

Report to the General Board of Health on a preliminary inquiry into the sewerage, drainage, and supply of water, and the sanitary condition of the inhabitants of the town of Brighton / by Edward Cresy, Superintending Inspector.

Contributors

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PUBLIC HEALTH ACT,

(11 & 12 Vict., cap. 63).

R E P O R T

TO THE

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

ON A

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

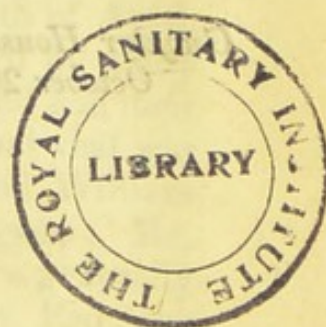
**INTO THE SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE, AND SUPPLY OF
WATER, AND THE SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE INHABITANTS**

OF THE TOWN OF

B R I G H T O N.

By EDWARD CRESY,

SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR.



L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

NOTIFICATION.

THE General Board of Health hereby give notice, in terms of section 9th of the Public Health Act, that on or before the 26th November next, written statements may be forwarded to the Board with respect to any matter contained in or omitted from the accompanying Report on the Sewerage, Drainage, and Supply of Water, and the Sanitary Condition of the Inhabitants of the Town of BRIGHTON, or with respect to any amendment to be proposed therein.

By order of the Board,

HENRY AUSTIN, *Secretary.*

Gwydyr House, Whitehall,
October 20, 1849.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (11 and 12 Vict., Cap. 63).

Report to the General Board of Health, on a Preliminary Inquiry into the Sewerage, Drainage, and Supply of Water, and the Sanitary Condition of the Inhabitants of the Town of BRIGHTON, in the County of Sussex. By EDWARD CRESY, Superintending Inspector.

June, 1849.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

A PETITION having been received by the General Board of Health, in which it is stated that—

“The undersigned inhabitants of the town of Brighthelmston, in the county of Sussex, and rated to the relief of the poor of and within the town, and being one-tenth in number of the inhabitants rated to the relief of the poor of and within the same town, do hereby petition the General Board of Health to direct a Superintending Inspector to visit the said town, and to make inquiry and examination with respect thereto, with a view to the application of the said Act, according to the provisions of the said Act, in that behalf.”

I was appointed by the General Board of Health to visit the town of Brighton, in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners, and after giving due notice, by advertisement and otherwise, meetings were held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 16th of April, 1849, and several following days, which were attended by many of the most respectable inhabitants, by the Town Council and their several officers, and the chief medical men. A personal visit was made to the various streets, alleys, courts, &c.: and William Kebbell, Esq., M.D.; John C. Burrows, Esq., surgeon; Mr. R. Allen Strickney, surveyor to the Town Council, were generally in attendance during the perambulations, Lewis Slight, Esq., the clerk to the Town Council, assisting in every way to furnish answers, documents of expenditure, and detail of all matters important to this inquiry. William Beedham, Esq.; George Cobb, Esq.; Thomas Pocock, Esq.; Charles Sharood, Esq., and other members of the Town Council, afforded every facility for obtaining information.

1. SITUATION.—The parish of *Brighton*, or Brighthelmston, contains 1,980 acres. The town is built upon the slopes of two hills, divided nearly into equal portions by the valley which separates them, and through which was the old road to London; the slope of the hills is towards the south-east, and the town, open

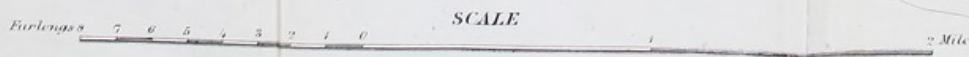
to the sea on one side, is protected from the north and north-east winds on the other by the rising of the chalk hills, from the summit of which a view may be obtained of the Isle of Wight and a considerable portion of the weald of Sussex. The parish is divided into the three manors of Brighthelmston Lewes, Brighthelmston Michelham, and Atlyngwath; there are also two smaller manors, called Peakes and Harecourt. The town at the end of the last century scarcely contained 6,000 inhabitants; but, since that period, it has rapidly extended along the Cliffs, and now presents a frontage towards the sea of nearly three miles: in some parts, 60 feet above the level of the strand.

This town has been constantly subject to the encroachment from the sea: in the seventeenth century several shops and smaller tenements were swept away, without leaving any traces of their remains. In 1704, so violent a tempest raged here that houses were unroofed, many entirely demolished, and the two mills belonging to the town overthrown. In the following year, another dreadful storm destroyed every habitation under the Cliff. Soon after these ravages, wooden barriers or groynes were erected, which project from the cliff towards the sea as far as low-water mark: and they are so constructed that the beach, which always rolls eastward in this part of the channel, is intercepted and lodged upon the shore, where it gradually rises towards the cliff, and, by its accumulation, forms a perfect natural barrier to further encroachments from the sea.

