.
- Iron Guard-Posts in Streets.
- Garden Seats.
- Trees and Iron Guards.
- Urinals in Public Streets.
- Underground Lavatories, Paddington Green.
- " " Walterton Road.
- " " Clarendon Street.
- The Public and Refuge Lamp-posts.
- Guard-posts, Lanterns, Meters and Boxes.
- Flushing Tanks.
- Furniture in Offices on Wharves.
- Lease of No. 26 Wharf, Harrow Road.
- " Bridge House and Wharf.
- " No. 10 Wharf, Amberley Road.
- The Freehold Field at Alperton.

39

Paddington is likely to be considerably affected by railways in the near future. The Metropolitan Railway & seek extensions and so does the G. W. Railway &. The latter proposes:—

To alter and divert so much of the roads lying on and adjoining the South-east and South-west sides of Francis Street, and the North-west side of Praed Street, and on both sides of Stanley Street and Arthur Mews; to stop up and discontinue and extinguish all rights of way over so much of Stanley Street as extends for a distance of fifty yards from Francis Street, and to empower the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Managers of All Saints', Paddington, to apply to such purposes as they may think fit, or as may be authorised by the intended Act, the purchase-money to be paid to them by the Company in respect of the acquisition of All Saints' Schools, Francis Street. For vesting the site and soil of such roads, streets, footpaths, ways, courts, and passages or portions thereof, in the Company or Companies exercising the powers of the intended Act.

The houses and land within the line of deviation, as shown on the plans, are:—

FRANCIS STREET.—All Saints' Schools.

STANLEY STREET.—Two houses on the North side. Eight houses on the South side. About one-hundred-and-forty feet of East end of the roadway of Stanley Street.

ARTHUR MEWS.—The building at the East end. About sixty feet of the East end of the roadway of Arthur Mews.

PRAED STREET.—The first and fourth house West of Francis Street.

Railway Extensions

Paddington & Charing Cross Railway

The Route of the Railway in Paddington will be as follows:—It enters the Parish boundary by Victoria Gate, passing under the Bayswater Road nearly at right angles, thence in a Northernly direction under Hyde

Park Gardens roadway, turning in a North-Westernly direction under Sussex Square, thence across Bathurst Mews, Grand Junction Road by Sussex Gardens, along a portion of the South-West side of Spring Street, thence between the rear of the houses in Eastbourne Terrace, and stables in Charles Mews and Eastbourne Mews, to the South-East side of James Street, at which point it terminates.

At about forty-four yards North from the centre of Chilworth Street, and at right angles to the Railway, it is proposed to have a subway about 3·20 chains long, with a height of twelve feet, and a gradient of 1 in 10, at about a depth of thirty-three feet under Eastbourne Terrace. The subway will pass under the houses and roadway in Eastbourne Terrace, and the Great Western Departure roadway, so as to connect the Railway with the platform of the Great Western Railway.

In this Parish the public roads, gas, water, hydraulic and telephone mains, the electric light and telegraph wires and pipes, sewers, gulleys, drains, and refuge lamps, &c., are all included within the lines of deviation, as also the following premises:—

119 Houses, &c.	2 Smithies, &c.
1 Bank.	82 Stables, &c.
Large portion of the Gt. Western Railway premises.	8 Yards and Sheds.
53 Shops.	2 Hotels.
5 Workshops, &c.	1 Beer-house.
	1 Coal Office.
	5 Gardens.

Sewers.

The total length of sewers in this parish is now 56 miles and 17 yards.

Sewer Floodings.

The thunderstorm of Wednesday night, the 29th September, caused considerable floodings in various parts of the Parish, especially on the line of the Ranelagh Sewer, this being a common occurrence when an abnormal quantity of rain falls in a short period. Letters of complaints of flooded basements were received from ratepayers in Shirland Road, Warrington Gardens, Formosa Street, Westbourne Square, Ranelagh Road, and Marlborough Gate.

On the morning following the storm I caused the indicated heights of the water above some of the sewer inverts to be ascertained, also the distance at which the water level had been below the roadway surface.

The accompanying table will show some of the principal places on the line of the Ranelagh Sewer affected by the storm water backing up in the sewers.

(see next page)

	Size of Sewers.	Height of Storm water above Invert of Sewer.	Height of Storm-water below Level of Roadway.	Basement Floor below Roadway.
	ft. in. ft. in.	feet.	ft. in.	ft. in.
By Elnathan Mews in Formosa Street ...	3 9 x 2 6	11.67	10	—
Formosa Street by Warwick Road ...	3 9 x 2 6	12.25	1 9	9 8
Shirland Road in Formosa Street, S. W. side (Ranelagh main) ...	9 0 x 9 0	10.5	6 3	—
Shirland Road, No. 59 by Shirland Hotel ...	3 9 x 2 6	15.25	5 5	10 10
Walterton Road by Shirland Road ...	3 9 x 2 6	14.25	1 9	10 0
Shirland Road, West of Saltram Crescent half basement ..	3 9 x 2 6	8.75	5 5	4 8
Queen's Road by Baths	4 0 x 2 9	11.75	5 4	2 3
Newton Road by Westbourne Grove ..	5 0 x 3 6	4.5	4 8	9 0
Monmouth Road, South of Westbourne Grove	9 0 x 3 6	3.0	5 9	8 11
Monmouth Road, North of Westbourne Grove half basement ...	9 0 x 3 6	5.25	6 4	4 3
Uxbridge Road, opposite the "Crown" P. H. by tumbling bay ...	6 0 x 4 0	17.75	8 3	8 0 and 9 6
Devonshire Terrace by Craven Hill ...	3 9 x 2 6	10.55	12.45	Abt. 9 ft.
Devonshire Terrace opposite Queen's Gardens	3 9 x 2 6	8.0	13.5	Abt. 9 ft
Cleveland Square opposite No. 10 ...	3 9 x 2 6	5.0	15.0	Abt. 9 ft.

As I have reported from time to time, that until more relief trunk sewers are constructed by the London County Council, the houses with basements within the area of the sewer in question will always be subjected to these abnormal storm floodings.

Public Lighting Department.

The number of lamp-posts and bracket lamps in lighting on the 25th March last, was 1,993, each consuming 4.6 cubic feet of gas per hour, and being in lighting for a total number of 3,877.34 hours during the year.

The number of refuge and special corner lamps, &c., their candle-power and gas consumption, &c., will be found on pages 140 and 141.

Cleansing the Public Streets.

As described in former Reports, this work is carried out by gangs of sweepers, horse scraping and sweeping machines.

The main thoroughfares and important streets being swept daily—especially wood-paved roads; other roads where the traffic is not so great are swept two or three times weekly. The wood-paved roads are in dry weather, or as often as necessary, thoroughly washed and cleansed.

Public Baths & Washhouses, Queen's Road, Bayswater

Receipts at the baths are decreasing, but the baths still nearly pay working expenses.

The unfavourable weather in the early part of last season, the demolition of a large block of small property in Moscow Road and Salem Gardens, the adoption of the Baths and Washhouses Acts in some Parishes and the extension of the Bathing accommodation in others, have all had their effect upon the receipts.

The amount of time and money now spent upon Cycling and Golfing also militates to a considerable extent against Swimming as a Recreation.

The Comparative Statement of the number of persons using the Baths and Washhouses during the past 5 years is as follows:—

Comparative Statement of No. of Bathers and Washers.

YEAR.	SWIMMING BATHS.	PRIVATE BATHS.	Total No. of Bathers.	Washers.
1893-94	104,483	102,189	206,672	18,110
1894-95	73,625	99,109	172,734	20,450
1895-96	102,496	117,858	220,354	19,814
1896-97	88,952	113,015	201,967	17,962
1897-98	73,576	94,814	168,460	15,680

The increasing interest now taken in teaching children to swim is a healthful sign, and in order to assist in encouraging this the Commissioners have continued the issue of 1d. Tickets to School Children. 2,273 children availed themselves of this during the past year, showing an increase of 1,033 upon the number in 1896-97.

It is obvious that the accommodation thus provided is altogether unremunerative.

In order to afford extra facilities to persons desirous of witnessing the swimming of friends and others, the charge for admission to the Galleries in the Swimming Baths has been reduced from 2d. to 1d. This alteration has been much appreciated, the result being that 3,703 persons have used the Galleries as against 903 in 1896-97.

The interior of the Ladies' Swimming Bath was painted under contract, and during the winter months the Ladies' Private Baths (1st and 2nd class), Passages, Offices, and 6 Rooms on 1st floor, were painted and

varnished by the staff under the ^{direction} superintendence of the superintendent.

Having regard to the fact that the Charges made by many of the Baths in the Metropolis are lower than those of Paddington, the Commissioners deem it advisable to modify their tariff so as to bring it into line with other establishments, and are taking steps in this direction.

The cost of the Baths (Principal & Interest) ~~is~~ was £80,000 of which £68000 has been paid.

Death rates.

Paddington Medical Officers Report (Extracts).

The year's record would have been without special feature but for the reductions observed in the death-rates from all causes, measles, and enteric fever. In 1889 only did the death-rate (14.21 per 1,000) fall below the rate for last year (14.33). The local records extend back to 1866, and the mean death-rates from all causes have been as follows:—

In periods of five years:

1866-1870...19.86 1876-1880...17.00 1886-1890...16.20
1871-1875...19.18 1881-1885...16.24 1891-1895...17.28

In periods of ten years:

1866-1875...19.52 1876-1885...16.67 1886-1895...16.74

In 1896 the death-rate was 15.3, and in 1897 14.3. The maximum rate (20.5) was recorded in 1867 and 1870.

At the date of the census the inhabitants of the Parish averaged 95.1 to the acre, 105.8 in the northern half, and 75.8 in the southern. On the estimate for 1897, these averages are 101.9, 116.7, and 75.3 respectively. In 1891 each house had an average of 8.1 occupants in the whole Parish, 8.9 in the northern half, and 6.6 in the southern. The averages for last year cannot be given, owing to the changes in the manner of making up the rate books, and the want of exact information as to the numbers of houses pulled down and constructed. The increased number of flats lately erected cannot have failed to attract a considerable number of inhabitants to the five years. The births of males in the Parish were

Census in 1891

* Rates per 1,000 of total population of each year.

1895	12.34	11.92	24.26	14.01	13.87	27.88	7.64	6.43	14.07
1894	11.95	11.36	23.32	13.29	13.29	27.23	6.34	6.98	12.67
1893	12.47	12.49	24.96	14.41	14.83	29.26	7.29	6.16	13.45
1892	12.48	12.11	24.60	14.42	14.09	28.52	7.45	6.96	14.41

Paddington Medical Officers Report (Extracts)

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Census in 1891

In the decennium 1841-50, each inhabitant of the Parish had an average area of 0.035 of an acre, which space had shrunk to 0.009 of an acre in 1897. Such a diminution of "elbow room" offers greatly increased facilities for the spread of infectious disease, and demands an unremitting attention to sanitary details in order to minimise those conditions inimical to health which are naturally associated with a dense aggregation of individuals.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

In Table 20, the deaths of these children have been classified under the principal causes, and set out in comparison with the averages for the preceding decennium and the two quinquennia therein included. The total of such deaths during the year was 448—24 in excess of the annual average for the preceding decennium, and 43 in excess of the annual average for the five years 1887-91. If the decennial averages be multiplied by the factor 1.027 to correct for the difference between the annual average number of births during 1887-96 (2,930) and the number recorded last year (3,010), the "corrected" annual averages given in the last column but one of Table 20 will be obtained. On this basis, last year's deaths (448) were twelve in excess of the annual average, whilst the infantile mortality, calculated per 1,000 births registered, was 4 above the decennial mean (144).

The deaths registered as due to "diarrhœa" do not account for all the deaths caused by those morbid conditions which give rise to the high mortality of infants during the summer months. "Diarrhœa" is, after all, only a symptom of disease, and not a disease *per se*, and many practitioners prefer to attribute* the deaths to whatever conditions they may deem to have caused the diarrhœa. Hence, in dealing with the question, it is necessary to take note of deaths classified as "enteritis," "atrophy and debility," &c. — terms of but vague signification, and denoting pathological processes with which diarrhœa and wasting are most commonly associated.

What, then, is the cause of this mortality? The answer may be given in one word—"Dirt." Dirt in the soil, in the streets, in the house, on the person, and last, and perhaps most important of all, in the food. It has been shown on many occasions that nearly all infants dying of diarrhoeal affections are "hand" (i.e., "bottle") fed, and therein lies the *causa causans* of the mortality. Sour neglected bottles will suffice to kill children under conditions otherwise favourable to life, and when to such poisoning by the bottle there is added starvation by the use of condensed milks of the cheaper sort—

many deprived of as much as 95 per cent. of the natural fat (cream)—the marvel is rather that so many children survive their trials than that so many die. Sanitary supervision can do much towards mitigating this scourge, but more must be done by the individual parent. The most effective means of obviating the annual loss of life from diarrhoea are the instruction of girls in the need of real cleanliness in the home, and the abandonment of artificial feeding.



Infectious Disease.—During the year, 1,124 visits of inquiry have been made with respect to infec-

tious diseases, 791 rooms have been disinfected, and 36 tons of bedding, &c., removed for steam disinfection and purification.

Under Sections 62 and 65 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, notice of the provisions of the said sections and of the penalties incurred for infringement thereof must be served on the "master of the house or part of the house . . . in which . . . there is a person suffering from a dangerous infectious disease." The service of such notice is now effected under cover of "letter of advice" from the Medical Officer of Health, with which are enclosed a sheet of precautions suggested for the prevention of spread of infection, and blank certificate of freedom of infection. It is satisfactory to be able to report that in one case only since the introduction of this system has a medical practitioner refused to sign the certificate of recovery, and that in nearly every case the disinfection required is carried out by the Vestry Officials, and not done privately. It is somewhat anomalous that the Legislature should provide for the local authority being promptly informed of the onset of infection, but leave the matter of certification of recovery or freedom from infection—by which alone can the patient or his guardian be relieved of his responsibilities under the sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, dealing with infectious diseases—to the willingness of the medical profession to co-operate with the Sanitary Officials.

Shelter.

Registered Lodgings.

61

In accordance with the provisions of the 60th section of the Public Health (London) Act 1891, the Vestry has provided temporary accommodation for persons excluded from the use of their homes during the processes of disinfection. The "Family Shelter"

has been opened since September, 1895, and has been most useful. During 1897, 144 individuals were accommodated, comprising 92 adults and 52 children, in 52 families. The stay in each instance has ranged from one night to three days. The house has on more than one occasion been used to receive members of families of patients needing isolation in hospital, but for whom accommodation could not be immediately obtained. The annual expenditure is very trifling, under £50.

Houses let in Lodgings.

The registration of such houses in pursuance of section 94 of the Public Health Act (London) 1891, was commenced at about the middle of the year, an additional inspector being appointed temporarily for the work. Inasmuch as this was the first occasion of putting these provisions into effect, some

opposition was expected, but happily

not experienced. The work up to the end of the year had gone on smoothly, and, on the whole, had the co-operation of the house owners. It is too early to say anything of the effect of such registration, but a good result may confidently be expected to follow the reduction in aggregation of population which has taken place, and still more, perhaps, from the annual cleansing required. Even better results would be obtained, could painted and distempered walls be accepted for living rooms; but there seems to be a prejudice against such decoration, cheap papers being preferred.

It was noticed, in going through the second street selected for registration, that many families displaced from the first street had migrated to the second, some to make a further move on, as the houses in the second street were registered.

Between the commencement of the work in June and the end of the year, 311 houses were visited for the purposes of registration, 168 demands for particulars issued, and 1,235 rooms measured up, and their cubic contents calculated. At the end of the year 86 houses were on the Register.

From an examination of the Register, it appears that there was not that amount of overcrowding in Woodchester and Clarendon Streets which was commonly reputed to exist. This means that, as a rule, the tenements were not occupied to the fullest extent permissible under the Bye-laws, which prescribe for elsewhere about 888 houses. Copies were made of 88 plans accompanying the Petitions, relating to drainage works, relating to 1,040 houses or premises. There were discovered 145 Petitions for combined

16 Vols. of Petitions or Applications from 1847 to 1855;
67 " " Court Papers;
31 " " Court Minutes;
1 Vol. of General Orders; and
25 Vols. of Minutes of General and Works Committee.

THE WORK DONE IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR

63
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From an examination of the Register, it appears that there was not that amount of overcrowding in Woodchester and Clarendon Streets which was commonly reputed to exist. This means that, as a rule, the tenements were not occupied to the fullest extent permissible under the Bye-laws, which prescribe 400 cubic feet for adults, and 200 cubic feet for children under ten years of age, for the inhabitants of rooms used for the double purpose of living and sleeping. Such an extreme aggregation of individuals as is permissible under these conditions is by no means desirable, although legal. With very few exceptions, the water-closet accommodation was insufficient for the inhabitants of the houses.

House Drainage.—Regulations governing the re-draining of houses have not yet been adopted by the Vestry. The lack of such regulations makes the work of securing good drainage difficult, inasmuch as owners do not know what they have to do, and are inclined to think that the proposals of the Vestry's Officers are in excess of their legal powers.

Workshops

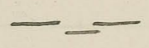
Trade Supervision.—All the cowsheds, slaughter-houses, and bake-houses in the Parish have been systematically inspected at the end of each half-year, and at such other times as appeared necessary. The premises occupied by milk-vendors and bakers were specially inspected during the year and detailed Registers are in course of compilation.

Under the 26th Section of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, the District Inspector of Factories forwards to the Sanitary Authority notices of new workshops opened in the Parish. During the year seven such notices have been received, the workrooms being duly inspected and entered on the Register. When a workroom is first inspected, it is measured, a report on it entered in a Register, and a card issued to the proprietor indicating how many persons may

be employed in it, the card to be hung in the room. The total number of rooms so inspected, measured, and entered in the Register during the year was 42. The District Inspector of Factories forwarded five complaints of insanitary conditions in workrooms, including 3 cases of dirty premises, one of overcrowding, and one of defective sanitary fittings. The matters complained of were remedied as soon as brought to the notice of the occupiers of the workrooms. The total number of inspections under the Factory Acts was 158, excluding bake-houses, &c.

The working of the Factory and Workshop Acts can hardly be called satisfactory. There is good reason to believe that the seven new work rooms reported thro' the Home Office do not represent all the rooms opened in the course of the year, and it is desirable that more inspections should be made by the

local officials. It has, however, been found impracticable to do this, the time of the Vestries staff being fully occupied with other work.



Legal proceedings The notices issued during the year numbered 1,060 and included 861 written intimations pursuant to S.3 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891 : 99 notices under the

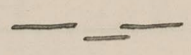
4th and other Sections of the Act; and 100 notices of infringement of Bye-laws made under the same Act. Only 5 summonses were issued, under the Act, that number, however, not representing the total number of instances in which legal proceedings were authorised. In all cases, other than the five in question, the works necessary were carried out without the issue of a summons. The cases heard before the Magistrate were:—

2, Elgin Mews, North...	Order agreed to...	No costs.
85, Cirencester Street ...	Order made ...	Costs, 16s. 6d.
41, Do. ...	do. ...	do. do.
32, Portnall Road ...	do. ...	do. 25s. 0d.
6, Thorngate Road ...	do. ...	do. 21s. 0d.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 20 summonses were taken out, the results of the same, being set out below:—

but it is probable that the difficulty of the final disposal of the manure would be increased. *Legal Proceedings.*—The notices issued during the year numbered 1,060, and included 861 written intimations pursuant to Section 3 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; 99 notices under the

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FOR YEAR 1897.

Sample Adulterated.	Extent of Adulteration.	Fine Imposed			Costs Imposed.		
		£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Milk ...	30% Cream abstracted ...	10	0	0	0	12	6
do. ...	5% added Water ...	3	0	0	0	12	6
do. ...	9% do. ...	0	10	0	0	12	6
Butter ...	45% Margarine ...	3	0	0	0	12	6
do. ...	50% do. ...	2	0	0	0	12	6
Milk ...	17% added Water ...	2	0	0	0	12	6
do. ...	7% do. ...	1	0	0	0	12	6
do. ...	10% do. ...	1	0	0	0	12	6
do. ...	15% Cream abstracted ...	1	0	0	0	12	6
do. ...	7% added Water ...	2	0	0	0	12	6
do. ...	6% do. ...	1	0	0	1	1	0
Butter ...	85% Margarine ...	1	0	0	0	12	6
Milk ...	7% added Water ...	3	0	0	1	3	0
Butter ...	80% Margarine ...	—	—	—	1	3	0
do. ...	70% do. ...	1	0	0	1	3	0
do. ...	98% do. ...	5	0	0	1	5	0
Coffee ...	5% Chicory ...	1	0	0	1	5	0
Butter ...	80% Margarine ...	—	—	—	0	12	6
Milk ...	7% added Water ...	3	0	0	1	3	0
do. ...	12% do. ...	2	0	0	1	0	0

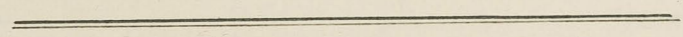
Paddington Charities

The work in 1897, of the various Parochial Charities, under the control of Trustees, existing in Paddington, may be briefly summarised as follows:-

- ① The Paddington Freehold Charity Estate, with an annual income of £1060, spent £203 as an Apprenticing Fund, the same sum in coats and Blankets, and £610 as a School Fund.
- (2) The Paddington Enfranchised Copyholds Charity, with £552 at its disposal, spent £99 in apprenticing, a similar sum on coats and Blankets, and £298 on Schools.
- (3) The Almshouses Ground Charity, dealing with funds producing £205 per annum, disbursed £134 in 35 pensions varying from £1 to 16/8 per month.
- (4) The Marion Mayne Charity, receiving £176 per annum paid £140 in 12 pensions of 26/- and 17/4 per month.
- (5) Smiths Bequest producing £274 paid £230 in 40 pensions of 16/8 and 25/- per month.
- (6) Abourne and Johnson's Charities distributed

Meat etc to the value of £9.7.6

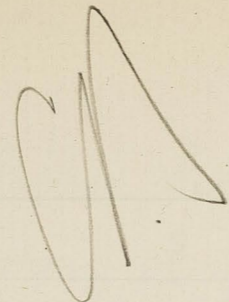
(7) Simmonds's Charity gave 30 Poor Women pensions of
10/6



St George, Hanover Square

M^r Nesbitt, Vestry Clerk

Personnel of Vestry -



March 3rd J.A.