In consequence of the constant action of the sea on the chalk of which these cliffs are composed, their bases became undermined; and, in 1825, it was evident that some decisive measures were required to prevent the destruction of much valuable property: a sea-wall was therefore commenced by subscription, at the bottom of Ship-street, and continued to the site of Mohamed's Baths; this was subsequently carried on by the Commissioners of the town to Kemp-town, at an expense of upwards of 100,000*l*. Its average height is 60 feet between the Chain Pier and Kemp-town; the thickness at the base is 23 feet, and the top 3 feet. It batters four inches to the foot on the face; the foundations are sunk three feet in the chalk; the materials are grey-stone, lime, and shingle, taken from the beach, which materials have answered their purpose admirably.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER.—The subsoil around Brighton, as well as that of the whole of the South Downs, is chalk, covered with earth, varying in depth in different situations. The grass which covers the Downs is of a fine texture, and affords pasture for large flocks of sheep.

The smooth rounded outline of the hills is broken by valleys which become wider and deeper as they descend towards the sea: they are for the most part perfectly dry, though becoming occa-





sionally the means of carrying off flood-waters, when a rapid melting of the snow takes place, or the rain falls in any quantity. These excavations, as they may be termed, were in all probability produced by the action of the water when the chalk was in a soft state and gradually emerging from the sea, where it was originally formed at a considerable depth, as its fossils indicate, there not having been any shells, either terrestrial or fluviatile, or any land plants, hitherto discovered among them. The dip of the South Downs is to the south: they continue from Beachy Head towards Lewes, Steyning, and Alton, and unite at Farnham with the range called the North, which dip in that direction, and continue onwards to Dover, through Guildford, Reigate, and Wrotham.

The staple of the land in the neighbourhood is not of very considerable thickness, and the substratum being chalk, no artificial drainage is required. There are no ditches or water-courses, nor any river within six miles of the town, the pluvial waters passing off by infiltration. Along the coast the waters may frequently be seen oozing through the beach or the margin of the land, and thus the drainage of the whole South Downs, or range of hills that circumscribe the town, is effected.

No situation can be less exposed to humidity than Brighton: open to the south, and sheltered from the quarters from whence the colder winds proceed, the habitations are generally exposed to the southerly or south-west winds, which occasionally, however, are strong enough to be felt inconveniently when the ends of the streets which open upon the Parade are crossed.

The foundations of the houses in the higher portions of the town are 150 feet above the level of the sea, and are consequently admirably situated for efficient drainage; but at the present moment there are very few without evidences of the injury done to the walls by the imperfect construction of the cesspools and drains.

The atmospherical changes are great. It has been observed that, when there is a fresh breeze from the south or south-west, all that part of the town contiguous to the sea enjoys an almost Italian sky, whilst the northern portions are dull and dark: when in the winter the winds blow from the north, the inhabitants of the higher portions of the town may suffer extreme cold; whilst on the Marine Parade, or in the valley of the King's-road, there is a perfectly genial air.

5. POPULATION:—

In 1794 the population is stated to have been	5,669
1801 ,, ,,	7,339
1811 ,, ,,	12,012
1821 ,, ,,	24,429
1831 ,, ,,	40,634
1841 ,, ,,	46,661
1849 ,, ,,	58,950

The latter amount is assuming that there are 5·75 persons to a house during "the season," when the number of visitors is stated to amount from 15,000 to 18,000.

We may class the present population under the following heads:—

	Persons.
Independent and professional, including families	7,079
Tradesmen and their families	20,243
Mechanics, artizans, and labourers, do.	31,628
Total	<u>58,950</u>

VITAL STATISTICS.—The population, as given by the last census, was 46,742.

The total number of deaths at the same time were . . . 1,102

The total number of births 1,234

The proportion of deaths to the population being . . . 1 in 42

The proportion of births to the population being . . . 1 in 38

From the same census the proportion of deaths of infants under 1 year to the births was as 1 in 5.

From epidemics the proportion of deaths to the population was 1 in 217.

The average age of all that died was 28 years.

The average age of all that died above 20 was 50 years 11 months.

The following table will show the proportion per cent. of deaths at each interval of death to the total deaths:—

Under 1 year	20·7
5 years	37·7
15 years	45·7
20 years	48·1
Between 20 and 30	10·3
30 and 40	8·4
40 and 50	7·5
50 and 60	6·5
60 and 70	8·1
70 and 80	7·5
80 and 90	3·
90 and upwards	·5

The excess in number of all deaths was . . . 332

The excess in deaths of adults 126

Year's loss of life to every individual 6·5 years.

Year's loss of life to every adult 5 years.

£. s. d.