M^r Nesbitt, Clerk to the Vestry of St^t Georges, Hanover Square, has only been here a year, being previously Town Clerk of Douglas, Isle of Man. He is quite in sympathy with our work, but with very limited knowledge of London, and that of a parish where there are very few poor, and they give practically no trouble, "Story," he has none to tell.

The proposal of the New Government Bill to incorporate this parish with Westminster has fallen like a bolt from the blue. They had thought they were large enough and important enough to be left to themselves. The Vestry has had no time yet to formally consider the Bill, but will probably be averse to the alteration.

Subjoined are extracts from the annual report for 1897-8, with which I have included the few additional particulars given me by M^r Nesbitt.

The Vestry of 120 members includes Lord

Nesbitt - S. George's Vestry

Hobhouse, Earl Powis, Sir Howard Vincent, Lord Fitzroy, and a small army of generals, colonels, admirals, honorables, and persons with double-barrelled names. It meets on Thursday mornings.

Area

Area of Parish

The Parish contains an area of 1,122 acres.

The parts of the Parish in Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, Buckingham Palace and Grounds, together with the Burial Ground in the Mebridge Road (comprised in the above figures) contain about 350 acres. The length of public way is about 4 1/2 miles. The rateable value is £1,985,401.

Population

CENSUS.

The census of this Parish taken in April, 1891, is shewn below.

Parochial Wards.	1861		1871		1881		1891	
	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses	Population.
Dover Ward	395	3,173	397	3,343	395	3,176	322	2,674
Conduit Ward	588	5,217	550	4,719	500	3,681	510	5,257
Grosvenor Ward ...	944	7,756	878	7,378	817	8,394	815	5,052
Brook Ward	1,162	10,815	1,066	10,020	1,090	9,583	1,021	5,935
Curzon Ward	735	5,697	768	6,245	739	5,519	683	4,815
Knightsbridge Ward	2,643	19,686	2,342	17,523	2,784	19,176	2,596	16,089
Out Ward	3,970	35,427	4,565	40,449	5,252	40,044	5,257	38,542
Totals.....	10,437	87,771	10,566	89,677	11,577	89,573	11,204	78,364

Ecclesiastical Districts

Nesbitt - S. George's Vestry

Ecclesiastical Districts formed out of the Ancient or Mother Parish of St. George, Hanover Square:—

	1861		1871		1881		1891	
	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
St. George, Hanover Sq., Mother Parish.....	2,870	22,016	1,857	15,630	1,805	15,857	1,662	13,001
Christ Church, May Fair	Included in Mother Church District till Aug., 1865		781	6,287	739	5,519	715	5,057
Hanover Church, Regent Street*	563	5,923	532	5,501	498	4,620	421	2,746
St. Mark's, N. Audley St.	555	4,972	489	4,287	499	4,357	554	2,937
Holy Trinity (part of)...	Included in Saint Paul, Knightsbridge, till 1866		40	282	43	241	41	236
St. Barnabas	Included in Saint Paul, Knightsbridge, till 1866		791	5,786	1,125	6,718	1,125	5,940
St. Gabriel's	1,832	15,658	1,401	13,785	1,937	15,609	1,983	16,129
St. Michael's, Chester Sq.	1,245	10,373	1,081	8,371	1,255	8,276	729	4,161
St. Paul's, Knightsbridge	1,764	14,501	1,035	8,058	1,077	8,173	1,042	6,995
St. Peter's, Eaton Sq.	1,608	14,328	1,575	12,516	1,637	11,439	1,525	9,900
St. Philip's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	3,020
St. Saviour's, St. George's Square	Included in St. Gabriel's till 1864		984	9,174	962	8,764	962	8,242
Totals	10,437	87,771	10,566	89,677	11,577	89,573	11,204	78,364

* Hanover Church has since been pulled down under provisions of Hanover Chapel (Regent Street) Act, 1891, and St. Anselm's Church, Davies Street, erected in its place.

The population, as enumerated on the 29th March, 1896, in pursuance of Section 3 of the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894, was 79,967.

Baths and Washhouses

The Baths are situated in Davies St., Berkeley Square, and in Buckingham Palace Road. They are not open on Sundays. The following report from the commiss^{rs} has been received by the Vestry:—

Davies St.	Numbers 1897-8.	Receipts.		Decrease.
		1897-8.	1896-7.	
Bathers	66,196	£ 992 6 11	£ 1,202 2 5	£ 209 15 6
Soap sold to Bathers	—	41 16 5	45 4 7	3 8 2
Washers	19,863	517 19 2	532 15 9	14 16 7
Soap and Soda sold to Washers	—	4 13 11	4 2 5	Increase. 0 11 6
Totals	—	1,556 16 5	1,784 5 2	Decrease. 227 8 9

The Buckingham Palace Road Establishment was attended during the year by 136,281 bathers, the receipts from whom amounted to £2,139 19s. 7d., exclusive of £89 19s. 1d. received for soap; and by 20,352 washers paying £597 16s. 11½d. in fees, and £2 11s. 1½ for soap and soda. In comparison with the previous year there has thus been at this Establishment a decrease of 2,587 bathers and 1,359 washers, with a resultant decrease in receipts of £163 4s. 9d., as shown hereunder:—

	Numbers 1897-8.	Receipts.		Decrease.
		1897-8.	1896-7.	
Bathers	136,281	£ s. d. 2,139 19 7	£ s. d. 2,254 16 7	£ s. d. 114 17 0
Soap sold to Bathers	—	89 19 1	93 2 6	3 3 5
Swimming Entertainments	—	43 19 0	58 5 0	14 6 0
Washers	20,352	597 6 11½	627 16 8	30 9 8½
Soap and Soda sold to Washers	—	2 11 1½	2 19 9	0 8 7½
Totals	—	2,873 15 9	3,037 0 6	163 4 9

The decrease at the Davies Street Establishment occurred mainly in the attendance at the Swimming Bath during the first quarter of the year, *i.e.*, April, May and June. In the Private Baths there has been a decrease of 6,638 on the men's side, but an increase on the women's side of 1,174.

At the Buckingham Palace Road Establishment there has been a decrease in the numbers attending the Swimming Bath during the first quarter of the year, but an increase in the last quarter. The number of ladies using the Swimming Bath in the summer was considerably less than in the previous year. This was partly due to the opening of the Bath club in Dover Street. The Men's Private Baths show a decrease of 1063 first class, but an increase of 893 second class, while as at Davies St there has been an increase in the numbers

Nesbitt - S. George's Vestry

attending the Women's Baths.

the figures standing at 293 First Class, and 2,883 Second Class, in excess of those of the previous year.

The figures for the Schools attending the Baths are as follows, viz. :-

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		INCREASE.	
	1897-8.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1896-7.	Boys.	Girls.
Buckingham Palace Road	2,548	2,494	151	68	54	83
Davies Street ..	1,080	960	—	—	120	—
Total	3,628	3,454	—	—	174	83

The fluctuations in the attendance depend very much on the weather and on out-door attractions, which were especially great during the Jubilee Year.

bemetry

The Parish bemetry is in the Uxbridge Road, near Stanwell, and contains an area of about 23 acres. The Burial Board paid the sum of £400 in aid of the Poor Rate during the past year.

Libraries

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Public Libraries for the Parish are situated in Buckingham Palace Road and Chapel Place North, South Audley Street. They are not open on Sundays. The following Report from the Commissioners has been received by the Vestry, viz. :-

Number of Borrowers.

In the past year 3,031 new borrowers were enrolled, the total number now registered being 6,630 (holding 7,629 tickets), of whom 5,073 use the Buckingham Palace Road Library, and 1,557 the library in South Audley Street.

In accordance with suggestions addressed to the Commissioners, arrangements have been made by which readers, above 14 years of age, may obtain a second ticket available for the borrowing of any book not being a work of fiction. At the 25th March, 999 of these extra tickets were in use, thus showing that the privilege is appreciated, and the granting of it clearly justified by the resulting increase in reading of a more solid character.

Use of the Libraries.

The tables enumerating the issues of books in the different departments and in the various

classes of literature, as well as the record of daily counts, are sufficiently self-explanatory to obviate the necessity of any lengthy introduction. In the previous year (1896-97), the Commissioners drew attention to a slight decrease in the number of readers; the statistics for the past twelve months are in the contrary and more satisfactory direction. The exhaustive counts taken in the last quarter show a daily average attendance of 2,178 persons at Buckingham Palace Road and 922 at South Audley Street, the combined figures of 3,100 giving an increased attendance of 330 readers daily. It is impossible to attribute any specific reason for these fluctuations, but the figures under review are gratifying as proving that the libraries fully maintain their usefulness and popularity. An estimated total attendance in one year of so large a number as 918,275 visitors evidences a very high appreciation of the institutions by the parishioners generally. The number of those visiting the Natural History Room was 9,328.

Books read in Reference and Lending Libraries.

In the two reference libraries, 31,313 volumes were consulted, and the issues from the lending departments amounted to 163,903 volumes, the total of 195,216 showing an increase of 2,550 when compared with the issues of the preceding year. While there has been a decrease in the reading of fiction and children's books, the works in nearly all the other branches of literature have been more widely circulated.

Open Spaces

Public Improvements

care of Streets

Nesbitt - S. George's Vestry

Open Spaces

Burial ground at back of Vestry Hall, Mount St. laid out as public garden. Open space in Ebury St & Rimlico Rd. Plenty of Parks.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE IMPROVEMENT.

By the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1891, power was given to the London County Council to widen Knightsbridge on the southern side, between Wilton Place and William Street, within five years from the date of the passing of the Act (5th August, 1891), the Vestry of this Parish to contribute one-fourth of the costs and expenses thereof. By the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1897, the period for the compulsory purchase of lands to carry out the proposed improvement was extended to the 19th August, 1900, and the Vestry believe that in due time the improvement will be effected.

The Vestry has no street improvement either present or prospective.

Oxford Street cleansing

The Vestry having received a communication from the Board of Works for the Strand district, calling attention^{to} the unsatisfactory cleansing of Oxford Street, and asking the Vestry to appoint two representatives

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of a deputation,

from parishes contiguous to Oxford Street, to wait upon St. Marylebone Vestry to represent to them the necessity of the better cleansing of the street, appointed two representatives to join in the proposed deputation which waited upon the St. Marylebone Vestry, and it is hoped that the action taken will result in the better cleansing of Oxford Street in the future.

REMOVAL OF SNOW FROM FOOTWAYS.

The Vestry during the year received a communication from the Vestry of St. Marylebone, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by that Vestry to the Local Government Board, in favour of an amendment of the law so as to require householders to remove snow from footways, and they passed a resolution expressing agreement with the Vestry of St. Marylebone in the matter, and addressed a letter to the Local Government Board accordingly.

This seems a distinctly reactionary proposal.

WOOD PAVEMENT.

NEW WORK.

On the 17th June, 1897, the Vestry decided to borrow the sum of £12,000 for the purpose of extending wood paving in this parish.

The following is a list of Streets paved under this Contract:—

Mount Street, from South Audley Street to Davies Street.

Berkeley Square (North and East sides), from Davies Street to Bruton Street.

Dover Street and Grafton Street, to Bond Street.

Grosvenor Crescent.

Eccleston Street, from Buckingham Palace Road to Chester Square.

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Hindon Street.
Denbigh Street, from Warwick Street to Charlwood Street.
Charlwood Street, from Denbigh Street to Lupus Street.

The work was carried out by the Improved Wood Pavement Company, under contract. The pavement was composed of 5-in. and 6-in. yellow deal blocks of best quality, creosoted under pressure with 10 lbs. of creosote to the cubic foot of timber, laid upon a foundation of 6-in. of Portland cement concrete, with mastic asphalt joints, grouted in with cement and sand. The actual cost for the above streets amounted to £13,074 7s. 11d.

The Vestry paves a certain number of streets with wood each year. The money is borrowed and repayable in 5 years. A large part of the Parish has been already dealt with.



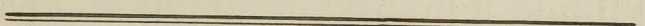
Electric Light

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The London Electric Supply Corporation and the Westminster Electric Supply Corporation have, during the year, laid mains and services in various parts of the parish in accordance with the Act. The roadways and footways where disturbed by them have been re-instated and made good by the Vestry's workmen, at the expense of the respective Companies.

HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY.

The Hydraulic Power Company have also laid mains and services in various streets of the parish in accordance with their powers, and the surfaces disturbed have been re-instated by the Vestry's workmen at the Company's expense.



Street cleaning

S. George's Vestry

CLEANSING.

The streets of the parish are cleansed by gangs of men, assisted by horse sweeping machines and scrapers. The average number of sweepers employed is 83. The plant used in this work consists of 57 slop vans, 14 sweeping machines, and 5 scrapers, all of which are horsed by the parish horses. About 27 hydrants fixed in Piccadilly, Park Lane, St. James's Street and several other of the principal streets in the parish are also used in washing these streets as occasion requires. The whole of the street sweepings have been collected and removed to the Parish Wharves by the Vestry's own staff, whence it is barged away under contract at 1s. 9d. per cubic yard, with the addition of 2d. per yard paid for canal dues.

In addition to the street sweepers a number of street Orderly Boys are now employed on the main thoroughfares for the speedy removal of horse droppings, and several street Orderly Bins have been erected, and hand barrows provided for the deposit of such sweepings until the same is removed by the slop vans.

Table showing number of loads removed from the streets, &c :—

WARD.	Average No. of Horses per day.	Loads.	Total quantity of Slop, &c., removed—Loads.
In-Wards	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mac., 6,705 Wood, 3,329	10,034
Grosvenor Place District	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mac., 7,252 Wood, 3,876	11,128
South Belgravia...	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mac., 5,853	5,853
	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mac., 19,810 Wood, 7,205	27,015

STREET WATERING.

The watering of the streets of the parish is done by the Vestry's own staff and plant, the water being supplied for

the purposes of the In-Wards by the Grand Junction Water Company & for the Outwards by the Chelsea Water Company. The

St George's Vestry

plant available for this work consists of 44 water vans and 2 water carts. The following table shows the number of days on which street watering was done and the average number of horses employed per day.

Wards.	Number of Days	Average number of Horses per day.
In. Wards	133	11
Grosvenor Place District	133	10
South Belgravia	133	9

Sanitary Work

Births & Deaths

The Sanitary Staff consists of Dr Corfield, medical officer, who only gives part of his time and 4 inspectors, one of whom acts as chief.

Corrected Death Rate 13.3 per 1000.

Birth Rate 17 per 1000

Mortality of children under one year 134

The birth rate in the Mayfair Sub District is so abnormally low, and the death rate at the same time so low that it is of no use attempting to get any correct

St. George's Vestry

approximation of the mean length of life in that Sub-District. I, therefore, merely give it for the whole Parish, for which I calculate it was 66.69 years.

MEAN LENGTH OF LIFE.			
Year.	St. George's, Hanover Square.		London.
1875	46.67	...	—
1876	47.96	...	—
1877	49.52	...	—
1878	48.03	...	34.24
1879	48.55	...	34.23
1880	58.01	...	35.17
1881	50.26	...	35.87
1882	52.56	...	36.82
1883	55.09	...	37.88
1884	53.78	...	38.08
1885	56.11	...	39.29
1886	54.46	...	39.31
1887	56.49	...	39.98
1888	57.71	...	41.77
1889	61.43	..	43.27
1890	62.67	...	41.10
1891	61.62	...	38.28
1892	55.27	...	39.58
1893	59.58	...	38.61
1894	66.19	...	43.81
1895	59.96	..	40.60
1896	65.49	...	42.03
1897	66.69	...	42.61

N.B.—These figures for London are too high, being calculated from erroneous estimates of the population.

Table IX. shows the mean length of life in this parish for the last 23 years, and in London for the last 20 years, and from it we find that the mean length of life in this parish during the last 23 years has averaged $56\frac{1}{4}$ years, while during the last ten years it has averaged over $61\frac{1}{2}$ years, and that the mean length of life in London has averaged over $38\frac{3}{4}$ yrs.

during the last 20 years, and over 41 during the last 10 years.

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Underground rooms discontinued for use as sleeping apartments...	10	...	3
Smoke nuisances	3	...	10
Removal of Hog's Wash in unsuitable receptacles	16	...	10
Miscellaneous nuisances	76	...	33
	<u>3,219</u>	...	<u>3,355</u>

Examination of Drains:—

	1896.	1897.
Drains tested and found defective	490	474
" " satisfactory	183	255
Drains of New Buildings, or Premises undergoing alteration, superintended and tested	244	272

It was necessary to take legal proceedings in 13 cases to enforce the abatement of nuisances, and for contravening By-laws; a conviction was obtained in each case.

There are 95 registered houses let in lodgings. They have been inspected, and the regulations as to cleansing complied with.

The total number of applications for the removal of house refuse were:—In the In-Wards, 969; in Grosvenor Place District, 889; and in South Belgravia District, 1,924.

I had improvements carried out at several of the Model Dwellings in the Parish, in connection with the issuing of my certificates under Section 26 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890.

With regard to the Factory and Workshop Acts, Mr. Taylor reports that:—

“ A house-to-house inspection has been made of all business premises in Dering, Pollen, Westbourne, Eccleston, Lower Belgrave, and Passmore Streets, also Eaton Terrace and Belgrave Mews East, which come within the operation of these Acts, while a number of inspections have been made in various parts of the district as the result of special complaints.”

“ The number of workshops and work-places inspected was 92; of these, the sanitary arrangements of 58 were found defective, the drains of 29 having to be reconstructed.”

Registered Lodgings

Workshops

These 92 premises contained 164 work rooms, of which 22 were overcrowded, and 30 in a dirty and unwholesome condition. There were 964 persons found employed in these work rooms, or 50 in excess of the accommodation, taking 250 cubic feet as the minimum amount of cubic space allowed for each person in such places.

Notices have been served where necessary, to prevent overcrowding and to enforce the provisions as to cleanliness, ventilation, drainage etc.

There are 47 bakehouses on the Register of which 46 are in use. These have been inspected twice each during the year, and the regulations as to cleansing observed.

The Workshop and Factory Act of 1895 contains most important sanitary provisions, especially with regard ~~and~~ to the amount of space to be allowed for each person employed. The Act also applies to laundries and to bakehouses, and prohibits the use of any place underground as a bakehouse, unless it was so used at the commencement of this act.

cards showing the number of persons who may

Nesbitt - S. George's Vestry

be employed in each factory or workshop, and in each room, have been distributed, and hung up in conspicuous places in the factories and workshops, and in each room where work is carried on.

There are now no cowsheds in the parish.

There is now only one licensed slaughter house in the Parish, and this has been regularly inspected and found to be satisfactorily conducted.

The street stalls and butchers shops have been frequently visited, but it has not been found necessary to seize any article of food as unfit for human consumption.

The Mewses in the Parish have been regularly inspected and are generally satisfactory, except during the summer months, when there is great difficulty in getting rid of the dung, because the farmers are too busy to fetch it away.

TABLE XIV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Infectious cases reported ...	504	571	389
Medical certificates received ...	567	650	456
Certificates of infectious cases sent to School Teachers ...	294	262	261
Houses in which infectious disease occurred ...	453	482	335
Visits made to infected houses...	1,158	1,246	982
Patients removed to the Hospitals	373	400	279
Houses disinfected ...	370	464	279
Rooms disinfected ...	404	457	337
Articles of clothing, bedding, &c., disinfected ...	6,183	6,769	7,010

Meat Inspection

Infectious cases

S. Georges Vestry

Certificates have been sent to the Head Teachers of Schools after disinfection has been carried out in houses where there are children who go to school, so that the Head Teachers may know when to re-admit the children from those houses, and to the Chief Librarian of the Public Libraries belonging to the Vestry to prevent the issue of books to infected houses.

The Public Shelter, provided by the Vestry for housing families temporarily displaced during the disinfection of their homes and bedding, has not been occupied during the year.

Disinfectants have been distributed to the public when required, and personal instructions given as to their proper use.

K

Food Adulteration

1. During the year ended on the 31st March, 1898, three hundred and eighty-four samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to me for Analysis by the Inspectors appointed under the Acts, and by private purchasers who submitted 1 of the samples of Milk, 1 of Flour, 1 of Butter, and 1 of Demerara Sugar.

2. The samples consisted of 170 of Milk, 40 of Sweets, 24 of Whisky, 22 of Butter, 16 of Rum, 11 of Vinegar, 10 each of Bread, Sago, Coffee, Tea and Brandy, 9 of Condensed Milk, 6 each of Cocoa, Linseed Meal and Olive Oil, 5 each of White Pepper, Gin and Margarine, 3 of Black Pepper, 2 of Flour, and 1 each of Separated Milk, Castor Sugar, "Moist" Sugar and Demerara Sugar.

3. Taking the population of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the middle of 1881, as 89,573, the number of samples of Food and Drugs taken in the year is equal to about one for every 236 persons.

The samples may be conveniently classified as follows:-

Milk Foods (Milk, Condensed Milk, Separated Milk, Butter)	-	202
Alcoholic Beverages (Spirits)	-	55

St. George's Nestry

Confectionery and Sugar	43
Coffee, Cocoa and Tea	26
Starchy Foods (Bread, Sago, Flour)	22
Drugs (Linseed Meal)	6
Olive Oil	6
Margarine	5
Condiments (Vinegar, Pepper)	19

Total = 384

6. The percentages of Genuine, Adulterated and Inferior samples given by the figures in Table I. are shown, and are compared with those obtained in the years ended 25th March, 1887 and 1888; and 31st March, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, in the following Table (III.):—

TABLE III.—Percentages.

YEAR.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Genuine ...	61.9	76.82	79.71	80.50	71.74	70.66
Adulterated ...	20.4	13.91	10.57	13.50	19.43	20.92
Inferior ...	17.7	8.61	8.86	5.50	8.33	8.16
Abnormal ...	—	0.66	0.86	0.50	0.50	0.26
No. of samples submitted }	147	151	350	400	396	392

YEAR.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Genuine...	76.73	78.7	78.9	80.3	76.9	79.9
Adulterated ...	19.95	14.7	16.1	17.3	19.9	16.7
Inferior ...	3.32	6.6	5.0	2.4	3.2	3.4
Abnormal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of samples submitted }	361	395	380	381	373	384

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The samples of milk of bad quality (Adulterated and Inferior) amounted to 32.4% of the samples examined, as against 40.1% 37.1% 39.4% 40.7% 26.8% 34.7% 32.26% 25.54% 30.83% 50.0% 49.2% in the 11 preceding years.

Dust Removal.

Dust Removed weekly, compulsorily, by a contractor.

Labour

Labour employed direct for sweeping and road repairs. Trade Unions not directly recognized, but tending to pay the men fairly. A Progressive sprinkling on Vestry, tho parties not recognized.

Charities

111
Charities in St^t George's Hanover Square.

Lyon's Estate charity, which yielded £112 for the year 1897 is a trust for the maintenance of those parts of the Harrow and Edgware Roads under the care of this Vestry.

General Stewart's charity, yielding an annual income of £144 clothed and taught 24 boys in an Endowed School.

Tomlinson's charity consists of a freehold public house, "the Goat" Stafford St^t St. James. It realizes £140 per annum, which is spent in clothes for the poor.

M^{rs} Nasmyth's charity, receiving an annual income of £108 gives monetary aid to poor people, £1 to an unmarried, and £2 to a married person every six months.

Pest House charity, was originally devised for the benefit of poor persons suffering from the Plague. It is now under the Trusteeship of Incumbents of 5 parishes, and contributes to King's College Hospital $\frac{3}{5}$ and to the Charing Cross Hospital $\frac{2}{5}$ of the yearly rents, about £1380, of several

houses in Braven Hill Gardens, Braven Hill Mews & Braven Mews.

The Samaritan Fund, maintained by private subscribers relieves poor persons who come before the Guardians and cannot be relieved under the Poor Law. It is administered by a Committee of 12 appointed annually by the Guardians. Its operations are extremely limited; only about £8 was given away last year.

Camden Town Almshouses Charity is applied for the purpose of giving to 42 Almswomen of good character a weekly stipend of 9/- to 12/- and to the granting of pensions of 10/- or 7/6 per week to certain persons appointed by the Trustees

The Emanuel Hospital Charity, pensions 20 poor men and 20 women (called Lady Dacre pensioners) with £25 a year and contributes £1000 p.a. for the educational purposes of the United Westminster Schools.

Trinity Chapel Site Charity and M^{rs} Gurney's Charity contribute toward the maintenance of the Parish

Church, & Grosvenor Chapel in the one case and Hyde
Park Place Chapel resp in the other.
The Baroness de Sternburg's charity contributes £3 p.a
to the Parochial Sick and Poor Fund.

Marylebone Vestry

Marylebone

Extracts from Annual Reports 1894-8

The annual report, statement of accounts etc. of Marylebone Vestry, are contained in a 60-page octavo pamphlet, with paper covers. The medical officer's report is in a similar form, and makes 30 pages. Both are very meagre documents for so large and important a Parish.

Marylebone has a population of 141,000 and a rateable value of £1,605,000. Rates are as follows:-

The Rates made by the Vestry for the year 1897, were :-		The Rates for 1896 were :-	
		In the £	In the £
Poor Rate, at	....	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8
General Rate, at	....	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sewers Rate, at	....	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Separate Rate for purposes named in the 51 Geo. 3, Cap. 151, other than Ecclesiastical, at	....	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rate under Local Church Acts, at	....	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	In all	5 11	6 1
Cavendish Square (Garden) Rate, at	... being an additional Rate on the residents in that square.	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Personnel of Vestry. Vestry of 120 members. C. J. Astbury chairman

Care of Streets.

Marylebone Vestry

No one of particular note on Vestry, Sir Edwin Galsworthy the best known. No aristocratic members, apparently.

Works executed by the Vestry.—~~The Surveyor's Report of Paving, Sewers, and other works carried out during the year is appended (see page 25), and the expenditure upon Paving, Cleansing, Lighting, and Watering, for the last three years, is shown hereunder:—~~

	1895.	1896.	1897.
PAVING —			
Carriageway, Wood ...	£7,884	£12,356	£23,767
Do. Macadam ...	9,675	8,341	8,981
Do. Gravel ...	491	1,134	1,331
Do. Stone Cube...	3,045	4,033	3,509
Total for Carriageways ...	21,095	25,864	37,588
„ Footways ...	3,259	3,938	4,405
Total for Paving ...	24,354	29,802	41,993
<small>Deduct Receipts from Parishes on S. side of Oxford Street, and for Relays after Trenching, &c.</small>	5,923	7,679	6,580
Net Expenditure on Paving	18,431	22,123	35,413
Cleansing ...	17,717	17,634	17,875
Watering ...	3,952	4,023	4,105
Lighting ...	11,209	11,226	11,354
	£51,309	£55,006	£68,747

Taking the length of the roadways of the Parish at 63 miles, the expenditure per mile has therefore been:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
For Paving ...	£293	£351	£562
Cleansing ...	281	280	284
Watering ...	63	64	65
Lighting ...	178	178	180
Total per Mile ...	£815	£873	1,091

Marylebone Vestry

Wood paving

WOOD PAVING.—The following is a complete list of wood-paved streets in the Parish, with the areas of the same. The whole of this work has been done by the Vestry's workmen, the wood blocks and other materials being supplied by Contract:—

	<u>yds</u>
*Albany Street	1,175
*Baker Street	6,762
*Berners Street	3,355
*Bryanston Place	734
Cavendish Buildings	550
*Cavendish Place	1,200
*Cavendish Square (North Side)	1,909
Chapel Street (Edgware Road)	2,270
Cleveland Street (South of Union Street)	850
*Devonshire Place	3,000
*Duke Street, M. Sq.	2,628
Edgware Road	14,639
Edwards Mews	476
*Gloucester Place	7,860
Great Castle Street (part)	1,049
Great Cumberland Place (intersections)	907
*Great James Street (part)	587
Great Portland Street	12,974
*Great Woodstock Street (part)	813
*Harcourt Street (by Hospital)	485
*Henrietta Street	3,088
*High Street (Manchester Square)	3,728
*Holles Street	1,248
Lower Berkeley Street	1,413

Marylebone Vestry

	yds
* Lower Seymour Street	1,880
* Maida Vale	10,863
* Manchester S ^e (South of George S ^e)	871
* Manchester Sq ^{rs} (South West Section)	1,108
* Mandeville Place	1,035
* Margaret Street	3,025
Marylebone Lane (South of Wigmore S ^e)	1,536
M'bone Rd (fr. Edgware R ^d to Park Cres ^e W.)	16,278
" " fr Park Cres ^e E. to Parish Boundary	2,663
Marylebone Rd (by Park Square)	1,950
Mill Hill Place	257
* Mortimer Street	4,605
* Montagu Sq. (crossings South end)	116
* New Cavendish S ^e (Mansfield St - Portland Pl)	629
* Newman S ^e (South of Castle S ^e East)	1,058
* Nottingham Place	2,092
Orchard Street	1,569
Oxford Street	36,416
* Paddington S ^e (E. of St. Woodstock S ^e)	759
* Portman Square (East Side)	1,841
* Portman Street	1,431
* Princes S ^e (Cavendish Square)	1,558

Marylebone Vestry

* Regent Street	4,478
Stratford Place Mews	136
* Thayer St ^e	1,255
* Upper Baker St ^e	2,754
* Vere St ^e	1,300
* Wells St ^e (by Margaret St ^e)	376
* Wigmore St ^e	6,021
* Wimpole St ^e (S. of Wigmore St ^e)	1,113
* York Place	2,933
* Wyndham Place	1,050
Total	<u>188,646</u>

Those marked * were Macadam Rds: rest granite paved

The Vestry spent nearly £24,000 in wood-paving works last year.

STREET CLEANSING.—The Vestry have now in use 7 Horse Sweepers, and 5 Horse Scrapers.

The supervision of the cleansing is performed by the four District Superintendents, who have each two gangs of sweepers under their control. The gangs comprise a total of about 110 men during the summer months and about 140 in the winter months. These men work 54 hours per week. The South and Middle gangs being paid at the rate of £1 3s. 4d. per week, those in the North district 5½d. per hour. The Vestry have also sanctioned the employment of 12 disabled men, who have served at least 15 years, at 15s. per week, for 34 hours per week. They attend to quiet back streets and some of the squares.

Marylebone Vestry

STREET WATERING.—For this work the Parish is divided into three Districts, viz.—(1.) North District:—St. John's Wood Road, and all north of same. (2.) Middle District:—Marylebone Road and all north to St. John's Wood Road. (3.) South District:—Oxford Street and all north to Marylebone Road.

Contracts have been entered into for the Season 1898 for watering the North District at the rate of 6s. 2d. per 100 suppl. yards, and for the Middle District at 5s. 9d. per 100 suppl. yards for the season, in the latter case the Vestry provide the Water Vans. The South District is watered by the Vestry's vans and horses, assisted by hired horses.

The quantity of water used during the Season 1897, as determined by meter, one being connected with each stand post, was:—

West Middlesex Water Company	-	29,284,170 gallons
Grand Junction	"	3,591,000 gallons
		Total 32,875,170 gallons

which is paid for at the rate of 8½d. per 1,000 gallons, the former Company allowing a rebate of 10 per cent.

Street lighting

The total number of lamps in the parish is as follows, viz. :—

2,514	each	consuming	4ft.	per	hour.
9	"	"	5ft.	"	"
939	"	"	6ft.	"	"
1	"	"	8ft.	Beaumont Mews	urinal
2	"	"	10ft.	per hour	Portland Road Convenience
13	"	"	12ft.	11 on rests,	2 on urinals.
1	"	"	14ft.	Allsop Place	urinal
6	"	"	15ft.	on Rests.	
1	"	"	24ft.	Marylebone Lane	urinal.
2	"	"	27ft.	1 at Portland Road Convenience,	1 at rest, Oxford Street by Portman Street.

Marylebone Vestry

*28 each consuming 28 ft. (about) on Rests.
 24 Incandescent lamps on north side of Marylebone Road from Upper Baker Street to Edgware Road.

Total 3,540

*These are supplied by meters.

The Rest Lamps are distributed as follows, viz:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 17 Oxford Street. | 1 Langham Place. |
| 3 Marble Arch. | 1 Park Terrace |
| 5 Edgware Road. | 1 St. John's Wood Road. |
| 1 Great Portland Street | 1 Maida Vale. |
| 1 Vere Street. | 1 Blandford Street. |
| 1 Seymour Place. | 1 Park Road. |
| 6 Marylebone Road. | 1 Henrietta Street. |
| 1 Park Crescent. | 1 Princes Street. |
| 1 Park Place. | 2 York Place. |

Total 46

The number of hours that the lamps are in lighting is 3,940 per annum. All the lamps, columns, etc., are the property of the Vestry, the cocks and burners being the property of the Gas Company, who light and extinguish, and clean the lamps. The lamp columns, etc., are painted and maintained by Messrs. S. Pontifex and Co., under contract with the Vestry.

The charge for gas for public lighting is 2s. 3d. per 1,000 feet; the charge for lighting, extinguishing and cleaning the ordinary street lamps, is 15s. per lamp per annum, and for maintaining, including painting, 3s. per annum.

The following table shows the rate of charge for the different kinds of lamps per annum, viz:—

	Gas.	Lighting and extinguishing.	Maintenance.
	£ s. d.		
4-ft. ordinary	1 15 6	15/-	3/-
5-ft. „	2 4 4	15/-	3/-
6-ft. new	2 13 2	15/-	3/6
12-ft. „	5 6 5	18/-	7/6
14-ft. „	6 4 1	18/-	7/6
24-ft. „	10 12 9	30/-	7/6

Sewers.

Railway clearances.

Marylebone Vestry

FLUSHING SEWERS.—There are fourteen automatic flushing tanks at the heads of sewers, they contain about 1,500 gallons each, and are so contrived that upon the water, which is supplied by a small tap, reaching a certain height, the syphon at once acts, and the whole of the water contained in the tank is rapidly discharged into the sewer and flushes it through for a considerable length. The effects are extended to collateral sewers by the use of flushing boards, which divert the flow of water through the sewers; they are placed as follows, viz. :—

Northwick Mews	Northumberland Street
Kent Terrace	High Street (M. Sq.)
Suffolk Place	Bolsover Street
Manning Place	Charlotte Street
Upper George Street	Upper Berkeley Street
Paradise Street	Horace Street
Marble Arch	Bryanston Place

For flushing sewers with leather hose, the water is supplied at a high pressure through a 2½-in. hose, and is charged for at the rate of 6s. per hour. The cost of water used during the year was £257 7s. 4d. inclusive of the charges in respect of the fourteen flushing tanks.

Ventilating shafts. These are placed either against flank or face of walls in 18 streets.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

This Company give notice of their intention to apply to Parliament in the ensuing Session for an Act to empower them (*inter alia*) to purchase, by compulsion or agreement, all or some of certain lands, houses, and buildings in the Parish, bounded by North Street, Carlisle Street, Luton Street, Orcus Street, and Capland Street, certain other lands, houses, and buildings in the Parish, lying to the north-west side of North Street, and between that street and Aberdeen Place; and bounded on the north-east in part by Capland Street and in other part by the Vestry's Stoneyard; and on the south-west by Carlisle Street; certain other lands, houses, and buildings in the Parish bounded by North Bank, Grove Road, and the Regent's Canal; also to stop up, alter, or divert certain roads or streets in the Parish, viz. :—Venables Street, Little North Street, Capland Street, Luton Street, Orcus Street, Princess Mews, Carlisle Place, Weston Place, and so much of Salisbury Street as lies between Luton Street and Victoria Place, and so much of Richmond Street as lies between Carlisle Street and Salisbury Street.

Marylebone Vestry

The following are particulars of the premises proposed to be acquired, and of the rateable value thereof:—

In No. 3 Ward.			
Aberdeen Place ...	No. 23,	1 house ...	£109
Capland Place ...	Nos. 1 to 6	6 houses ...	16
Capland Street ...	„ 23 to 39 odds	9 „ ...	157
Carlisle Place ...	„ 1 to 37	38 „ ...	496
Carlisle Street ...	„ 74 to 138 evs.	35 „ ...	688
Little North Street ...	„ 1 to 35	37 „ ...	554
Luton Street ...	„ 1 to 16	16 „ ...	266
North Street ...	„ 2 to 74 evens	} 77 „ ...	2,474
„ ...	„ 1 to 79 odds		

Position	Nos.	no. of Houses	Rateable Value
Orcus Street	1 to 21	21	£ 232
Princess Mews	1 „ 10	10	£ 120
Richmond Street	30 - 104 evens 23 - 47 odds	54	1,161
Salisbury Street	66 - 92 evens 61 - 101 odds	36	893
Venables Street	1 - 29	29	588
Victoria Place	1 - 20	20	279
Weston Place	1 - 20	21	238
Houses or Assessments		410	Rate. Value } = 8271

In no. 4 Ward

* Grove Road	12	1	129
* North Bank	23 - 28	6	328
Houses or Assessments		7	457

* These houses were scheduled under the original scheme, but

Electricity.

Baths.

Marylebone Vestry

the period in which they were to be acquired by the Company was, it would appear, allowed to lapse.

These are the premises which the Central Electric Supply Company, Limited, also seek to acquire.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

In July, 1895, the Vestry appointed a Special Committee "to consider and report as to the desirability of lighting the Parish by means of Electricity, and as to the desirability of the Vestry undertaking the work." This reference was by Resolution of Vestry of 1st July, 1897, enlarged to "enable the Committee to consider and report as to the desirability of burning the Parish dust and refuse for the purpose of producing steam to generate electricity."

Upon the recommendation of the Committee, the Vestry opposed the applications of certain Companies to the Board of Trade for Provisional Orders to enable such Companies to supply electricity in the Parish, and resolved themselves to apply for a Provisional Order for the purpose.

Baths and Washhouses

In Marylebone R^d. 1st & 2nd class private baths both for men and women, and 3 classes of swimming baths. Also vapour and spray baths for both sexes. 182,000 bathers and 46,000 washers last year. About £900 loss on working expenses.

In winter the 1st class swimming bath is fitted up

Marylebone Vestry

as a gymnasium, & open to the public.

Dust.

Dust

Removed compulsorily by contract. Call at every house once a week. Flats and artisans dwellings daily. Hospitals and other institutions and schools daily or 3 times a week. Daily removal or on alternate days, in large business establishments.

Cemetery

cemetery - Large cemetery at East Finchley.

Sanitation.

Sanitary Staff.

The staff consists of a medical officer & 6 inspectors. The medical officer practically declined interview on the ground that it was too much to expect such help to be given voluntarily, but sent reports. The work done is indicated by following extracts from the last annual report.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of births registered during the 52 weeks ending December 24th, 1898, when all essential corrections have been made, was 3,199.

The number of deaths (corrected) of parishioners was 2,603. This gives a birth-rate of 22.6, a death-rate of 18.4 per thousand. The birth and death rates for 1898 of the sub-districts were as follows:—

Marylebone
Vestry

All Souls, birth-rate 18.0; death-rate 15.2.
Rectory, birth-rate 22.0; death-rate 22.8.
St. Mary, birth-rate 24.3; death-rate 19.4.
Christ Church, birth-rate 24.5; death-rate 19.6.
St. John, birth-rate 25.2; death-rate 17.5.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

There were more cases than usual in which it was necessary to enforce the notices of the Vestry by proceedings before a magistrate. In the early part of the year a batch of summonses was taken out with regard to the occupation of underground rooms or kitchens in Hereford Street. The magistrate adjourned the summonses a sufficient time for the kitchens to be vacated, and in due course they were vacated. At the present time it is to be hoped but few kitchens in St. Marylebone are occupied illegally.

A series of summonses was also taken out with regard to certain premises in Nightingale Street. One house was closed, and orders made with regard to other houses, and the owner fined.

A firm of builders was summoned for a number of offences against the L.C.C. bye-laws with respect to the construction of closets in an important place of business,

and fines

inflicted for the breaches. An important prosecution was undertaken by the Vestry against the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company for not consuming the smoke from their premises. The case was proved, and the defence that the company were unable to get smokeless coal owing to the South Wales strike was not accepted by the magistrate, who inflicted the full penalty of £10 with costs. In December, a

summons against the owner of a house in Bochrane Street was heard for not carrying out a drainage order, and a magistrates order obtained.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT.

The temporary baths established under the Act in the neighbourhood of the Stoneyard have been, during nine months, that is from March to December, in full activity. When it is considered that the arrangements at present are confessedly primitive, it is somewhat astonishing to find that no less than 3,306 persons have availed themselves of the privilege. Without doubt, the numbers do not represent 3,306 separate individuals; those who ever are known to have taken a second or third bath bear no very large proportion to the whole, and it is well within the mark to assert that 3,000 extremely dirty males have cleansed themselves in the St. Marylebone Cleansing Bath during 1898.

Plans are being prepared for a better structure, which will also give facilities for the cleansing of females. There have been under a dozen applications from women. The few who have applied have had to wait until the males had finished their baths. The present arrangement has been practically confined to males.

SANITARY WORK, 1898.

At page 31 will be found a summary of the details of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Complaints of insanitary conditions in 1895 amounted to 1,633, in 1896 to 1,658, in 1897 to 1,129, and in 1898 to 1,198. The number of inspections during the year of all kinds amounted to 16,242—about the same as in the previous year. The number of Vestry notices was only 278, most of the insanitary conditions being attended to after a simple written communication; 1,231 of these written communications have been sent relative to various nuisances.

The Sanitary Inspectors have attended to their duties regularly and efficiently. There have been no changes of staff during the year.

Housing.

Marylebone Vestry

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HOUSING OF THE WORKING
CLASSES ACT.

The condition of Nightingale Street has been specially brought under the consideration of the Vestry as a street in which notoriously insanitary conditions more or less constantly prevail.

Repeated notices, repeated summonses, and frequent inspection have effected but temporary improvement. The writer accordingly suggested that a more drastic remedy be employed, and in November presented a report under Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, recommending that the area (excluding the School) comprised by Nightingale Street, Samford Street, and certain houses in Salisbury Street be dealt with. The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee. The Committee, after viewing the property, brought up a report, recommending the Vestry to deal with it under Part II, as, in their opinion, the area in question was too small to be dealt with under Part I. by the London County Council.

The Vestry, however, after discussion, resolved that a representation be made to the London County Council to take up the area under Part I. The matter is, therefore, at present under the consideration of the London County Council.

The area is about 7,500 square yards; the majority of the houses have only four rooms; the rateable value of the property is £800. The population displaced, should the scheme be carried out, and for which provision must be made for rehousing, is estimated at about 500. Considering that the present houses are, as a rule, but

two stories high
there should be no difficulty in building on the site healthy buildings capable of housing double the number.

17 & 19 Burne St. were also reported under the Housing of the Working classes Act, and closed by Magistrate's Order.

Workshops.

Marylebone
Nestry

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The details in relation to these important Acts have been since 1895 under the special superintendence of Mr. Philips. No sanitary duty requires more tact and common-sense; trade being the very life of the country, any vexatious and oppressive action by a Local Authority is to be strongly deprecated. So far as this district is concerned, in no single case have the officers of the department been convicted of exceeding their duty or carrying out the delicate and often irritating inspection under the Factory Acts in an improper manner. At the present time, there are 580 distinct businesses on the register, representing over 1,000 work-rooms and 7,000 employes. Of these, 300 work-rooms are lit by electricity, 101 lit by lamps, the remainder by gas. The trades are mainly in connection with dressmaking and tailoring, and the female employes predominate over the males, the males representing about a seventh of the total number.

Out-Workers.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act of 1891, Sect. 27, it is enacted:—"The occupier of every factory or workshop (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein), and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory or workshop, shall, if so required by the Secretary of State, by an Order made in accordance with Section 65 of the principal Act, and subject to any exceptions mentioned in the Order, keep, in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars, lists showing the names of all persons directly employed by him, either as workman or as contractor, in the business of the factory or workshop, outside the factory or workshop, and the places where they are employed, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any inspector under the principal Act, or by any officer of a sanitary authority."

Under this Section an Order has been made, dated October 31st, 1892. It applies to the manufacture of articles of wearing apparel, of electro-plate, of files, and to cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work. The Local Government Board has also issued a circular requesting Sanitary Authorities generally to inspect workshops and houses where the outworkers are employed.

The Section itself has been extended by a subsequent Act, the Factory and Workshops Act, 1895, Sect. 42:—

Marylebone Vestry

(1) "Every occupier of a factory or workshop to whom Section 27 of the Act of 1891, for the time being applies, and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory or workshop, shall, on or before the first day of March and the first day of September in each year, send to the inspector for the district in which the factory or workshop is situated, a list showing the names of all persons directly employed by him, either as workmen or as contractors, in the business of the factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop, and the places where they are employed, and in default of so doing shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings."

(2.) Section 27 of the Act of 1891 enacts:—"And this Section shall apply to any place from which any work of making wearing apparel for sale is given out, and to the occupier of that place, and to every contractor employed by any such occupier in connection with the said work as if that place were a workshop."

The word "Inspector" in the Sections cited refer to inspectors appointed and under the control of the Home Office, and not to the sanitary inspectors. This portion of the Act has not been carried out in St. Marylebone hitherto in its entirety. During the latter part of 1898, however, an attempt has been made to put the Section into force. In the first place the Home Office was applied to, to know whether copies of the lists in that Office could be consulted, and a courteous

reply giving

every facility received. On Mr Phillips inspecting the materials at the Home Office they were found of but little use mainly owing to the frequent changes of address of the workers. A list correct in March would be incorrect three months afterwards. There was therefore no course left but to apply direct to the various employers of labour. This is being done. So far the greater mass of out-workers live outside the district and there

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Marylebone Vestry

" seems to be a constant tendency for the class of workers
" engaged in the tailoring and dressmaking trades to
" migrate from Marylebone into other districts where
" cheaper rents prevail. There is indeed but little
" doubt but that unfurnished rooms, which could
" be formerly got for from 3/- to 4/- a room, are
" diminishing yearly. Persons who cannot afford to
" pay 10/- a week rent are obliged to go farther afield.
" The addresses of the out workers who work in the
" parish, but live outside, have been communicated
" to the sanitary authorities of their respective
" districts. Similarly, the adjoining sanitary
" authorities reciprocate such information."

Bake Houses

The bakehouses in the parish are diminishing
in number. The number on the register at present
is but 105.

The following is a tabular statement of certain
matters which admit of tabulation: much of the
work relating to factories and workshops does not
admit of this method of expression:-

Food

Marylebone Vestry

	1895	1896	1897	1898
Visits to Out workers	251	476	306	426
Measurement of cubic space, registering same etc	172	193	730	181
Investigating ventilation	40	263	730	181
Inspection of new established places of business and reporting thereon	26	10	81	64
Inspection of Bakehouses	254	228	119	114
Smoke Inspections	23	26	18	391

THE LABORATORY.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Adulteration Acts have received much attention. During the year 609 samples have been analysed. Of these, 12, viz., 11 samples of milk and 1 of coffee, were found to be adulterated.

Monthly Reports

In addition to his annual statement, the medical officer issues a small pamphlet of 10 to 20 pages monthly, called "Sanitary Chronicles". In these, besides the usual statistics of births, deaths, diseases inspections etc, he usually devotes a paragraph to

Marylebone Vestry

some special item of sanitary work in the parish.
The subjoined are culled from these:-

Underground Rooms.

In the case of five underground rooms, situated in Hereford Street, the owners not having complied with the notice, the owners were summoned before the Magistrate, who adjourned the cases on the undertaking of the defendants to get the present tenants out, and to discontinue the illegal occupation.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

When the Vestry, as an experiment, erected a single bath in the Grove Road, under the powers of the above Act, it was not anticipated any considerable use would be made of any such voluntary facilities for personal cleanliness. On the very first day, however, 2nd March, when the bath was ready for use, there were four applicants. From 2nd March to 31st March, a period (exclusive of Sundays) of twenty-five days, 148 persons, or, on an average, about six per day, have attended at the premises, bathed, and simultaneously have had their clothes disinfected by superheated steam.

With the exception of one woman, all the applicants have been males. 134 have given as an address the Salvation Army Shelter; eight the Shaftesbury Institute, and six various common lodging-houses in the Parish. By far the majority have evidently for some time suffered great discomfort, the skin being in a state of eruption from parasites, the hair matted with filth, and the clothes indescribably foul. A few of the applicants were so offensive as to constitute a nuisance. What chance such men would have of getting even a casual employment before purification may be gathered from the fact that a brief interview in the open air would excite a feeling of nausea and repulsion. The operation of the Act thus affords an opportunity for a certain class of the extremely poor to obtain decent regular employment. Besides such personal advantages, the diminution of the possibility of cleanly people becoming accidentally infected with loathsome skin diseases from mixing in crowds or making use of the public seats in the Parks and open spaces, is a distinct public gain.

The solitary bath was admittedly an experiment. This being successful, it follows that adequate arrangements must be made. The Vestry have, therefore, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, passed resolutions to provide the necessary staff, to provide a second bath for males and a separate bath for females, and also an auxiliary disinfecting steam chamber in the same building as the baths, so that there shall be no loss of time in the operations, and no interference with ordinary routine disinfection.

Removal of Manure Attention is called to the great nuisance often caused by failure to remove manure. The Vestry has power to compel owners to remove this within 48 hours, but in view of difficulties of enforcement, the medical officer recommends an arrangement with the dust contractors to remove, with consent and at expense of owners at a small proportionate charge. Such arrangement was subsequently made with one contractor.

Housing of the Working Classes Act.

The structures at the rear of Nos. 17 and 19, Burne Street, referred to in the Report for May, have been ordered by the Stipendiary Magistrate to be closed.

It has been suggested that a scheme might be made under Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, to deal with some of the more insanitary parts of the Parish. The Sanitary Committee agree with the writer that such scheme may with advantage be for the present postponed, for the simple reason that such successive clearances and improvements have taken place in the Parish during the past ten years, that it may be confidently hoped this improvement year by year will continue, without putting into force the large powers of confiscation the Local Authority possess under the Act. It must be remembered that the

Marylebone Vestry

Act only recognises an interest of 21 years or above, hence an owner possessing a term short of 21 years may be entirely disregarded, this in many cases is so unjust, that a scheme should not be lightly undertaken. Much good may on the other hand be effected in detail by closing individual houses as in the cases above enumerated.

In view of the fact that it is the medical officer himself who must condemn such houses and only on the ground that they are unfit for human habitation, and also that it is the owners of these short leases who cause nearly all the trouble, the above seems to show much tenderness for the property jobber.

Laying down of straw in the streets

In certain cases of illness in thoroughfares paved with either macadam or granite blocks, it is absolutely necessary to muffle the noise of the traffic by covering the pavement with some material, such as peat litter or straw. On the

other hand, where streets are paved with wood—in itself a comparatively speaking noiseless pavement—straw should only be laid down under the most exceptionable circumstances. Although year by year in St. Marylebone paving by wood blocks has been extended, yet even in such streets straw in cases of illness has been deposited with about the same frequency as if the noisier macadam had remained. In 1896 straw was put down on twelve occasions; in 1897, fifteen occasions, and this year up to the present date, twenty-six times. Straw is deposited on the Marylebone public thoroughfares apparently more frequently than in any other district in London, the main reason being that in certain streets adjacent to Harley and Wimpole Streets a considerable number of nursing homes have sprung up; many of them being in effect private hospitals. To these nursing homes persons come, either for medical treatment or surgical operation, from all parts of the globe. The

patients have the double advantage of consulting the most eminent medical authorities or specialists, and of skilled nursing. Nottingham Place, Welbeck Street, Devonshire Street (P. Pl.), Gloucester Place, and Beaumont Street are the chief streets where nursing homes are to be found, and are the streets most often under straw. The 16th section of the Public Health (London) Act expressly states that the bye-laws "shall not make it an offence to lay litter or other matter to prevent the freezing of water in pipes, or in case of sickness to prevent noise."

It could hardly have been contemplated to give any person power to lay down litter without sanction; possibly the passage quoted is to be interpreted as simply restricted to bye-laws, and does not annul the general powers of a local authority with regard to the unauthorised deposition of matters on the public way. In any case it will be far more satisfactory to obtain, if possible, definite powers to make regulations as to the deposition of straw, and it is hoped that the London County Council will consider favourably the application of the Vestry to insert in one of their bills a clause giving power to local authorities to make special regulations as to this matter. The frequent complaints about this straw laying, sufficiently show that it is becoming a nuisance of some magnitude; that what may

be called the nursing streets, are almost permanently covered with straw, and that apparently there does not exist sufficiently definite powers to deal with the litter or straw until it becomes offensive.

THE
ST. MARYLEBONE ALMSHOUSES,
ST. JOHN'S WOOD TERRACE.
ERECTED A.D. 1836.

Trustees of the Building—The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Lichfield
(*now deceased*),

Gen. Sir Frederick W. Fitzwygram, Bart., M.P.

Trustees of Endowment Fund—Rt. Hon. Viscount Portman,
Edmund Boulnois, Esq., J.P., M.P., & Francis Hoare, Esq.

Treasurer—Lord Farquhar.

Hon. Sec. & Solicitor—Edward E. Greenwell, Esq.

Marylebone Vestry

Bankers—Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., & Co., 1, Cavendish Sq.

Secretary & Collector—Mr. R. Pinder, 49, Upper Baker Street, N.W.

This Asylum for Decayed Parishioners is supported by Voluntary Subscriptions and Donations, and provides a home for 57 inmates, with a payment of 10s. 6d. per week for the married, and 7s. per week for the single inmates, with Coals and Firewood. Applicants must be at least 60 years old, have paid not less than 10 years' rates in the Parish, and never have received Parochial relief.

A Medical Officer, at a small honorarium, and a paid Nurse, are attached to the Institution.

For each vacancy at all Elections of Inmates, a Donor of £5 is entitled for life to one vote, and an additional vote for every £5; and an Annual Subscriber of 10s. is entitled to one vote, and an additional vote for every 10s. subscribed.

The Secretary, Mr. R. Pinder, attends at the Alms-houses every Saturday from 12 to 1 o'clock, to receive Subscriptions and give any information required.

Paddington Guardians.

Policy.

Interview with Mr. H. F. Aveling, clerk to the
Paddington Board of Guardians, at the Guardians Offices,
287 Harrow Road. March 1st 1899

Mr. Aveling probably looks younger than he is, having a thin, clean-shaven face and being slight in build. He is, I should judge, a shrewd administrative official, business-like and methodical. He has a full record of every case brought before the Board, and prides himself on the ease with which, by means of a card index system, he is able to turn up the records of any case, although perhaps extending over a long series of years.

The Paddington Board, (which is led by Mr. Empson, who seems to be a very capable chairman, and includes Miss M. A. Tillard) has for a long period adopted very strict rules in regard to relief, with the result of greatly restricting outdoor relief. The Board was extravagant in its early days, out-relief expenditure reaching its maximum in 1843-4, when it stood at over £11,600 a year. Since then there has been a

Paddington Board of Guardians.

Co-operation with Charity.

The following Agreements are in force between the Guardians and the Parochial Relief Committees of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Matthew, and St. Paul, as well as the Visiting Society of St. Stephen:—

St. Mary Magdalene.

AGREEMENT between the Guardians and the St. Mary Magdalene's Parochial Relief Committee.

The Board of Guardians to send each week a list of persons residing in St. Mary Magdalene's District, whose cases have come before the Board during the week, also the decision of the Board in each case. And, inasmuch as such list would not be considered by the St. Mary Magdalene Relief Committee until the following Tuesday, the Board to give, if necessary, *ad interim* relief for one week. The list to be sent to the Chairman of the St. Mary Magdalene Relief Committee, 34, Delamere Terrace, W.

hu The St. Mary Magdalene Relief Committee to enquire into, and, if deserving, relieve adequately, so far as their means will allow, all cases in St. Mary Magdalene's District which may be referred to them by the Guardians as suitable for relief from private charity rather than from the Poor Law. Also, to furnish the Relieving Officer with such information as he may require concerning the circumstances of residents in St. Mary Magdalene's District who may apply for assistance to the Guardians, and who are known to the St. Mary Magdalene Relief Committee. If the St. Mary Magdalene Relief Committee find they are unable to provide adequate relief in any deserving case, they will either obtain co-operation from the Charity Organisation Society, or, failing that, will refer such cases back to the Board of Guardians to be dealt with wholly by them. The St. Mary Magdalene Relief Committee will in no case supplement Out-Door Relief in any fresh cases.—(8th January, 1896.)

Aveling- Paddington Guardians

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steady reduction to £833 last year. The amount spent on the workhouse has also slightly decreased (from £6400 to £6,000) but against this there was at the earlier date no separate infirmary, whereas now £3000 a year is spent on infirmary maintenance. It is instructive to note that, in spite of the remarkable reduction in amount spent in relief, the sum disbursed by the Guardians is greater than in 1843. —£31,600 as against £27,200. The difference lies in cost of infirmary, lunatics, and officials, both the latter items having enormously increased.

M^r Aveling, who, has evidently been thoroughly grounded in anti-out-relief principles, claims, of course, that the change has been brought about with very little real hardship, owing to an effective system of co-operation with Voluntary agencies. The Guardians have a working agreement with the C.O.S. and with the churches of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Paul and St. Matthews, which ensures the mutual interchange of particulars of all cases.

St. Matthew.**AGREEMENT between the Guardians and the St. Matthew's Parochial Relief Committee.**

The Board of Guardians to send each week a list of persons residing in St. Matthew's District whose cases have come before the Board during the week, as also the decision of the Board on each case; and, inasmuch as such list would not be considered by the Parochial Committee until the following Tuesday, the Board to give, if necessary, *ad interim* relief for one week.

The list to be sent to the Hon. Sec. of the Parochial Committee.

The St. Matthew's Relief Committee to inquire into and, if deserving, relieve adequately all cases in St. Matthew's District which may be referred to them by the Guardians as suitable to be relieved by private charity rather than through the Poor Law; also to furnish the Relieving Officer with such information as he may require as to the circumstances of residents in St. Matthew's District who may apply for assistance to the Guardians. Also to give, if necessary, *ad interim* relief until a case be taken up by the Committee, or referred back to the Board of Guardians.—(1st April, 1885.)

St. Paul.**AGREEMENT between the Guardians and the St. Paul's Parochial Relief Committee.**

The Board of Guardians to send each week a list of persons residing in St. Paul's District whose cases have come before the Board during the week; also the decision of the Board in each case; and, inasmuch as such list would not be considered by the St. Paul's Relief Committee until the following Tuesday, the Board to give, if necessary, *ad interim* relief for one week. The list to be sent to the Hon. Sec., St. Paul's Relief Committee, 46, Waverley Road, W.

The St. Paul's Relief Committee to enquire into, and, if deserving, relieve adequately, so far as their means will allow, all cases in St. Paul's District which may be referred to them by the Guardians, as suitable for relief from private charity rather than from the Poor Law. Also to furnish the Relieving Officer with such information as he may require as to the circumstances of residents in St. Paul's District who may apply for assistance to the Guardians, and who are known to the St. Paul's Relief Committee. If the St. Paul's Relief Committee find they are unable to provide adequate relief in any deserving case, they will either obtain co-operation from the

Charity Organisation Society, or failing that will refer such cases back to the Board of Guardians to be dealt with wholly by them. The St. Paul's Relief Committee will in no case supplement Out-relief in any fresh cases.—(5th April, 1893.)

St. Stephen.**AGREEMENT between the Paddington Board of Guardians and the St. Stephen's Visiting Society.**

The Board of Guardians to send each week a list of persons residing in St. Stephen's District, whose cases have come before the Board during the week, also the decision of the Board in each case. The list to be sent to Miss Tillard, the Hon. Sec. of the St. Stephen's Visiting Society.

The Hon. Sec. of the St. Stephen's Visiting Society to enquire into, and, if deserving, relieve adequately, so far as their means will allow, all cases in St. Stephen's District which may be referred to them by the Guardians as suitable for relief from private charity rather than from the Poor Law. Also to furnish the Relieving Officer with such information as he may require concerning the circumstances of residents in St. Stephen's District who may apply for assistance to the Guardians, and who are known to the St. Stephen's Visiting Society. If the St. Stephen's Visiting Society find they are unable to provide adequate relief in any deserving case, they will either obtain co-operation from the Charity Organisation Society, or, failing that, will refer such cases back to the Board of Guardians to be dealt with wholly by them. The St. Stephen's Visiting Society will in no case supplement Out-Door Relief in any fresh cases.—(15th March, 1899.)

Charity Organisation Committee.

The following Resolution was passed by the Board of Guardians on the 8th January, 1896, in reference to co-operation with the Paddington Committee of the Charity Organisation Society, viz.:—

That, after the Relieving Officers have made their enquiries, and before the meeting of the Relief Committee, it be an instruction to them to take a list of the applicants for Out-relief, together with particulars of any other application that the Relieving Officers may deem advisable, to the Secretary of the Charity Organisation Committee, with a view of obtaining any information in the possession of the Committee respecting any of such applicants.

and the reference of applicants backwards or forwards according to what is found to be the most suitable means of dealing with them. Some other organizations, like the Catholic Church of St Mary of the Angels, though not directly cooperating, will readily furnish information as to applicants known to them.

The Guardians, whose axiom is that relief must be assured to all, whatever the cause of destitution, will not join with any other agency in giving relief. The case must either ^{be} dealt with entirely by the Poor Law, or left solely for other agencies.

Every application comes, in the first instance, before the full Board, who lay down the principles upon which the case is to be ~~decided~~ dealt with, and will not part with any case until those principles have been fully decided upon, but after this, the routine work of administration devolves upon 3 sub-committees. The rules provide for the frequent revision of every case, whether out-door, indoor or infirmary, this again

being done by the whole Board. Mr Aveling makes it a point that (as in Paddington) the districts must not be too large. He believes a reason why administration is lax in many parts of London is that the districts are so large as to render effective supervision and uniformity impossible. He thinks the idea of placing poor law administration under the Vestries to be most mistaken.

The Guardians take steps to make their relief rules widely known, having them printed in poster form (copy subjoined) with the result that people know that if they apply their cases will be sifted to the very bottom. The people get to know everything that goes on there, they know even which are the best days on which to come, - the days when the less strict members are likely to be there.

He does not think their system has driven poor people into parishes where there is less difficulty in getting relief. Paddington receives from other parishes for unsettled poor a good deal more than it pays away.

In the case of widows they sometimes take children into the schools, but more often the case is taken up by voluntary charity and the woman given a start.

M^r A. mentioned one case of a widow who had been occupying the Board's attention since June last. By advice of the b. C. S. the woman and her 4 children were sent to Torquay, where she had relatives likely to help, and her rent paid for a start. But the result has been a complete failure, the woman not being strong, and there being very little demand for such work as she can do. After being partly maintained for months by the Torquay Guardians, and 2 of her children put into schools, (all at the expense of Paddington) it is now proposed to bring them all back again. The voluminous correspondence on the subject evidences the great amount of pains taken with this one case, but makes it quite evident that the policy adopted was a hopelessly mistaken one.

Contributions from Relatives

The obtaining of contributions from relatives has been brought almost to a fine art in

The Indoor Poor

Aveling - Paddington Guardians

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Paddington. Commencing systematically in 1884 with the appointment of a collector in 1884 for this purpose, who in that year received £489, the method has been developed until last year it employed a staff costing £552, the amount collected being £1733.

M^r Aveling admits the danger of pressing these payments too far, and says the work needs to be done with great discretion. No doubt it involves some hardship, as where a decent struggling man with a young family is called upon to pay for a drunken old father, but there is always the right of appeal to the magistrates, who generally take the side of the man.

The Workhouse is made exceedingly comfortable, and it is a question whether they have not gone too far in this direction. There used to be an entertainment about once a fortnight, but they have had to limit the number of these.

Able bodied men are sent to Kensington. Sometimes they move on from there and do not

Nurses.

Care of the Children

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Aveling- Paddington Guardians

trouble the Guardians again: in other cases they return and are set to labour in the workhouse. They are seldom prosecuted and cannot be compelled to stop at ~~Paddington~~ Kensington. The Guardians are rather lenient with these men, but the trouble with them is by no means acute, and their numbers do not increase.

The Guardians experience the usual difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of trained nurses for the infirmary, and have just adopted a scheme for the training of probationers.

Paddington joins with St^e George's Union and Fulham in constituting the West London School District. Attempts have been made to dissolve this amalgamation, but have failed, owing to the opposition of Fulham.

The Guardians board-out a good many children, and M^r A. expresses himself pleased with the results. Very much depends on the boarding-out committees, and the Guardians take care to keep them up to

Reports, &c.

Aveling - Paddington Guardians

their work as far as possible.

Paddington issues a full annual report of its proceedings and statement of accounts, and circulates a good deal of other printed matter. Mr Aveling gave me copies of the following:-

1. Annual report and accounts
2. Statistical statement relating to Paddington pauperism - a 32-page pamphlet prepared by Mr Empson, Chairman.
3. Relief rules.
4. Statement of amounts recovered from relatives, and cost of collection 1887-98.
5. Report on training of nurses.
6. Various forms used for interchange of information with voluntary agencies.

It is a curious circumstance that we get no printed matter from an "Out relief" Board, but a good deal from the Boards which attempt the other policy.

The Paddington report follows, and is well worth reading.

PARISH OF PADDINGTON.

STATEMENT

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL

RELATIVE TO THE

Accounts, &c.,

OF THE

BOARD OF GUARDIANS

OF THE POOR OF THE

PARISH OF PADDINGTON,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED LADY-DAY,

1898.

By Order,

HENRY F. AVELING

6th July, 1898.

Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

M^r Dixon

65 Sutherland Avenue

is secretary of S^t Mary Magdalene Relief
Committee, and could best speak of what is being done
by voluntary agencies. He has been seen by
Mr. Baxter (LXXX, 127)

The Relief Rules of the Paddington
Guardians, are given on next page. They are of
interest because they are said to be really adhered
to, which is not by any means always the case
with rules of the kind:—

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THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR

OF THE

Parish of Paddington.

REPORT

For the Year ended Lady-day, 1898.

A LETTER was received from the Guardians of St. George's, Hanover Square, drawing attention to the evils arising from the system of paying Army Pensioners their Pensions quarterly instead of weekly, and quoting some remarks by Mr. Justice Grantham upon the subject, as follow :—

Army Pensioners.

“ I wish to draw attention to the evils which arise from the pernicious system of paying army pensioners their pensions quarterly. The result is that in hundreds of cases the money is spent in drink within a week or two, and then for the remainder of the quarter the men are destitute. If the War Office authorities would only dole out the pensions weekly instead of in a lump sum quarterly an enormous benefit would accrue to the men and the public, although, perhaps, a little more trouble would be thrown upon a few officials engaged in the distribution of pensions.”

The Guardians passed a resolution expressing their concurrence in the views of the Guardians of St. George's, Hanover Square

Circular letters have been sent to the several Boarding-out Committees, under whose care the Paddington children are placed, **Boarding-Out.** calling attention to the importance of training the girls in domestic duties, and suggesting that the Committees should take care to prevent the insurance by the foster-parents of the lives of any of the Boarded-out children.

The question of the inspection of boarded-out children was brought under the notice of the Guardians by a letter from the St. Pancras Board of Guardians, dated 7th October, 1897, and the following Resolution was passed, viz. :—

“That, in view of any addition being made to the Staff of Inspectors of Boarded-out Children, the Guardians of Paddington desire to express their appreciation of the method adopted by the present Inspector, Miss Mason—the efficiency of which has been proved by ample experience—and they hope that, in the future inspection of Boarded-out children, a similar system may be vigorously maintained.”

The Guardians further pointed out that this Resolution was in harmony with the views expressed by them on the same subject, as conveyed to the Local Government Board and the Boards of Guardians of the Metropolis, on the 16th December, 1891, which views they ventured to think had been confirmed by subsequent events.

One hundred and fifty children have been boarded-out from Paddington and at the present time 54 of these are still chargeable; 43 have been sent to service, 17 to Canada, 10 to Training ships, and 5 to Certified Schools; 6 have been returned to the Workhouse or Infirmary, 4 were claimed by and given up to relations, and 11 have died.

In June last an Agreement was entered into with the Guardians of the Bosmere and Claydon Union, for the reception into their **Boarding-Out of Aged Inmates.** Workhouse at Barham of a certain number of aged male inmates, and in pursuance of this agreement 12 men were sent to Barham. The men soon became discontented, complaining that the dietary was not so liberal as at Paddington, and that they were dull. The second objection might not have been made had it been possible to send more men from Paddington, but the Guardians had no power to send any against their will, and only a few volunteered to exchange town for country life.

One after another the men have claimed their discharge from Barham, and the Guardians have given notice to determine the agreement.

Other proposals for Boarding-Out the Aged Inmates have also occupied the attention of the Guardians, and the following Report of a Special Com-

mittee, appointed to consider the whole question, was adopted by the Board, viz. :—

“The proposal to board-out deserving aged poor appears to be open to grave objection, not only as regards the wise administration of the Poor Law, but also on account of the poor people themselves.

“1. The fundamental principle, with respect to the legal relief of the poor, is that the condition of the pauper ought to be, on the whole, less eligible than that of the independent labourer. If the latter sees that a recurrence to the Poor Rates will, whilst it protects him from destitution, place him in a worse position than he can attain by his own industry, he is left to the undisturbed influence of all those motives which prompt mankind to exertion, forethought, and self-denial. On the other hand, the pauper has no just grounds for complaint, if, while his physical wants are amply provided for, his condition should be less advantageous than that of the poorest class of those who contribute to his support. It is also recognised that children should feel it a sacred duty to do their utmost to provide for their parents in old age. The present proposal takes away all inducement to thrift and the fulfilment of such obligations, by offering a maintenance far better than these people could provide for themselves under ordinary circumstances, and tends to encourage the growth of the pauper spirit. The main reason now put forward in support of this proposal appears to be that it is undesirable to spend money on bricks and mortar, but this seems quite inadequate. It is the duty of the Guardians to make proper provision for the poor of the Parish, and to have a Workhouse suitable in all respects to their requirements, even if it involves considerable expenditure. Money spent in bricks and mortar does far less harm than money spent in fostering the growth of a spirit of pauperism and dependence on others. But, even on the score of expense, it is extremely doubtful whether such a proposal can be adopted. Those who have tried know well how difficult it is to procure suitable homes for aged people even at a cost of 8s. a week, with an allowance for clothes, and this is more than the average Workhouse cost. Still further expenditure would be necessary when illness sets in, or infirmities increase, and, as soon as either became serious, nothing short of removal to some public institution would meet the case.

“2. As to the poor people themselves, it will be found that the elderly inmates in our Workhouse are mainly those who by reason of their infirmity or character are unfit to be outside. All deserving cases are now, under our rules, assisted outside by Charity, or the Poor Law, except such as through failure in mind or body are better in the house.

There are separate entrances for men and women, and cart entrances for delivery and removal of material, with labour sheds on either side.

Adjoining the entrance is the Assistant Officer's Room, the Day Room, and Bath Room (with shoot to Disinfecting Chamber in basement), and stairs leading to upper floor. Passing under the staircase access is gained to the corridor leading to the Cubicles and Working Compartments for stone breaking, also to the Lavatory and other conveniences, the latter being well cut off from the Main Building.

On the women's side is a staircase leading to the Cubicles on the second floor. There is also a Day Room, Kitchen, Scullery, Larder and Store.

On the first floor are placed the Cubicles for 25 men with Lavatory and other requirements, including an escape staircase, while at the front are the Officers' Rooms and Store Rooms.

The second floor is devoted to women only, consisting of 11 sleeping compartments for women, 4 compartments for women and children, with the necessary Baths, Lavatory, and other accommodation, and an extra Day Room with escape staircase in close proximity.

The basement contains the Wash-houses and Drying Rooms, Disinfecting Closets, Heating Chamber, and Coal and Coke Stores.

In the yards are placed Work Rooms fitted for labour tests such as wood chopping, and stone pounding, or such other tests as may be suggested.

The ground at the rear of the Building will be used for stacking wood and for broken and unbroken stone.

In March, 1898, the Board received a letter from Mr. S. D. Fuller, resigning the Chairmanship, and, all efforts to induce him to withdraw his resignation having failed, it was resolved unanimously :—

Chairman. “That this Board accepts with the greatest regret Mr. S. D. Fuller's resignation of the Chairmanship, and desires to place on record its sense of the energy, ability, and impartiality with which he has fulfilled his duties during the last thirteen years, and to assure him that he leaves the Chair without any diminution of the confidence it has always reposed in him.”

During the year 117 cases have been referred for information to the **Charity, Co-operation with.** Charity Organisation Society, and in 49 of these cases the Society has been able to supply the Guardians with information. Of 15 cases specially referred to it by the Guardians for assistance as being *prima facie* deserving the Society assisted 3.

Similar agreements are in force with the Parochial Relief Committees of St. Mary Magdalene's, St. Matthew's, and St. Paul's Churches, and continue to work satisfactorily.

The following Memorial was sent to the Local Government Board, viz. :—

Cheques, Signing of. “That, in the opinion of the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Paddington, it is unjust that Members of a Board of Guardians should be held personally liable for cheques signed by them in pursuance of a resolution of their Board; and that, as such cheques are signed on behalf of and by the instructions of the Board of Guardians, the responsibility should rest with the Board collectively, and not with the members signing the cheques.”

A letter was received from the State Children's Aid Association, drawing attention to the Poor Law Act (1889) Amendment Bill, having for its object the extension of the control of Guardians over orphans and children of persons unfit to have control of them, and a resolution was passed as follows :—

“That the Local Government Board be strongly urged to support the Bill introduced into the House of Commons during the last Session of Parliament by Mr. Ernest Flower, to extend the provisions of the Poor Law Act, 1889.”

Application was made to the Guardians by the mother of two children who had been deserted by their parents for the return of the children. The Guardians had assumed control of the children under the provisions contained in the Poor Law Act, 1889, but, in the belief that the mother might be trusted with the children, they were returned to her upon probation for three months. In the meantime inquiries were ordered to be made to ascertain whether the mother was treating the children well. It was found that she had removed from her abode, taking the children with her, and leaving no address. The Guardians submitted the facts of the case to the Local Government Board, and asked for their advice in the matter. The following reply was received :—

“The Board understand that the original resolution which the Guardians passed in this case has not been rescinded, but that the children have been permitted to be temporarily under the control of the mother, whose whereabouts are not now known.

“It would appear that when the Guardians assumed control over the children under the Act they had been deserted by the mother, but it is not clear that they had in point of law been deserted by the father. Hence it would seem that the Guardians only acquired the rights of

"the mother in respect of the children. As then the period for which the mother was allowed to have possession of the children has expired, the Guardians might, on learning in whose custody the children now are, require them to be delivered up to them, if the mother could have so required. But it is open to doubt whether the mother could require this step to be taken during the father's life, especially as against the father. But supposing the Guardians could require the mother or the person to whom she may have entrusted the children to give them up, the legal proceedings for enforcing such a claim would probably be expensive, and would be stopped at once if the father claimed the children.

"It would of course be competent to the Guardians, if they thought fit to do so, to rescind the resolutions passed by them under the Act of 1889, in which case the mother would resume her rights over the children."

On the 28th March, 1898, the Local Government Board wrote to the Guardians, stating that they had had under their further consideration the question of the difficulties with which Boards of Guardians had to deal in connection with children who are detained in Workhouses pending their removal to

Children's Receiving Houses. district or separate schools, and also as to those belonging to the class commonly known as "Ins and Outs." It appeared to them most undesirable that children should be thus detained in Workhouses, and also very desirable that those who ordinarily continued in receipt of relief for very short periods should be kept separate from the children of the more permanent class in the district or separate schools. In their opinion this object could be best attained by the provision by Boards of Guardians within the Union, or in the neighbourhood of the Union, of Receiving Houses or Schools, for the reception of children of the classes referred to.

In view of the fact that there is no such provision in Paddington, they requested the Guardians to take the matter into their early consideration and report to them the result.

The question will be considered and dealt with by the newly-elected Board of Guardians.

The following Resolutions were passed on the 5th of January, 1898, after the formal notice required by the Statute 45 and 46 Vict. c. 58 s. 12.

(I.) "That the Guardians hereby consent—

Clayton Estate Purchase of. (1.) "To the purchase of the Land and Premises described hereunder, namely:—

"Firstly, All that piece of freehold land with the messuage or dwelling-house erected thereon, known as Woodfield House, Harrow Road, in the Parish of Paddington, in the County of Middlesex, and comprising the site of the Atlas Works and Premises, together with the several offices, foundry, smithery, shops, storehouses, stables, sheds, erections, and other structures thereon, bounded on the south by land belonging to the Grand Junction Canal Company, on the east by land belonging to the Paddington Guardians, on the north by the freehold land secondly herein described, and on the west by a private road leading from Woodfield Road to the Grand Junction Canal and the said Woodfield Road.

"Secondly, All those pieces of freehold land, together with the messuages or tenements erected thereon, and known as Nos. 313, 315, 317, and 319, Harrow Road, in the Parish of Paddington, in the County of Middlesex, and abutting on the south side thereof on the land firstly described therein.

"The said land and premises to be appropriated to such purposes relating to the Relief of the Poor as the Guardians may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, direct.

(2.) "To the expenditure in the above purpose of a sum not exceeding Twenty-five Thousand Pounds.

(3.) "To the borrowing of the said sum of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds, or such part thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, the repayment thereof, with interest, to be secured by a charge on the Poor Rates of the Parish in the manner provided by the Statutes in that behalf."

(II.) "That the sum of £25,000 be borrowed for the purpose aforesaid and that the sum so borrowed be repaid within a period not exceeding fifty years."

For many years it has been the custom for entertainments to be given to the Inmates of the Workhouse during the winter months, and it has now been decided that the number of such entertainments shall be restricted to six in the year.

Entertainments.

In reply to the Guardians' inquiry, the Local Government Board wrote, stating that they had no authority to decide the question as to whether the Guardians could prosecute a person for making a false statement when applying for admission to the Workhouse, if such person had ceased to be chargeable. In connection, however, with the provisions of section 44 of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, the Board observed that

False Statements.

they did not consider that it was intended by the concluding words in the section to preclude proceedings being instituted except when the person was receiving relief. The intention appeared to them to have been that the usual limitation as to the time within which proceedings might be taken in cases under the Vagrancy Act, 1824, should not apply, provided at the time the proceedings were instituted the person continued to receive relief.

The Guardians determined to send an able-bodied male inmate of the Workhouse to the Farm Training Colony, at Lingfield, Surrey, and the Local Government Board, in giving their assent to the payment by the Guardians of a subscription to the funds of the Colony, based on a payment of five shillings per week for the man's maintenance, stated that the consent was given on the understanding that the Guardians would defray the cost of the man's return to the Parish on his discharge. The Local Government Board also stated that it would be open to the Guardians, if they thought fit, to apply for a renewal of the sanction for a further period, and asked to be furnished with a report at the end of six months respecting the man, the time he remained at the Farm, and any other facts which might tend to show the working of the arrangements.

During the year a Home for Feeble-minded Boys has been opened by the National Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-Minded, at Shalford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Braintree Station, on the G.E.Ry. It is called the Iron Bridge Farm Home, and boys under 14 years of age are admitted upon payment of 7/- a week each. The Association has also opened the St. Saviour's Homes, Hendon, for women under 30 years of age, and little boys, in separate departments, at the rate of 7s. a week each for maintenance.

The following report was received from the General Relieving Officer and Collector, for the year ended Lady-day, 1898, viz. :—

**General
Relieving
Officer.**

Guardians' Offices, 289, Harrow Road, W.
20th May, 1898.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Paddington.
I beg to submit my Report for the year ending 26th March, 1898.

Case Papers.

The number of Case Papers on that date was 11,779, as against 10,770 at the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of 1,009 for the year.

The number of cases dealt with by the Indoor Relief Committee during the year was 1,969, made up as follows:—Revision Register, 1,675, Collector's Reports, 188, and Special Cases, 106.

Prosecutions.

Authority was given by the Board for proceedings against 31 persons in respect of relatives chargeable to the Parish. These are accounted for in the following manner:—

In 8 cases proceedings were stayed by order of the Indoor Relief Committee.

In 7 cases the chargeability ceased before proceedings could be taken.

In 6 cases the payment required was made without proceedings.

In 6 cases Summonses were issued, and Orders of contribution obtained.

In 1 case a Summons was issued and withdrawn on the day of hearing, owing to the discharge of the person chargeable.

In 3 cases Warrants were issued, but no arrests made.

Orders of Adjudication and Removal.

The number of Orders of Adjudication and Removal obtained upon other Parishes and Unions was 184, affecting the chargeability of 219 persons, and the amount recovered under the Orders was £621 18s. 4d.

The number of persons removed to other Workhouses was 99.

The number of Orders made on this Parish was 67, of which 14 were abandoned as being bad.

Collector's Report and Leager.

The number of cases reported to the Indoor Relief Committee as being in arrear of contribution was 188.

In 3 cases, in which the arrears were recoverable under an Order of the Magistrate, proceedings were taken at the Police Court, and judgment obtained for payment.

The following is a Summary of the Collector's Ledger for the year ending Lady-day, 1898:—

				£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	...	...	...	134	18	6½
Amount debited during the year	...	...	...	2,405	4	4
				<hr/>		
				2,540	2	10½
Amount collected	...	...	£2,343	2	2	
Amount remitted	...	...	62	19	11½	
			<hr/>			
				2,406	2	1½
				<hr/>		
				Balance owing	...	£134 0 9

Your obedient servant,
HUBERT BANNISTER,
General Relieving Officer and Collector.

A letter was received from the British Medical Association, urging the Guardians to take steps with a view of obtaining further legislation to deal with habitual drunkards, and it was resolved :—

Habitual Drunkards.

“That a copy of the letter of the British Medical Association be sent to the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, and the Members of Parliament for Paddington, with the statement that this Board concurs in the views expressed therein.”

The number of patients in the Infirmary on the 27th March, 1897, was 214. The number of admissions during the year was 980, of discharges 784, and of deaths 178; the number remaining chargeable on the 26th day of March, 1898, was 232. Iron Fire Escape Staircases have been erected at either end of the Infirmary at a cost of £750.

Infirmary.

On the 6th April, 1898, the Infirmary Committee unanimously passed the following Resolution, viz. :—

Infirmary Committee Chairman.

“That this Committee desires to place on record its sense of the valuable services rendered by its Chairman, Mr. James Corry Sherrard, J.P., during the twelve years he has presided over its meetings, and to express its deep regret that the condition of his health precludes him from continuing in the responsible position of Chairman.”

The London County Council forwarded a Return giving an Estimate of the probable effect of a revision of the basis on which the grant is paid in respect of the maintenance of in-door paupers, and asked for the observations of the Guardians upon the Return. In reply, the Guardians informed the Council, that, in the opinion of the Board, the Grant in respect of the Maintenance of In-door Poor should be reckoned according to the average number of In-door Poor maintained during each financial year, as in the case of the Grant for the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.

In April, 1897, the Local Government Board issued a General Order enabling the Guardians to make such modifications in the Regulations in force, with regard to the discipline and diet of the poor persons in the Workhouse and Infirmary as might seem to the Guardians suitable on the 22nd day of June

Jubilee, Her Majesty's.

next, the day appointed for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty the Queen.

The following arrangements were accordingly made and carried out. A Special Dinner was served to the Inmates of the Workhouse on the 26th June, and an Entertainment was provided on the following Monday. In the Infirmary the patients received extra diet, and tobacco, or sweets, at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.

An allowance of 2/- was made to each adult, and 1/- to each child in receipt of Out-door Relief, while an expenditure of 1/- was allowed for extra diet for each child boarded-out or maintained in a certified school. Two days' extra leave of absence was allowed to all the Officers and one day's holiday was granted on full pay to the Laundry-women at the Infirmary, while each of the Scrubbers at the Infirmary received an extra day's pay.

The following circular letter was received from the Local Government Board :—

“LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
“WHITEHALL, S.W.
“24th June, 1897.

“SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have under their consideration the desirability of securing that, in the case of lunatics removed from the Workhouse to an Asylum, the Guardians should be enabled to compare the report of the Medical Officer of the Asylum as to the condition of the patient as regards bruises, marks of violence, etc., on his admission to the Asylum, with the record by the Medical Officer of the Workhouse as to the patient's condition prior to removal from the Workhouse.

“The Board are informed by the Commissioners in Lunacy, that it is a nearly universal practice in the case of County and Borough Asylums to have a regulation, requiring that the Relieving Officer or other person bringing the patient shall remain in the Asylum until a personal examination of the patient shall have been made, in order that he may receive written notice, to be furnished by the Medical Officer conducting the examination, of any bruises, marks of violence, etc., observed thereat.

“The Board would recommend that, in all cases, a written notice of the result of the personal examination by the Medical Officer of the Asylum should be asked for by the Relieving Officer or other person engaged in the removal of the lunatic; that the Relieving Officer or other person should be required by the Guardians to transmit the

"notice he may receive to the Clerk to the Guardians, and that the Clerk should be instructed to compare the notice so given with the record by the Medical Officer of the Workhouse of the result of his examination of the person of the lunatic immediately before discharge from the Workhouse, in accordance with the Board's circular letters of the 1st of August, 1870, and 1st of June, 1896. Where the circumstances appear to render it desirable, in consequence of any difference between the notice from the Asylum authorities and the record of the Medical Officer of the Workhouse, the Clerk should bring the matter under the attention of the Guardians.

"The Board trust that the Guardians will give such directions as will ensure that the arrangement above referred to will be carried out in the case of all lunatics removed from the Workhouse to an Asylum."

"I am, etc.,

"HUGH OWEN,

"Secretary.

"To the Clerk to the Guardians."

The officers were instructed accordingly.

The Guardians drew the attention of the Local Government Board to the hardship which occasionally arose through their inability to pay the expenses incurred by relatives visiting paupers in lunatic asylums with the permission of the Guardians, and in reply received a letter from the Local Government Board adverting to the Order which they issued on the 26th February, 1880, under the Paupers' Conveyance (Expenses) Act, 1870, enabling Boards of Guardians to pay the reasonable expenses incurred in the conveyance of poor persons in receipt of relief to and from the Institutions specified in the Order, for the purpose of visiting their relatives in such Institutions, and stating that, having had under consideration the desirability of extending the powers conferred by the Order to cases where visits are paid by poor persons to any of their relatives who may be in Institutions registered under the Idiots' Act, 1886, or in Institutions for Lunatics as defined by the Lunacy Act, 1890, they had decided to extend the Guardians' powers accordingly, and with that object in view had issued a fresh Order, dated 7th February, 1898, rescinding the Order of 26th February, 1880.

A Resolution was passed by the Guardians on 5th January, 1898, urging the Local Government Board to promote legislation to enable Boards of Guardians to detain unmarried Inmates of the Lying-in Wards for three weeks after the birth of their children, the opinion of competent authorities being that such detention

Lunatics, Visitation of.

Lying-in Wards.

is necessary in the interests of the women themselves, and also because discharges are frequently taken under the present system before opportunity is given to make thorough and proper inquiries.

A copy of this Resolution was sent to the several Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis, and their co-operation invited, with the result that fourteen Boards of Guardians memorialised the Local Government Board in similar manner.

The following Institutions have been certified by the Local Government Board for the reception of Roman Catholic Children suffering from Ophthalmia, viz. :—

- (1.) St. Anne's Home, Portobello Road, Notting Hill, for not more than 90 girls.
- (2.) The Manor House, Chigwell, Essex, for not more than 50 boys between the ages of 2 and 8 years.

The sum of 10s. per week has been fixed as the maximum amount payable in respect of each inmate.

On the 10th July, 1897, the Local Government Board issued a General Order authorising the Guardians to incur a reasonable expenditure in providing an Outfit for any child sent to service by the Guardians.

Outfits for Children.

By an Order dated 11th October, 1897, the Local Government Board have transferred to the Vestry of the Parish of Paddington the appointment of Overseers for the Parish, under Section 33 of the Local Government Act, 1894, and the Vestry are required to give written notice of the appointment to the Board of Guardians. If the Guardians do not receive notice of such appointment within three weeks, they must make the appointment, and any Overseer appointed by the Guardians will supersede any Overseer previously appointed whose appointment has not been notified.

The Guardians of the Bristol Incorporation furnished the Guardians with a copy of a Memorial which they had submitted to the Local Government Board, urging that steps might be taken to repeal Section 19 of the Industrial Schools' Act,

1866, as to the remand of Boys to the Workhouse, and invited this Board to take similar action. It was resolved that the Guardians concur in the view that remand children should not be committed to the Workhouse.

Remand Children.

The Guardians of St. Saviour's Union called attention to the further difficulties connected with the Settlements of paupers arising in consequence of the Decision in the Court of Appeal in the case of St. Saviour's Union *v.* Dorking Union, and the Guardians passed the following Resolution, viz. :—

“That the attention of the Local Government Board be drawn to the further difficulties connected with the Settlements of Paupers arising out of the Decision in the Court of Appeal in the case of St. Saviour's Union *v.* Dorking Union, and that they be urged to take such steps as may be necessary to remove such difficulties.”

Mr. William Betteridge, the Painter at the Workhouse, having retired after thirty-one years' Service, was awarded a Superannuation allowance of 18s. 10d. a week, being thirty-one sixtieths of his emoluments.

The Local Government Board forwarded to the Guardians a copy of a Memorial which had been addressed to them by Relieving Officers in the Metropolis, with reference to the scale of salaries which has been adopted in the case of these officers, and asked to be furnished with any observations which the Guardians might desire to offer on the subject.

The Guardians passed a resolution concurring in the proposal of the Board to initiate legislation which would enable Guardians, where the circumstances appear to render it desirable, to make with the Board's consent some payment to an officer for his services, in addition to the salary which is chargeable on the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, such excess being borne by the particular Union or Parish. They further informed the Local Government Board that in June, 1888, they had advocated such an alteration in the Regulations.

A Joint Committee of the Guardians of the Parish of Paddington and of St. George's Union, which was appointed to consider what terms might be offered to the Guardians of the Fulham Union for the dissolution of the West London School District, presented a Report recommending that the West London School District be dissolved, and that the Ashford Schools be offered as they stand to the Guardians of the Fulham Union; the Fulham Guardians to pay off all outstanding liabilities on Capital Account, and the offer to be subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

The Guardians decided to make the offer subject to a stipulation that, in

the event of the Fulham Guardians disposing of the property within a period of five years after the dissolution of the School District, fifty per cent. of the excess amount, after recoupment of the amount already expended by them on Capital Account and the amount of their liability on the same Account, be paid to the Guardians of St. George's Union and the Parish of Paddington, in proportion to the rateable values then in force in such Union and Parish.

The offer, having been made, the following reply was received from the Guardians of the Fulham Union :—

“FULHAM PALACE ROAD,
“10th December, 1897

“DEAR SIR,—

RE WEST LONDON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

“I have to inform you that since the receipt of your letter of the 13th July last, the Guardians of this Union have very carefully considered the question of the proposed dissolution of the West London School District, and the offer made by your Board in conjunction with the Guardians of the St. George's Union to hand over the Ashford Schools as they stand to this Union, subject to certain conditions.

“My Board, without expressing any opinion upon the main proposition of severance, desire to state that, with regard to the question of financial adjustment between the St. George's Union and Paddington on the one hand, and the Union of Fulham on the other, they have felt that the magnitude of the interests involved, coupled with the obvious difficulty in fixing a satisfactory basis of calculation, has made it desirable that they should seek the assistance and advice of eminently qualified experts.

“This they have done and they are advised that they cannot in justice to the ratepayers of the Union of Fulham accede to the proposal or accept the offer made on behalf of your Board.

“The Guardians are further advised that, inasmuch as a severance upon the terms proposed by St. George's Union and Paddington would result in a loss to this Union which would represent the capital sum of £115,000, they ought not to assent to the proposal to take over the Schools unless and until that sum is secured to the Fulham Union.

“I am, etc.,

“T. APLIN MARSH,
“Clerk to the Guardians.”

“To the Clerk to the Guardians,
Paddington Parish.”

In January a letter was received from the Guardians of St. George's Union, stating that, having considered the decision at which the Fulham Board of Guardians had arrived in the matter of the proposed dissolution of the West London School District, they could not agree with the proposition that a sum of £115,000 should be secured to the Fulham Union, and consequently all proposals on this subject must be considered at an end so far as the St. George's Union was concerned, and on the 2nd February it was resolved by the Paddington Guardians:—

“That, inasmuch as circumstances have changed since the date of the Guardians' resolution of the 25th November, 1896, calling upon the Local Government Board to dissolve the West London School District, no further steps be taken in the matter.”

The number of Inmates in the Workhouse on the 27th March, 1897, was 613. The number of admissions during the year was 1,789, of births 73, of discharges 1,849, and of deaths 25; the number remaining chargeable on the 26th March, 1898, was 601.

By order,

HENRY F. AVELING,
Clerk to the Guardians.

6th July, 1898.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISH of PADDINGTON, in the County of London, once formed part of the Kensington Union, but was disunited from it in March, 1845, when, by an Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, the administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor of Paddington was committed to a Board of Eighteen Guardians, elected for that purpose.

The number of Guardians to be elected for the Parish was increased by an Order of the London County Council, dated 26th June, 1894, to 24, and by the same Order the Parish was, for the purpose of such Election, divided into 6 Wards, viz.:—

Harrow Road Ward	...	4	Guardians.
Maida Vale	„	3	„
Church	„	4	„
Westbourne	„	4	„
Lancaster Gate	„	5	„
Hyde Park	„	4	„

The Population of the Parish at the Census taken in

1801	was	1,881
1811	„	4,609
1821	„	6,476
1831	„	14,540
1841	„	25,128
1851	„	46,345
1861	„	75,807
1871	„	96,813
1881	„	107,218
1891	„	117,846
1896	„	124,506

The Area of the Parish is ... 1,280 Acres.

For the purposes of the County Sessions the Parish of Paddington is a Special Sessional Division in the Hundred of Ossulston.

The Rateable Value of the Parish, as appearing by the Valuation Lists at the present time, is £1,330,505.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS

Elected for the 3 years ending April, 1901, is composed of the following Members:—

BIRCH, MAJ.-GEN., FREDERICK M. (J.P.)	... 28, Connaught-square.
BLACKWOOD, JOHN	..... 506, Harrow Road.
BLAIR, Colonel HENRY FRANCIS (R.E.)	... 1, Clarendon-place.
CHARLES, Mrs. AMELIA	..... 16, Aldridge-road-villas.
COLE, SAMUEL JOSEPH	..... 123, Fernhead-road.
COX, Rev. JAMES MITCHELL	..... 108, Shirland-road.
DENT, Rev. CHARLES (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	.. 76, Westbourne-terrace.
DUNCKLEY, Rev. WILLIAM	..... 25, Paddington-green.
EMPSON, CHARLES WILLIAM (<i>Chairman</i>)	.. 11, Palace-court.
FULLER, STEPHEN DRAKE	..... 25, Inverness-terrace.
HARRIS, WILLIAM	..... 213, Maida-vale.
HILL, JAMES EARDLEY	..... 21, Norfolk-crescent.
HUMPHRY, Miss ALICE MARY	..... 19, Sussex-gardens.
HUNTLY, COLONEL HOUGHAM CHARLES	.... 7, St. Stephen's-road.
JEPHSON, NATHANIEL ARLINGTON	..... 66, Portsdown-road.
LYLE, THOMAS (M.D.)	..... 18, Castellain-road.
MABERLY, GEORGE HENRY (J.P.)	..... 121, Maida-vale.
MYLNE, Mrs. JULIET	..... 83, Gloucester-terrace.
NICHOLL, ILLID (J.P.)	..... 32, Lancaster-gate.
SEXTON, Major-Gen. JOHN MALONE	..... 65, Porchester-terrace.
SHERRARD, JAMES CORRY (J.P.)	..... 7, Oxford-square.
SUMMERELL, JAMES	..... 293, Harrow-road.
TILLARD, Miss MARGARET ANNA	..... 8, Sunderland-terrace.
WHITE, LEWIS ELEAZAR	..... 125, Harrow-road.

Nominated under Section 20, Sub-Section 7, of the Local Government Act, 1894.

DIXON, WILLIAM	..... 12, Westbourne-terrace North.
SWIFT, HERBERT H. (J.P.)	..... 45, Westbourne-terrace.

COMMITTEES.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE

Consists of ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, and the Meetings of the Committee are held at the Workhouse every Thursday, at 10.30 A.M.

THE IN-DOOR RELIEF COMMITTEE:

MR. BLACKWOOD.
REV. W. DUNCKLEY.
MR. HARRIS.
MR. HILL.
MISS HUMPHRY.
COL. HUNTLY.
MRS. MYLNE.
MR. NICHOLL, J.P.
MAJ.-GEN. SEXTON.
MR. SUMMERELL.

The Committee meets at the Workhouse on the Monday before the Board-day, at 10.30 A.M.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE:

MRS. CHARLES.
MR. COLE.
REV. J. M. COX.
REV. W. DUNCKLEY.
MR. HILL.
MISS HUMPHRY.
COL. HUNTLY.
MR. JEPHSON.
MRS. MYLNE.
MAJ.-GEN. SEXTON.

The Committee meets at the Workhouse on the Monday after the Board-day, at 10.30 A.M.

THE INFIRMARY COMMITTEE:

COLONEL BLAIR.
MRS. CHARLES.
MR. DIXON.
MR. JEPHSON.
DR. LYLE.
MR. MABERLY, J.P.
MRS. MYLNE.
MAJ.-GEN. SEXTON.
MR. SHERRARD, J.P.
MR. WHITE.

The Committee meets at the Infirmary on the Wednesday alternate with the Board-day, at 10.30 a.m.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE:

MAJ.-GEN. BIRCH, J.P.
MR. BLACKWOOD.
MR. COLE.
REV. J. M. COX.
MR. DIXON.
MR. FULLER.
MR. HARRIS.
MR. MABERLY, J.P.
MR. SHERRARD, J.P.
MISS TILLARD.

The Committee meets at the Workhouse on the Friday before the Board-day, at 10.30 A.M.

THE DISPENSARY & VACCINATION COMMITTEE:

COLONEL BLAIR.
REV. J. M. COX.
MR. HILL.
MR. JEPHSON.
DR. LYLE.
MR. MABERLY, J.P.
MAJ.-GEN. SEXTON.

The Committee meets at the Workhouse every Board-day at 10 A.M.

THE LEGAL COMMITTEE:

MAJ.-GEN. BIRCH, J.P.
MR. FULLER.
MR. HILL.
MR. MABERLY, J.P.
MR. NICHOLL, J.P.
MR. SHERRARD, J.P.
MR. SWIFT, J.P.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE:

COLONEL BLAIR.
MR. COLE.
REV. J. M. COX.
MR. DIXON.
REV. W. DUNCKLEY.
MR. HARRIS.
COLONEL HUNTLY.
MR. JEPHSON.
MR. NICHOLL, J.P.
MR. SHERRARD, J.P.

THE BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEE:

MAJ.-GEN. BIRCH, J.P.
COLONEL BLAIR.
MRS. CHARLES.
REV. W. DUNCKLEY,
MR. HARRIS.
MISS HUMPHRY.
DR. LYLE.
MRS. MYLNE.
MAJ.-GEN. SEXTON.
MR. SHERRARD, J.P.

THE CASUAL-WARD COMMITTEE

MR. COLE.
REV. J. M. COX.
MR. DIXON.
REV. W. DUNCKLEY.
MR. HARRIS.
MISS HUMPHRY.
COL. HUNTLY.
MR. JEPHSON.
MR. SUMMERELI.
MISS TILLARD.

Meetings of the Legal, Building, Boarding-out, and Casual Ward Committees are held when requisite.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board are Members (*ex-officio*) of all Committees.

The Meetings of the Board are held fortnightly on Wednesday, at 10.30 A.M.

The following are the days of Meeting during the year 1898-9:—

1898.	20 JULY.	26 OCT.	18 JAN.
27 APRIL.	3 AUG.	9 NOV.	1 FEB.
11 MAY.	17 "	23 "	15 "
25 "	31 "	7 DEC.	1 MAR.
8 JUNE.	14 SEPT.	21 "	15 "
22 "	28 "	1899.	29 "
6 JULY.	12 OCT.	4 JAN.	12 APRIL.

Representatives at the Metropolitan Asylums Board:

For the Three Years ending Lady-day, 1901.

MR. JEPHSON.
MR. SWIFT, J.P.

Representatives at the West London School District:

For the Three Years ending Lady-day, 1899.

COLONEL BLAIR.
REV. C. DENT.
MR. JEPHSON.
MRS. MYLNE.
MR. EMPSON (*ex-officio*).

Auditor for the Metropolitan Audit District.

T. BARCLAY COCKERTON, Esq., 1, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Corrected to 6th July, 1898.

	Began Duty.	Annual Salary.
<i>Treasurer</i> —THOMAS MOTE, Esq., London & County Bank, 74, Westbourne Grove	} 24th July, 1895.	} Interest on money in his hands.
<i>Clerk</i> —HENRY FREDERICK AVELING, 289, Harrow Road, W. . . . .			25th March, 1883. £300
<i>Assistant Clerk</i> —WILLIAM HENRY COOK..	31st March, 1897.	130
<i>Second do.</i> —FREDERICK J. P. JORDAN..	31st March, 1897.	80
<i>Third do.</i> —SIDNEY J. LANGFORD	19th April, 1897.	55
<i>Messenger</i> —PERCIVAL E. KIRK	5th June, 1889.	£54 12/-
<i>District Medical Officers.</i>		
Dr. EDWARD HIBBERD (North), 1, WALTERTON ROAD	8th Nov., 1871 . .	£120
Dr. HERBERT W. MACLURE (South), 1, RADNOR PLACE	26th Dec., 1892 . .	75
Dr. WILLIAM T. EVANS (West), 13, WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD	1st April, 1889 . .	75
<i>Dispenser.</i>		
THOMAS G. ASHTON, 2, ALPERTON STREET.	1st June, 1869 . .	150
<i>Relieving Officers and School Inquiry Officers.</i>		
JOSEPH E. FREETH (North), 24, BARNSDALE ROAD	29th Sept., 1879..	181
FREDERICK G. DOWNING (South), 43, ARTESIAN ROAD	29th Oct., 1896..	150
CHARLES B. NICHOLS (West), 37, COURTNEILL STREET	29th Sept., 1879..	181
<i>Assistant Relieving Officer.</i>		
FRED. J. J. HOUSE, 66, CLIFFORD GARDENS	14th April, 1897..	55
<i>General Relieving Officer and Collector.</i>		
HUBERT BANNISTER, 70, ASHBURNHAM RD.	9th May, 1892.	£100 & 10 per cent. Commission.
<i>Assistants to the General Relieving Officer and Collector.</i>		
FRED. C. EMERSON, 66, CLIFFORD GARDENS	25th March, 1897	105
EDWARD J. PEACOCK, 27, NORTHUMBERLAND PLACE	3rd Feb., 1897 . .	85
<i>Clerk to the General Relieving Officer and Collector.</i>		
FRANK EGGLEDEN, 74, HAMPDEN STREET . .	19th Apl., 1897.	15/- a week
<i>Vaccination Officer.</i>		
FRED. J. J. HOUSE, 66, CLIFFORD GARDENS	25th April, 1892.	Fees.
<i>Stocktaker.</i>		
PHILIP H. CRAWSHAW, 4A, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E.C.	29th Sept., 1889.	£13 13/-

I.—Relief must be assured to all, whatever the cause of destitution. The destitute must be secure against starvation.

II.—The Workhouse is prescribed as the ordinary mode of relief for all adult able-bodied paupers, male and female, and should be adopted as far as possible for other classes of paupers also.

III.—In-door Relief.—The admission of persons to the Workhouse and Infirmary, when brought before the Relief Committee, shall be sanctioned for limited periods only, as in the case of Out-door Relief.

IV.—Out-door Relief should not be granted or allowed by the Relief Committee to applicants of any of the following classes :—

- (a) Single Able-bodied Men.
- (b) Single Able-bodied Women, with or without illegitimate children.
- (c) Widows with illegitimate children.
- (d) Able-bodied Widows without children.
- (e) Women who, during the twelve months prior to application, have become Widows, and who on the death of their husbands have received money from a Club, Insurance Society, or other sources, which, in the opinion of the Relief Committee or the Board, has been lavishly spent in mourning or funeral expenses, or has been otherwise improperly expended. (**Note.**—The actual burial expenses should not exceed £3 5s. 0d.)
- (f) Destitute undeserving persons.

Note.—The above shall not be imperative in the following cases :—

- (a) The case of a person receiving relief on account of sudden and urgent necessity.
- (b) The case of a person receiving relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, affecting such person or any of his family.
- (c) The case of a person receiving relief for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the burial of any of his family.
- (d) The case of the wife, child, or children, of a person confined in any gaol, or place of safe custody.
- (e) The case of the wife, child, or children, resident within the parish of a person not residing therein.

V.—Able-bodied Men with families.

- (a) If deserving, shall be given work in the labour-yard for not more than a week at a time, nor for more than eight weeks continuously, and their cases shall be re-considered every week.
- (b) If the husbands are undeserving, but the wives deserving, the Men shall be offered the House, and (if the offer be accepted and used) their families shall be given Out-Relief, if adequate charitable aid is not forthcoming.
- (c) If both husband and wife are undeserving, the House only shall be offered.

VI.—Widows of good character, with one or more children, may be granted Out-door Relief, or assisted by one or more of their children being sent to the district or certified schools. All such cases, however, should be specially re-considered every three months, if further assistance is required, and adequate charitable aid is not forthcoming.

VII.—Deserving Aged and Infirm Persons.—Out-door Relief may be granted to aged and infirm persons, who :—

- (1) Are deserving at the time of application.
- (2) Have shown signs of thrift.
- (3) Have no relations legally or morally bound and able to support them.
- (4) Are unable to obtain sufficient assistance from charitable sources.

Note.—Such Out-door Relief shall not be in supplementation of Relief from Charitable Societies, but shall be, in itself, adequate for the necessities of the applicant, who shall be required to desist from drawing Relief from any Charitable Societies; such term 'Charitable Societies' not to be taken to include a Clergyman or Minister of any denomination, who distributes the Funds entrusted to him by his congregation.

VIII.—Duration of Relief.—Out-door Relief shall not be granted in any case for more than two weeks at a time for the first four weeks, nor subsequently for a longer period than three months at a time. Out-door Relief shall not be granted, on account of the sickness of the applicant, or any of his family, for a longer period than two weeks at a time, unless such sickness shall be certified, in writing, by the District Medical Officer, as being likely to be of long duration, or to be of a permanent character.

IX.—Personal Attendance of Applicants.—In all cases—where practicable—the applicant must attend before the Relief Committee in person. In case of non-attendance the Relief Committee must receive satisfactory explanation.

X.—Orphans and Deserted Children shall be emigrated if fulfilling the necessary conditions; if unsuitable for emigration, shall be boarded-out; if unsuitable for boarding-out, shall be placed in certified schools.

XI.—Out-Relief through Children.—The employment of children as messengers for receiving Relief at the Relief Office shall not be allowed.

XII.—Medical Relief.—Applicants for and recipients of Medical Relief—other than those in receipt of Out-door Relief—shall be supplied by the Relieving Officers with the addresses of the local Provident Dispensaries.

XIII.—Exceptional Cases.—If, owing to the special circumstances of any particular case, the Relief Committee shall be of opinion that a departure from the Rule applicable thereto is advisable, such case shall be reported by the Relief Committee for the decision of the Board, and in the meantime, the Relief Committee shall make such provisional order in the case as to them shall seem necessary. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to call the attention of the Board to any departure from the Rules.

XIV.—Publication of Rules.—Copies of the above Rules shall be printed, and posted in the Relief Offices and Waiting Rooms, and supplied to each of the Medical Officers, and Relieving Officers, and annually, on their election, to each of the Guardians. Copies shall also be laid before the Relief Committee when sitting for the investigation of cases.

Marylebone Guardians - J. Y. Dudman, (Clerk)

The Workhouse Buildings

Marylebone Guardians - Dudman

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Interview with Mr J. Y. Dudman, clerk to the Marylebone Guardians, at the offices, Northumberland St. Marylebone R^d
June 16 '99

J. A.

Mr Dudman was a long while fixing an appointment, and when I did arrive kept me waiting a good while, but he excused it on the ground of the great amount of extra work thrown upon him by the rebuilding of the Workhouse.

He gave me the impression of being a capable clerk, loyal to his Board, and anxious that their actions should be interpreted in the most favourable light: the Board's wishes would, to a large extent, be his wishes and the guiding policy left to other hands.

A workhouse has occupied the site in Marylebone Road opposite Madame Tassauds for well over 100 years but has, of course from time to time been enlarged and altered. The older buildings have now been demolished, but the more modern additions kept standing. When completed the Workhouse will accommodate 2000 inmates of which about 1100 will be in the new

TOTALS	384	342	17	...	352	...	352	364
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J. DEAN, Master.

INFIRMARY.—Month ended May 27th, 1899.

CLASSES.	No. of Inmates on Saturday, 29th April, 1899.	Admitted.	Transferred from Workhouse, &c.	Discharged.	Transferred to Workhouse, &c.	Died.	Remaining Saturday evening.	Corresponding week last year.
MALES	257	70	37	96	16	17	235	256
FEMALES	262	40	46	42	29	11	265	290
Boys, under 16	37	1	11	9	11	1	28	34
Girls " 16	46	7	11	7	6	4	47	31
TOTALS	602	118	105	154	62	33	576	611

JOHN A. MERCHANT, Steward.

SCHOOLS.—Month ended May 27th, 1899.

CLASSES.	Remaining Saturday, 29th April, 1899.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Dead.	Remaining Saturday Evening.	Corresponding week last year.		In the Infirmary.		
						This week.	Last year.	This week.	Last year.	
Boys, 11 to 16	98	12	10	1	99	112	105	138	2	4
" 7 " 11	60	8	5	...	63	50	77	76	3	2
Girls, 11 " 16	60	3	8	...	55	53	17	36	3	4
" 7 " 11	41	2	4	...	39	41	14	19	1	1
Boys, 2 " 7	27	1	3	...	25	42	...	...	1	1
Girls, 2 " 7	29	...	7	...	22	21	...	...	1	1
Under Two Years	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	316	26	37	1	304	322	213	269	10*	12

* Including 1 admitted from Receiving Wards.

JOHN H. EDWARDS, Superintendent.

Marylebone Guardians - Dudman

buildings. The site was held on lease, of which 40 years were unexpired. The Guardians have now purchased the site right out, for £36,000, in addition to the value of their lease, and the total outlay on the new work will be £150,000

Whilst the work is in progress, a large number of inmates are being kept at a temporary workhouse in Gray's Inn Road, hired for the purpose.

Out Relief

The adjoined table gives a comparative statement of the numbers in receipt of relief. It will be seen that of the total of 3889 persons, 233 are on the outdoor list, being an increase of 44 on the corresponding week of last year, despite the wonderful briskness of trade just now. Marylebone, like so many other places, has undergone some revulsion of feeling in regard to out-relief. For years this Board has been dominated by the b.o.s and has worked on the strictest lines. The election last year was fought on the question of out-relief, with the result that several of those returned were favourable to it. The effect is seen in an increase of 24% in recipients and 30% in

Number of Persons Chargeable to the Parish of St. Marylebone, for week ended 27th May, 1899, and corresponding Week last year.

On Out-door Weekly Lists

Mr. Parsons, St. John's District	...	...	...	...
" Sivyer, Christ Church(A) District	...	...	...	...
" H. G. Cooper, " (B) District	...	...	...	...
" W. T. Cooper, St. Mary's District and Rectory District	...	...	...	...
" Stranack, All Souls' and Cavendish District	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident Poor	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...

THIS WEEK.				LAST YEAR.			
No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Amount Paid. £ s. d.	Relief in Kind. £ s. d.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Amount Paid. £ s. d.	Relief in Kind. £ s. d.
27	45	5 9 0	...	19	26	3 15 6	..
29	36	5 3 6	...	17	24	3 1 6	...
16	22	3 0 0	...	15	18	2 12 0	...
35	43	5 17 6	0 6 0	33	50	5 12 6	1 1 11
49	64	9 5 6	...	39	60	6 16 6	...
10	23	1 19 0	...	8	11	1 5 6	...
166	233	30 14 6	0 6 0	131	189	23 3 6	1 1 11

HOUSELESS POOR:—		
	This Week.	Last Year.
Men	168	150
Women.....	78	63
Children	1	9
TOTAL	247	222

At Asylums and Hospitals—

Lunatics at County Asylum, Hanwell	At 9/11	256	126 18 8	At 9/11	215	106 12 1
" " Colney Hatch...	At 9/11	139	68 18 5	At 9/11	147	72 17 9
" " Banstead	At 9/11	84	41 13 0	At 9/11	88	43 12 8
" " Claybury	At 9/11	49	24 5 11	At 9/11	50	24 15 10
" " Cane Hill	At 9/11	36	17 7 0	At 9/11	35	17 7 1
" " Other County Asylums	At 14/-	16	11 4 0	At 14/-	3	2 2 0
London Asylums Common Fund	At 10/6	27	14 3 6	At 10/6	28	14 14 0
Lunatics at Private and other County Asylums	At 19/3	5	4 16 3	At 19/3	21	20 4 3
Imbeciles at Leavesden Asylum	At 3/6	158	27 13 0	At 3/2½	182	29 3 11
" Caterham "	At 3/6	22	3 17 0	At 3/2½	21	3 10 4½
" Darenth "	At 3/6	61	10 13 6	At 3/2½	60	9 12 6
Patients at Fever Hospitals	At 4/11½	67	16 12 2½	At 4/11½	48	11 18 0
Small Pox Hospitals	At 5/4¼	...	...	At 5/4¼	...	...
Patients at other Institutions	At 6/3	51	15 18 9	At 5/8	38	11 1 0
		971	384 11 2½		936	367 11 5½

MEDICAL ORDERS:—		
	This Week.	Last Year.
North Districts ...	28	24
South " ...	13	21
MIDWIFE'S ORDERS	0	0
BURIAL ORDERS ...	0	1
Deaths in Workhouses	0	1
" Infirmary	6	15
" on Outdoor Lists	0	1

At Schools--

Southall ...	...	304	...	...	322
Roman Catholic Schools	At 6/-	113	...	At 6/-	152
" Exmouth " Training Ship (Provisions and Clothing)	At 6/5	13	...	At 6/5	11
Boarding-Out Committees	At 4/- & extras	39	...	At 4/- & extras	42
Herne Bay Infirmery	At 10/6	...	...	At 10/6	...
		469	...		527

SUMMARY.

	This Week.	Last Year.
On Out-door Lists	233	189
At Asylums	971	236
At Schools	469	527
In Workhouses	1640	1635
In Infirmery	576	611
Decrease 9	TOTAL 3889	3898

In Workhouse (Northumberland Street) ...	1283	...
" " (Gray's Inn Road) ...	352	...
" " (Kensington) ...	2	...
" " (Stow Union) ...	3	1640
" Infirmery ...	576	...
	2216	2246

Abstract of Admissions to Workhouse (Northumberland Street) during the Week.

By Master (Primary)	23
" " (transmissions).....	34
" Relief Committee	3
" Relieving Officers	86
" Magistrate	—
Total Discharges 133	Total... 146

Ratio of Paupers to Population, as per last census (1896, 141,188), 1 in 36; last year, 1 in 36.

ALL SOULS & CAVENDISH SQUARE

13th J

Nos.	NAMES.	M. S. W.	Ages.	Residences.	
369 ×	Neville, Patrick ...	S	55	34 Union-street	Re
370 ×	Geddes, Alexander	M	66-66	141 Gt. Titchfield-st., B K, rent, 3/-	W
371	Bastable, William	M	60	20 Cleveland-street, 1 F F, rent, 6/-	Re
373 ×	Trower, Charles ...	M	34-29-5- 3½-5 mos.	19 Clipstone-street	Ch
374 ×	Clark, Jane ...	M	50	In Inf'y.	Ad
375	Matthews, Mary ...	S	32	In W H ...	V
376	Hodge, William ...	S	50	"	Tak
377 ×	Goss, Hannah	W	74	Late Foley-street ...	R C
378	Delahay, Pauline ...	M	31	19 Gosfield-street ...	Bro
379	Robson, Rose	S	20	79 Great Titchfield-street	Bro
380	Warren, John	S	61	Fitzroy Chambers..	Ref
381	Doran, Elizabeth ...	M	30	32 Union-street...	Adm
382 ×	Hurley, Jane	W	71	40 Saville-street ...	For
383 ×	Ellis, Elizabeth ...	W	80	In W H	R O
384 to 394	In and out cases ...	...	—	Left Workhouse ...	Re-a
395	Hall, Jane	W	68	10 Wells-buildings	Adm
396 ×	Dawson, Harriett ...	W	73	51 Charlotte-street	R O
398	Holmes, Arthur.....	S	23	17 Devonshire-mews W.	Adm
399 ×	Gould, Louisa	S	77	28 Gosfield-street...	To re
400	Tillott, Daniel	Wr	54	Adam and Eve-ct. L H	Desti
401 ×	Egan, Mary	W	65	W H .....	...
402 ×	McDonald, Jennie	S	41	" .....	...

Marylebone Guardians - Dudman

amount given away.

M^r D. does not regard this as serious; it was expected that the change would be greater and already the Board is coming back to the old lines. For a short time relations with the BOS were a bit strained, but the older cordiality is being resumed, as is shown by the fact that the district secretary of the BOS has been elected chairman of the relief committee.

The Relief committee here consists only of a selection from the members, and not, as is usual, from the whole Board. The Board, however, retains certain powers in regard to relief, in its own hands and so can check any tendency to undue leniency and M^r D. thinks would do so if occasion arose.

There are 5 Relieving Officers, who first investigate all applications, and report in usual way. Printed lists, giving particulars of each case, are submitted at each meeting. Herewith are the lists for week ending June 13th (see next page for 2nd list)

The Aged

In the cases of the aged poor in the house, various little comforts have been introduced - tea, tobacco,

Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone

List of Persons applying for Relief from the Rates, and of Paupers receiving Out-Relief who apply for its Renewal.

RECTORY & ST. MARY'S DISTRICT.—W. T. COOPER, R.O.

13th June, 1899.

Nos.	x Old Cases.	NAMES.	M S. W.	Ages.	Residences.	REMARKS	Received		Last Payment	Ordered.
							Money	Wks.		
1003 to 1034	x	In and out cases ...			Workhouse	Destitute; readmitted to the W H				Reported
1035		Hurst, James	M	39	7 Circus-street	„ &c.; admitted to the W H				„
1036		Jenner, Henry	M	60-60	8 Paradise-street ...	Wife ill; for admission; removed to W H; conveyance, 1/-				App'd.; 1/- all'd
1037	x	Fitzgerald, Jno. ...	M	66	2 Croydon-street ...	Destitute, &c.; admitted to W H...				Rep'd.; sons to 2/6 per wk. ea
1038	x	Wood, John	M	53	Late Workhouse ...	To report proceedings in Lunacy...				Reported
1039	x	Dollard, Patrick ...	S	41	18 Brown-street ...	Destitute; injured foot; removed to W H; conveyance, 1/-				App'd.; 1/- all'd
1041	x	Foley, John	M	76-56	9 Gray's-buildings..	Wife removed to Inf'y.; ulcerated legs; conveyance, 2/6				„ 2/6 „
1042	x	Smith, Honora	W	43	8 Thayer-street.....	Destitute; phthisis, &c.; removed to Inf'y.; conveyance, 2/6				„ 2/6 „
1043		Cole, Margaret	S	27	Homeless	„ &c.; admitted to the W H				Reported
1044	x	McWater, Catherine	W	51	7 Great Barlow-st.	„ removed to W H; ambulance, 5/-				App'd.; 5/- all'd
1045	x	Healy, Thomas	S	30	18 Horace-street ...	„ admitted to the W H				Rep'd.; 2/6 all'd
1046		Darlow, Frederick	M	45	22 Duke street	„ „ „				„
1047		Thompson, Herbert	S	34	24 John-street	„ „ „				„
1048		Moore, Michael.....	S	28	9 St. George's-dwellings	„ phthisis; removed to Inf'y.; conveyance, 2/6				App'd.; 2/6 all'd
1049	x	Reeves, Cornelius...	M	49-61	57 East-street	Man ill; removed to Infirmary; conveyance, 2/6				„ 2/6 „
1050		Reeve, Victoria	S	29	Late 42 Molyneux-street	Destitute; gout, &c.; removed to Infirmary; conveyance, 2/6				„ 2/6 „
1052	x	Wyatt, Edith	W	37-8-6-3	17 Brown-street; rent, 5/6	Re child at Southall Schools				To remain 13 wks.
1054		Shefford, Annie.....	M	24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Homeless	Destitute; admitted to the W H ...				Reported
1055	x	Beck, Charles	M	57-49-8-4-2	77 Marylebone-lane	Child aged 2 removed to Inf'y.; ambulance, 5/-				App'd.; 5/- all'd. 13 th (see
1056	x	Howard, William ...	Wr	66	29 Circus-street L H	Destitute, &c.; admitted to W H...				Reported
1057	x	Lidner, Alexander...	M	58-52	4 Gray-street	Re wife at Hanwell Asylum				To pay 5/- weekly or proceeding
1058	x	Gooden, Florence...	M	32-10-8-5	Greenbury House, Whittle, Chelmsford	Re child aged 8 at Southall Schools				To remain 4 weeks
1059	x	Bowler, Sarah	W	80	3 Knox-street; rent, 3/6	Continuance of out-relief; 4/- from friends	3/6	13	June 6	4/6 4 weeks
1060	x	Pulman, Margaret	W	66	12 Great Quebec-street; rent, 2/-	„ „ earnings uncertain	3/-	13	„	3/- 13 weeks
1061		Law, Ida	S	29	115 Crawford-street	Destitute, &c.; admitted to the Inf'y.				Reported
1062	x	Higginbottom, Ann	W	69	45 North-street; rent, 2/9	Continuance of out-relief; earnings uncertain	3/6	8	„	3/6 13 weeks
1063	x	Hawke, Victoria ...	S	36-4	Homeless	Destitute; re-admitted to the W H				Reported
1064	x	Redgell, Stephen ...	Wr	78	Infirmary	Re maintenance				Alfred to pay 2/-, William, 5
1065	x	Hodge, Samuel ...	M	46	„	„				Adj'd. 1 week
1066		Hazel, Mary Ann ...	W	47	10 Paradise-place...	Destitute, &c.; admitted to W H...				Reported
1067		Hudson, Clara May	S	23	Workhouse	To report admission; taken in by the police				„
1068	x	Nichols, M. A.	S	23	„	To report removal to Cane Hill Asylum				„
1069 to 1121	x	In and out cases ...			„	Destitute; re-admitted to the W H				„
1122	x	Reardon, Simon ...	Wr	46	Late Infirmary	Re Club money				No further action
1123	x	Whateley, Mary ...	W	73	5 Great Woodstock-street	Continuance of out-relief; son gives 4/-				3/6 13 weeks

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Marylebone Guardians - Dudman

Brabazon work, games, papers and concerts, but the distinctive dress is retained. They can have their own clothes to go out in if they like, but rarely ask for them. There are paid attendants to look after the infirm and quarters for married couples and the religious idiosyncracies of all are catered for, there being a Protestant and a batholic chapel in the building, whilst the Nonconformists have the run of the House. Sunday leave was stopped because some of them got begging outside the churches, and became a nuisance. They now have Tuesdays instead. The workhouse clothes rather assist those of the cadging sort.

M^r D. thinks that for the large majority of the old, the workhouse, as now managed, is the best place, and that with an old age pension they would be worse off rather than better. Even those who have friends would, in the poorer parts of London, be crowded in and have to put up with much-discomfort. It is doubtful if they would be kept clean or decently, even if they were not exploited for the sake of their pension. One cannot apply the principles of well-regulated households to these people. It is an advantage,

NORTH DISTRICTS.

June 13th, 1899.

GEORGE PUTMAN & SONS, Ltd., Thayer Street, London, W

Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone.

List of Persons applying for Relief from the Rates, and of Paupers receiving Out-Relief who apply for its Renewal.

CHRIST CHURCH (A) DISTRICT.—J. W. SIVYER, R.O.
13th June, 1899.

Nos.	x Old Cases.	NAMES.	M S W	Ages.	Residences.	REMARKS.	Received		Last Payment	Ordered
							Money	Wks.		
260		Best, Ellen	S	17	39 Earl-street Home of Rest	Admitted to Infirmary; scabies ...				App'd.
261		Whitlock, Elizabeth, alias Wilson	M	29	192 Marylebone-road (on sufferance)	" " suffering from own misconduct; states she is divorced from husband				"
263	x	Burnett, Thomas ...	M	44	38 Boston-place, rent, 3/6	Admitted to Infirmary; Bright's disease, &c.; cab, 2/6	3/6	13	June 6	3/6 13 weeks
264	x	Stubbs, Emily	W	72	1 Friston-street, Fulham (no rent)	For renewal of non-resident out- relief on account of Marylebone; lives with niece				2/6 allowed
265		Wright, John, and 3 children	M	29-32	Late 3 Little Grove- street	Man wanted wife and children admitted to W H without him; R O offered admission for all				Reported
266	x	Ward, Louisa	M	54	Inf'y. since 5th inst.	Adjourned from last week as to single son being called upon to contribute; he has been notified				Son to pay 2/6 per week
268	x	Kitchen, Thomas ...	S	35	L H Little Grove-st.	Admitted to Infirmary; diseased arm				App'd " 6/- allowed
269		Tanner, John	M	25-23- 4 wks.	111 Church-street, rent, 4/6	Man admitted to Inf'y.; Bright's disease; ambulance, &c., 6/-	3/-	13	June 6	3/- 13 weeks
272	x	McBride, Ann	W	76	6 Earl-street, with daughter	For renewal; no charity	4/-	4	"	Relief to cease
273	x	Likeman, Elizabeth	W	67	63 Balcombe street, with single daughter	Relief expired; son ordered by Magistrate to pay 3/- per week				Reported
274	x	Eatwell, Jane ...	W	67	Late Workhouse	Adj'd. from 16th May as to single son, Thomas, contributing; case now at an end; left the W H				Approved
275		Hughes, Walter ...	S	47	123A Church-st., Church Army	Admitted to W H; destitute; removable				Approved

work, games, papers and concerts, but the dress is retained. They can have their own out in if they like, but rarely ask for them. Aid attendants to look after the infirm and married couples and the religious idiosyncrasy are catered for, these being a Protestant and chapel in the building, whilst the Nonconformative the run of the House. Sunday leave was cause some of them got begging outside the and became a nuisance. They now have instead. The workhouse clothes rather assist in a ragging sort.

thinks that for the large majority of the workhouse, as now managed, is the best place, with an old age pension they would be rather than better. Even those who have to, in the poorer parts of London, be crowded to put up with much-discomfort. It is they would be kept clean or decently, even not exploited for the sake of their cannot apply the principles of well-useholds to these people. It is an advantage,

CHRIST CHURCH (B) DISTRICT.—H. G. COOPER, R.O.

13th June, 1899.

Nos.	Old Cases.	NAMES.	M. S. W.	Ages.	Residences.	REMARKS.	Received		Last Payment	Ordered.
							Money	Wks.		
744	×	Grogan, Margaret ..	S	53	60 Devonshire-st. ...	Removed to Inf'y.; phthisis and pleurisy; convce., 2/6				App'd.; 2/6 all'd.
745	×	Haigh, Joseph	Wr	58	S A Burne-street ..	Destitute; W H order				Reported
746		Gammell, David ...	M	56-56-15-13	51 Lisson-street.....	Temporary relief; 4/1 given; man out of work; Norah (15) suffering from pneumonia; too ill to be moved				App'd.; 4/1 all'd.
747	×	Baynton, Edward...	M	57	Workhouse	To report proceedings in Lunacy ...				Reported
749	×	Silvester, Kate	S	31	Shaftesbury Shelter	Destitute and bronchitis; removed to the Inf'y.; convce., 2/6				App'd.; 2/6 all'd.
750		Leary, James	M	29-26-6	6 Highworth-street	Midwife's order; 6/- given; man unable to work through accident				" 6/- "
751	×	Halmer, Charles ...	Wr	58	S A Burne-street ...	Destitute; W H order				Reported
755	×	Herson, Thomas ...	Wr	73	"	"				"
756	×	Rogers, Samuel... ..	Wr	66	"	"				"
758	×	Bell, Mary A.	W	69	5 Great James-st....	Removed to the Inf'y.; debility; convce., 2/6				App'd.; 2/6 all'd.
760	×	Larter, Henry	M	49	47 Hereford-street	Destitute; W H order				Reported
761	×	Leonard, Thomas ...	M	49-40-15-2-1	25 Harrow-street ...	Man removed to Inf'y.; perineal abscess; ambulance, 5/-				App'd.; 5/- all'd.
762		Hibbs, Eliza	W	69	Shaftesbury Shelter	Destitute; W H order				Reported
763	×	Keefe, Mary	S	25	19 Burne-street ...	Removed to Inf'y.; bronchitis, &c.; conveyance, 2/6				App'd.; 2/6 all'd.
764	×	Hargrave, Henry ...	S	44	S A	Destitute; W H order				Reported
765	×	Thurlbey, John	Wr	61	"	"				"
766		Nash, Mary	M	38	Shaftesbury Shelter	"				"
767		Stegall, Wm.	S	32	S A Burne-st.	Destitute; W H order				"
768	×	Meyer, Ettie	S	19	Late W H	To report removal to Asylum				"
769		Graham, James.....	S	48	S A Burne-street ...	Destitute; W H order				"
770	×	Noyes, Sarah	M	33-14-9-7-5-8 mos.	28 Hereford-street	For continuance of two days' work at South Dispensary. Husband and Bertie (7) in the Inf'y. Re maince. of child (4 mos.) in Inf'y. since 9th May				Work to continue 13 weeks
771	×	Houchin, Mary ...	S	31-4-4 mos.	6 Harrow-street.....	Re maince. of child (4 mos.) in Inf'y. since 9th May				Adj'd. 8 weeks
772	×	Cole, Harriet	W	77	44 Hereford-street;	Renewal of out-relief; 3/- Paddington Chapel; earns about 2/-	3/-	13	6 June	3/- 13 weeks
773	×	Jones, William	M	49-47-4	34 Burne-street.....	Re maince. of wife in Inf'y.				Adj'd. 4 weeks
774	×	Murphy, Catherine	M	51	Infirmary	"				"
775 to 819	×	In and out cases ...			Workhouse	Destitute; re-admitted to W H ...				Reported
820	×	Connors, Michael ...	W	69	Workhouse	To report proceedings in Lunacy, and subsequent discharge				"

ST. JOHN'S DISTRICT.—W. PARSONS, R.O.

13th June, 1899.

Nos.	Old Cases.	NAMES.	M. S. W.	Ages.	Residences.	REMARKS.	Received		Last Payment	Ordered.
							Money	Wks.		
815	×	Millard, Esther.....	W	72	Late 4 Barrow Hill-rd. and Insane Wd.	To report proceedings in Lunacy ...				Rep'd.; 24/8 all'd.
816	×	Nealon, Mary	W	38-4	22 Venables-st., rent, 4/3	Adj'd. 1 week re a "Home" for self and child	7/-	1	6 June	7/- 1 week
817	×	Wicks, William....	S	40	21 Blenheim-ter. rent, 3/-, with aunt	Relief expired; for renewal; spinal curvature; charity, 7/-; relief and charity shared with aunt	4/6	13	6 ..	4/6 13 weeks
818	×	Horne, Eliza	W	74	20 New-street	Re-admitted; in and out				Approved
819	×	Roach, Richard.....	S	30	7 Venables-street ...	" to Inf'y.; influenza ...				"
820		Best, Sophia	W	80	15 Eamont-st., with sister	For relief; insufficient means				Adj'd. 1 week
821	×	Manners, Elizabeth	M	62	7 Beckett's-place ...	For consideration; cancer; husband in Infirmary				No order
822		Whitwell, Charles...	S	32	3 Hardington-pl., with mother	Inf'y. order; phthisis; cab, 2/6 ...				App'd.; 2/6 all'd.
823		Thatcher, Kathleen	—	18 mos.	48 Frederick-street, with Mrs. Dench	For Infirmery order				Reported
824		Burton, Rose Eliza	S	20	15 Townshend-rd.	To report proceedings in Lunacy ...				Adj'd. 1 week
825	×	Ault, Mary	W	66	70 Salisbury-street	Infirmery order; rheumatism				Approved
826		Walker, Mary	M	40-9	36 Salisbury-street	Insufficient means; for relief				Rep'd.; husband returned
827	×	Cracknell, James ...	M	59-60	102 St. John's Wood-terrace, rent, 6/6	For Inf'y. order for husband; paralyzed; club, 2/9; charity, 2/6; wife earns 7/-				" refuses to go to Inf'y.
829		Gandy, William ...	M	32-32-8-2	10 Bentinck-ct., rent, 6/-	Inf'y. order for husband; phthisis; cab, 2/6				App'd.; 2/6 all'd.
830		Potter, Thomas.....	M	38-33-9-5-2-2 mos.	14 Luton-street, rent, 6/9	Inf'y. order for child Ellen (9); tumour of neck				App'd.; 2/6 all'd.
831		Graves, George	M	51-50-14-11	53 Henry-street.....	To report proceedings under Lunacy Act; chronic alcoholism				Rept'd.; adj'd. 2 weeks; referred to House Comtee. for consideration
832		Howe, Albert	?	38	Found wandering by Police	To report proceedings in Lunacy ...				Rept'd.; adj'd. 2 weeks
833	×	Eatwell, Thomas ...	S	26	14 Samford-street	For re-admission to Inf'y.				" adj'd. 1 week
834	×	Humphreys, George	M	55	6 Luton-street	Re-admitted; in and out				Approved
835		Kenton, Matilda ...	W	77	2 Cobham-street ...	For relief; referred from C O S ...				7/- 2 weeks

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particularly from a sanitary standpoint, to weed these old people out from the young and to put them in work-houses, where they will be properly looked after.

Able Bodied

Some of the able-bodied are kept to do the work of the House, others are sent to Kensington, from whence as summer comes on, they generally discharge themselves, but only to drift back here in winter.

They are going to have a test house in the new buildings, and they also intend to attempt classification though he is not sanguine as to the result, so much room is needed, the cost of administration is increased, and there are many difficulties in the way of selection.

Sick

The Marylebone infirmary is at Notting Hill, and has 444 beds, All trained nurses - train their own.

For outdoor medical relief the doctors may order nourishments, but any case which requires nursing must, if possible, be sent to the Infirmary. Two ambulances are kept for this purpose, and there is plenty of work for them.

Children

Samaritan Fund

Marylebone Guardians - Dudman. 193

The Schools at Southall consist of one building, but have only 394 children. There is a training home for girls attached, a large house, which was formerly a private residence, having been adapted for this purpose. Any girl who shows an aptitude for domestic work is put in here, and so that they may have good practice, all the staff dine here ~~early~~, as does also the visiting committee, and the girls cook all the food. The plan works exceedingly well, the girls readily getting into service at high wages. The boys are taught engineering tailoring, shoe making, gardening, baking &c., and are sometimes apprenticed. A good many of the boys are got into the engineering works of the Great Western Railway. There is a splendid band, which is often hired, and many of the boys get into regimental bands.

M^r D. raises a Samaritan fund of about £100 a year (voluntary contributions) and from this an annual treat is given the children, awards made to girls who have kept their situations, and there is a ~~good~~ Xmas decorating of the Infirmary, which

parishioners are invited to go to see and tea is provided for them. From this fund also, small grants are made to give old people a start outside for the summer. One old woman is given 5/- at the beginning of each summer to set herself up with a stock of flowers, and she then keeps herself, till winter comes round.

The Guardians insist on contributions from relatives and keep a collector to gather these in, who receives a commission. This might become a hardship, but his Guardians never press too hard.

On the whole, Mr D's account is rose coloured, but whilst evidently of opinion that all is for the best under the best of all possible Guardian Boards, he deprecatingly invited me to make any suggestions & inquired whether I knew of any place in which they were doing things better. I rather think his satisfaction is justified. Granted that the system is right, I doubt if it can be much better carried into effect. But is it right, - I ask myself yet again as I trot round the huge building with the matron.

Visit to the 'House'

This matron is a hard sort of woman, who shows me over, none too willingly, and who does not even soften when she points out to me her children's pet rabbits and doves, (her husband, the workhouse master, is away to-day). We pass from floor to floor, from ward to ward - up long flights of stone stairs - each set of stairs and each ward as like the others as peas in a pod, and everywhere rows of stolid or listless old faces. Here is the Irish ward, handy to the Catholic chapel, and showing a little more individuality than the rest, I thought - here the ward for the infirm, who never come downstairs, - there the rooms for the more robust, who overflow into the paved courtyard, where they sit basking in the sun. It is all of the cleanest and the aeriest, the rooms are lofty and there is even colour and cheap pictures on the walls. But oh! the vastness of it all, the monotony of seas of withered old faces which have to be endured everyday, and all day, though some may be detestable to you - the sitting down to one's carefully measured hunk of bread and knob of butter, with more than a thousand others, each with exactly

similar hunks and knots; the utter absence of privacy, not a corner in the place where one can give utterance to a thought which will not be heard by a score of others, the servility and lack of liberty - no liberty, seemingly, - even to think for oneself. These things impress me with the fact that if the genuine happiness of the old be the aim, these vast barracks are a great mistake.

Yet the old people, especially the women, live long here. I was shown one old body of 90, and another alleged to be a centenarian, but who, in answer to the matron's inquiry, said she was 80 odd, - she did not know quite how old she was.

In one of the women's wards an old man was visiting his wife, and was drinking, with evident pleasure, a mug of tea which she had made for him. The matron said the old men often came over in this way, - came for what they could get, she charitably suggested. The happiest-looking old men, I thought, were those at work in the big kitchen, preparing tea.

The married couples quarters here, I did not think

a great deal of. - 10 small rooms, on 2 floors, in one corner of the building, shut off by a wall, and sparsely furnished as bed-sitting room, and one very bare common room in which meals are taken together. The rooms are always full, but there is no great eagerness for the upper ones, which are approached by a stone balcony.

One great advantage this Workhouse enjoys - there is attached to it a disused burial ground, which has been tidied up, the tombstones placed against the walls. It is a charmingly fresh, quiet green spot, and into it during certain hours on fine days, the old people are turned - men one day and women the next.

I asked the matron's opinion as to classification. She was very sceptical about it. 'Let those try it that think they can do it,' she said. She didn't want the job. Much jealousy and unpleasantness would result.

In Marylebone, as elsewhere, Poor Law administration is very expensive, costing about £160,000 a year, and

Marylebone Guardians - Dudman

employing an army of nearly 300 officials. Subjoined is, a rough summing of expenses and persons employed, culled from the printed accounts for last year

£

	Northumberland St ^e Workhouse	23,389	
	Grays Inn Road —	5,562	
	Infirmary	27,915	
	Schools	13,490	70,356
Establishment, Out-relief & general	Salaries	Salaries General	1,607
		— " Medical	810
		Sums for Out-relief	936
		Dispensaries	583
		Houseless Poor	273
		Superannuation	1,201
		Vaccination & Registration	948
		Maintenance of Lunatics at Asylums	16,519
		— " Paupers	625
		Subscriptions	191
		Out-relief in money	1070
		— " in kind	107
		Nonresident Poor	153
		Relief Officers Expenses	295
	25,318	25,318	
	barned forward	-	95,674

Brought Forward

£
95644

Settlements removals &c.	521	
Metropolitan Asylums Dist.	32,589	
Dispensaries & Relief Offices	929	
Vagrant Wards	1,935	34,974
Loans	49,987	18,140
	Total =	148,788

<u>Total of Officials and Salaries</u>	Salaries	No. of officials
Northumberland St W'house	2158	46
Grays Inn Road	557	17
Infirmary	6723	135
Schools	2171	53
Establishment, medical, out relief superannuation &c.	5406	42
Total	£17,015	293

S. Margaret & S. John Westminster

Extracts from Annual Report

Population Area &c.

Personnel

STATISTICS.

WARD.	Acreage.	Inhabited Houses 1891 Census.	Population.		Rateable Value Current Year. £
			1891.	1896.	
1. St. Margaret (Hamlet of Knightsbridge ...)	384	829	6,644	7,076	231,779
2. St. Margaret (Petty France).	99	784	10,321	10,683	195,230
3. St. Margaret (Thorney Island)	121	548	4,468	3,893	164,908
1. St. John (Tothill Fields) ...	58	1,138	9,789	8,266	50,958
2. St. John (Horseferry) ...	67	1,124	14,508	13,564	103,586
3. St. John (Bulinga Fen) ...	86	1,160	9,809	9,662	56,436
Government ...	...	...	...	...	128,982
Total for United Parishes ..	*815	5,583	55,539	53,144	932,149

* The area was given as 813 acres in the Returns of the 1891 Census; but the acreage for the several Wards was not given.

Vestry of 95 members, including Earl of Onslow, Viscount Doneraile, Col. Hon. Pleydell Bouverie and other Army or Naval Officers

The Report indicates the Vestry's pride of the new "dignities" to be conferred upon them, and a grand chain of office has been obtained in anticipation.:-

THE VESTRY.

The Chair. At the first meeting after the annual elections Mr. L. H. Hayter, L.C.C., was elected the statutory chairman for the year in succession to Mr. C. Spencer-Smith. Prior to this change in the chair, at the same meeting, a deputation of subscribers, accompanied by the Borough Member, attended and presented the chain given by them to complete the

Chain of office. Chairman's (or Mayor's) emblem of office. The Vestry unanimously accepted the handsome gift with warmest thanks, and Mr. Spencer-Smith was vested with the chain and emblem of office by Mr. Burdett-Coutts.

Rates and Rating

To meet the expenditure of the Vestry and of the central boards, rates amounting to 5s. 3d. in the £ were made on a rateable value of £914,269. The purposes for which the several rates were made were as follows:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
For the strictly local purposes of the Vestry — maintenance, lighting and cleansing of the roadways, footways, etc. (1s. 2d.), and construction and maintenance of sewers (½d.) ...	1		2	½
For salaries, printing, and other expenses incidental to the collection of moneys for other boards (approximate proportion of Poor Rate)...	0		0	½
For the expenses of the Free Public Libraries (now included in the Poor Rate) ...	0		0	1
For the expenses of the Baths (also included in the Poor Rate, approximately)...	0		0	1
<i>Total under Vestry's control</i> ...	1		2	½
For the relief of the poor, and for the expenses of the London County Council, Police, and Metropolitan Asylums Board ...	2		10	½
For the purposes of the School Board for London ...	0		11	½
<i>Total for central purposes</i> ...	3		10	½
	<u>5</u>		<u>3</u>	

Paving Works

Re-paving works. The Committee have felt justified in continuing to recommend the Vestry to adopt asphalte as generally the most suitable material for carriageways. Opposition to this view was not so marked this year as last. Only one protest was received, which was against the asphaltting of Great Chapel-street, Broadway and Tothill-street. After an experiment had been made with Trinidad asphalte in James-street, the specification for asphalte tenders was revised so as to embrace other varieties of asphalte paving hitherto excluded. It yet remains to be seen how far this class of asphalte is suitable for heavy traffic, and whether the London County Council will sanction loans for defraying the cost of the same. In addition to the thoroughfares above-mentioned, it was decided to pave with asphalte a portion of Horseferry-road, Caxton-street, a portion of Ponsonby-place, a portion of James-street, Perkin's-rents, and the footway on the north

Street Improvements

Street Lighting and Cleansing

Smoke

side of Kensington-road.

Wood-paving was laid in Grosvenor-road, between the temporary bridge and Vauxhall-bridge-road, such work having become necessary owing to the increased traffic along that thoroughfare due to the closing of Vauxhall-bridge. Hard-wood was also adopted in lieu of cork paving for the respective portions of the carriageways of Strutton-ground and Orchard-street which are upon rising ground. The carriageway of Bridge-street was found to require attention, and it was decided to re-pave the same with deal blocks creosoted.

Several streets were widened in parts during the year, the principal one being Great Smith Street, where an effective improvement has been carried out.

A proposition by the Committee to improve the present system of lighting at a cost of £1,000 was approved by the Vestry. The details are now receiving the Committee's attention and the work will be carried out during the present year. The reference as to "what improvements are possible in the cleansing of the public streets" was delegated to a Sub-Committee who, after going fully into the question, reported that the delays at present experienced in the removal of slop from the streets during exceptional weather, were owing to insufficient barging accommodation at the wharf, and suggested as a remedy the construction of a jetty. This view was endorsed by the Vestry, who have since been endeavouring to obtain the sanction of the Thames Conservancy to the construction of a jetty, but at present without success.

Smoke nuisance. Special attention was given by the Committee to infringements of the smoke nuisance clause of the Public Health Act, 1891, which led to the issue of a number of summonses, with the result that substantial fines were imposed in nearly every instance. A circular was sent to metropolitan riparian sanitary authorities on the question of the emission of black smoke from all classes of steamers on the river. The prevalence of smoke nuisance during the earlier part of the year was attributed to the

difficulty in obtaining Welsh coal, owing to a strike among the miners; but the nuisance was considerably abated as soon as the law was actively enforced.

Baths

The Baths and Wash-houses.

Reasons were given in last year's report for extending the establishment laundry. It was found subsequently that the additional accommodation could be obtained more economically by utilising a small part of the public laundry after the erection of a partition. The curtailment of the public laundry to this extent would appear to be justifiable judging from the statement below.

The total number of bathers and washers, as shown in the following table, was 201,162, or 981 more than in the year preceding. It will also be seen that there has been an

TOTAL NUMBER OF BATHERS.				TOTAL NO. USING WASHING DEPT.		HOURS.	
1898-9.		1897-8.		1898-9.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1897-8.
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.				
144,212	8,077	140,199	10,469	48,873	49,513	118,065	123,413½
152,289		150,668					

increase in the number of men bathers and a decrease in women bathers and in the laundry department, the latter being attributable to the continued demolition in the parish of property of the tenement class, having no wash-house accommodation.

The gross receipts were £3,662 10s. 6d. as compared with £3,652 11s. 2d. last year, which is particularly satisfactory having regard to the decreased expenditure.

With a view to putting the arrangements for the letting of the baths for entertainments and club practices on a more satisfactory basis, a set of terms and conditions were drawn up and, having been approved by the Vestry, were put into operation.

Births & Deaths

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of births registered during the year 1898, when all the corrections have been made, was 1,088, showing a birth-rate of 19.6 per 1,000 of the population. 277 births occurred in St. Margaret's parish, of which 140 were males and 137 females giving a birth-rate of 12.9 per 1,000; and 811 births in St. John's parish, of which 401 were males and 410 females, giving a birth-rate of 23.7 per 1,000.

The number of deaths of parishioners duly corrected amounted to 1,093, showing a recorded death-rate of 19.7, and a corrected death-rate of 22.2 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths 373 occurred in St. Margaret's Parish, giving a recorded death-rate of 17.4, and 720 in St. John's parish, giving a recorded death-rate of 15.2 per 1,000.

The following comparative table shows the birth and death rates per 1,000 during the past seven years for the United Parishes, viz. :-

YEAR.	BIRTH-RATE.	DEATH-RATE.	
		Recorded.	Corrected for age and sex distribution.
1891	26.8	19.7	22.2
1892	24.7	23.0	26.0
1893	24.4	23.1	26.1
1894	21.9	18.0	20.3
1895	22.9	20.7	23.4
1896	21.9	17.7	21.1
1897	22.2	18.0	20.3
1898	19.6	19.7	22.2

Factories

These have been regularly inspected during the year. In one factory it was found necessary to have increased water closet accomodation. The Army and Navy Stores factory in Johnson Street were duly inspected (by me) at the request of the Public Health Committee and all the sanitary arrangements were found to be in a perfectly satisfactory condition. Messrs de Selincourt furnished extra water closet accomodation for their employees. The Incandescent Gas Light Company, on request, also did likewise, and supplied thermometers to gauge the temperature of the workrooms, which in some of the rooms was too high. Messrs Woolland of Knightsbridge, have been requested to re-arrange

the w-c accomodation during the building operations which are now progressing.

In two cases it was found necessary to serve notices as to illegal occupation.

Underground rooms

HOUSES DEMOLISHED DURING 1898.

During the year a considerable number of houses has been voluntarily demolished in Westminster. The principal improvement has been the pulling down of the block of houses on the western side of Parliament-street. "An uninterrupted view of Westminster Abbey can now be had from Whitehall, and Parliament-square lying to the north of the Abbey, can now be seen to the advantage it deserves."

The houses in King Street are now being demolished.

In Wards 1 and 3, St. John, the following houses have been voluntarily demolished or closed, viz. :-

	Population displaced.
Greycoat-place, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 12	30
Mills'-buildings, Greycoat-place, 12 houses	70
Regency-street, eleven houses	90
Vincent-street, six houses	50
Hide-place, four houses	30
Moreton-street, two houses	14
Rochester-row, six houses	36
Bond-court, eight houses	56
Old Rochester-row, five houses	25

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

Proceedings were taken under the above Act and closing orders obtained in respect of—

- Nos. 6 and 7, Frederick-street.
- Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Povey's-cottages.
- No. 8, Gulston's-cottages.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS, AND UNSOUND FOOD.

During the year the following samples have been purchased for the purpose of analysis; and in addition two samples of butter were submitted by a parishioner and analysed, and certified as being genuine :-

Food.

Articles Purchased.	No. of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Fines.			Costs.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Arrowroot	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	24	22	2	5	0	0	1	5	0
Cocoa (see Vi-Cocoa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	9	8	1	—	no	action.	—	—	—
Flour	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice-creams	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lard	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	24	20	4	4	10	0	1	17	6
Mustard	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vi-Cocoa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky (Irish and Scotch).....	6	2	4	1	0	0	0	12	6
Total.....	97	86	11	10	10	0	3	15	0

The following articles were dealt with and destroyed during the year as being unfit for human consumption :—

- 4,368 lbs. of lamb.
- 515 lbs. of beef and one hind-quarter of beef.
- 120 lbs. of mutton.
- 44 lbs. of veal.
- 65 lbs. of turbot.
- 3 trunks of soles.
- 1 trunk of mixed fish.
- 3 trunks of plaice.
- 1 barrel of herrings.
- 2 boxes of kippers.
- 4 boxes of fish roe.
- 4 trunks of mackerel.
- 16 baskets of cherries.
- 2 barrels of grapes.

G

Vestry of Mansion House Council.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CERTAIN PROPERTIES IN THE PARISH.

The Committee received a letter from the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the Poor, dated 19th April, forwarding a report on the condition of seventy-nine houses in the parish.

From the reports made by the inspectors thereon, it appeared that of the seventy-nine houses alleged to be defective, more than half were in a satisfactory condition, and that in reference to the remaining houses, in the majority of cases the defects mentioned were of such a trivial character as would not justify the Vestry taking any action. The Public Health Committee also ascertained that, prior to the receipt of the report in question, several of the persons responsible for the more serious defects were under notice to remedy the same.

The Committee directed that a communication embodying the above facts be addressed to the Mansion House Council.

With regard to the above report, taking for instance two of the most serious cases in Ward No. 2, St. Margaret, where it was alleged that a closet had no water supply, the inspector found a good closet with a special 30-gallon tank for flushing the same, and in another case where it was alleged that a closet was stopped up, the closet was found to be in perfectly good working order.

Houses let in Lodgings

In other cases where it was alleged there was no water supply to several closets, the supply had only temporarily been suspended owing to the cisterns being cleansed.

In another case where it was reported that there was a broken ceiling, this was found to be the case, but the occupier had an ejection order made against him, and the ceiling was not, for obvious reasons, repaired until the order had been carried out.

I may state that in nearly every case of complaints being made as above, the defects were found to be of a most trivial character.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

About 1,250 houses are now registered under the above bye-laws in the United Parishes. With regard to the working of these bye-laws the great advantage in legal procedure lies in the fact that a breach of them is a finable offence, with a further daily penalty after written notice, and is not a nuisance subject to an order for abatement within a certain time.

The special advantages of the bye-laws are that, for the purpose of this foregoing procedure, the local sanitary authority is the judge of the conditions which shall prevail in such houses—for a magistrate's duties are purely ministerial—because overcrowding is defined. Proper ventilation is required; the ceilings, walls and floors of the premises are to be kept cleansed, and the former whitened at certain periods; a sufficient number of closets is required in proportion to the number of occupants; a defective drain is an offence, and a definite period for the removal of solid or liquid filth from rooms is provided.

Used with discretion the bye-laws have no tendency to depreciate the value of property, for where cleanly persons occupy the houses as landlords the conditions obtainable under them are procured by the responsible persons themselves, whilst in other cases the constant loss of rent which is incurred by the removal of tenants because of the neglectful habits of

the other tenants or the landlord is at least as great as the cost of keeping the premises in the sanitary condition required by the bye-laws.

If the conditions imposed by the bye-laws are carried out, no doubt one of the best methods for preventing overcrowding is thus achieved.

During the month of March a copy of the bye-laws was left at each house and 73 notices were served requiring cleansing of rooms, passages, staircases and provisions of extra water-closet accommodation. In two cases proceedings were taken for non-compliance with the bye-laws and penalties were inflicted in each case.

Libraries.

The Libraries and Reading Rooms have been open 305 days from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

During the year 132,054 volumes were issued to borrowers and readers as follows:—

	Vols.
To borrowers from the Chief Lending Library ...	63,105
To readers in the Chief Library Reading Rooms	43,408
To borrowers from the Branch Lending Library	14,007
To readers in the Branch Library Reading Rooms	11,534
	<u>132,054</u>

The daily average issue of books was:—

	Vols.
To borrowers from the Chief Lending Library ...	207
To readers in the Chief Library Reading Rooms	142
To borrowers from the Branch Lending Library	46
To readers in the Branch Library Reading Rooms	38
Total daily average issue	<u>433</u>

The number of books in the Chief Library is 23,844, and in the Branch 3,793, making a total of 27,637 volumes, counting three-volume novels as one, and exclusive of pamphlets and unbound magazines.