The total loss of money value of productive labour,

at 10s. per week men and 5s. per week women,

or 7s. 6d. per week for each adult individual

98 0 0

And the total loss on the year's deaths in

Brighton

67,012 0 0

In 1846 the registered number of deaths was as follows:—

Males	623
Females	629
Total number of deaths	<u>1,252</u>

	Males.	Females.
Died under 5 years of age	266	234
Died at 5 years of age	23	19
„ 10 „	13	16
„ 15 „	12	19
„ 20 „	22	22
„ 25 „	22	31
„ 30 „	24	26
„ 35 „	18	26
„ 40 „	28	18
„ 45 „	31	24
„ 50 „	25	19
„ 55 „	30	22
„ 60 „	28	33
„ 65 „	22	38
„ 70 „	19	20
„ 75 „	17	24
„ 80 „	12	28
„ 85 „	7	7
„ 90 „	1	2
„ 95 „	1	1
Above 95 „	2	0
	<u>623</u>	<u>629</u>

For the year ending the 25th March, 1847, the deaths were	1,440
„ „ 1848, the deaths were	1,195
„ „ 1849, the deaths were	1,409
	<u>3,444</u>
	<u>1,348</u>

Averaging 1,348 deaths annually; taking the population at 58,333, it is a trifle more than 23·1 deaths to every 1,000 individuals.

In 1847, there died from measles	47
„ from scarlatina	9
„ from hooping cough	91
„ from croup	5
„ from diarrhoea	33
„ from dysentery	1
„ from influenza	23
„ from fever	20
„ from typhus	29
„ from erysipelas	4
	<u>262</u>

In 1848, there died from small-pox . . .	22
„ from measles . . .	11
„ from scarlatina . . .	115
„ from hooping-cough . . .	17
„ from croup . . .	7
„ from thrush . . .	1
„ from diarrhœa . . .	42
„ from dysentery . . .	5
„ from cholera . . .	3
„ from influenza . . .	17
„ from fever . . .	59
„ from typhus . . .	27
„ from erysipelas . . .	16
„ from syphilis . . .	4
	346

MONEY LOSSES DEDUCIBLE FROM SICKNESS AMONG THE POOR.—The following tables give a very accurate statement of the amount of relief afforded to the poor of Brighton, showing at the same time the vast increase each successive year. The four years show the following weekly averages which the out-door poor have been in the habit of receiving :—

	£.	s.	d.	
1845 and 1846 . . .	156	12	1	per week.
1846 and 1847 . . .	208	12	7	per week.
1847 and 1848 . . .	275	12	0	per week.
1848 and 1849 . . .	284	17	5	per week.

The total amount paid last year was 14,813*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on out-door relief, when 184,773 poor were relieved; and in addition relief was afforded to the tramps, who appear to have increased annually from 746 to 4,891, making, during the 52 weeks of last year, the aggregate number of persons relieved 189,664.

The medical officers of the dispensary, during the months of January, February, March, and April of the present year, have attended 61 cases of fever, where 3 deaths occurred ; 95 cases of small-pox, 5 deaths ; 37 of scarlatina, and 4 deaths.

SITUATIONS WHERE DISEASES PREVAIL.—Those particularly pointed out are Carlton-row and court ; Woburn-place ; Cumberland-place and street ; New Dorset-street ; Egremont-street and place ; John-street ; Mighell-street ; Dorset-buildings ; Saunders'-buildings ; Frederick-gardens ; Orange-row ; Trafalgar-street ; Pimlico ; Sun-street ; Paradise-street ; Nottingham-street ; Ivory-place, court and cottages ; Suffolk-place ; Artillery-street ; Foundery-street ; Kensington-street ; Derby-place ; Edwin-place, Paradise-cottages ; Spring-gardens ; St. John's-place ; Warwick-street ; Duke's-court ; Sloane-street ; Richmond-buildings ; Hanover-street and terrace ; Chesterfield-street ; Regent-street ; Bedford-place ; Cavendish-street ; Steine-gardens ; North-lane ; William-street ; Crescent-cottages ; Thomas-street ; Bread-street ; Church-street and court ; Cheltenham-place ; Park-place ; Leicester and Nelson-streets, and others adjoining.

The causes of sickness may be traced in the quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, which arises from the excrementitious matters retained in the several cesspools throughout the town. This deadly poison pervades all the narrow breathing-places which are found at the backs of continued rows of buildings, and where there are windows so situated as to admit it into the overcrowded apartments. Nothing appears to produce greater debility, or to prostrate the energies of a working man, more than inhaling such an atmosphere ; and his wife and children, who are doomed generally the whole 24 hours, for weeks, nay months, to exist under its influence, no means of escaping from it being afforded them, are almost always on the sick lists, and either attendants at the dispensary or asking relief from the Poor Law Guardians.

Many of the houses are wretchedly damp, being constructed with inferior bricks, and mortar made of sea sand. No methods are adopted for getting rid of even the pluvial waters, and the walls are covered with lichens ; so that, added to the want of drainage, a constant decomposition of vegetable matter is going on. The inmates of such houses, unable to endure the sensations produced by such an atmosphere, seek the imagined restorative in the stimulants of the public house, in total ignorance that a more effectual remedy might be found in a healthy habitation, in breathing early and late a purer air, and occasionally in taking a dip in the sea.

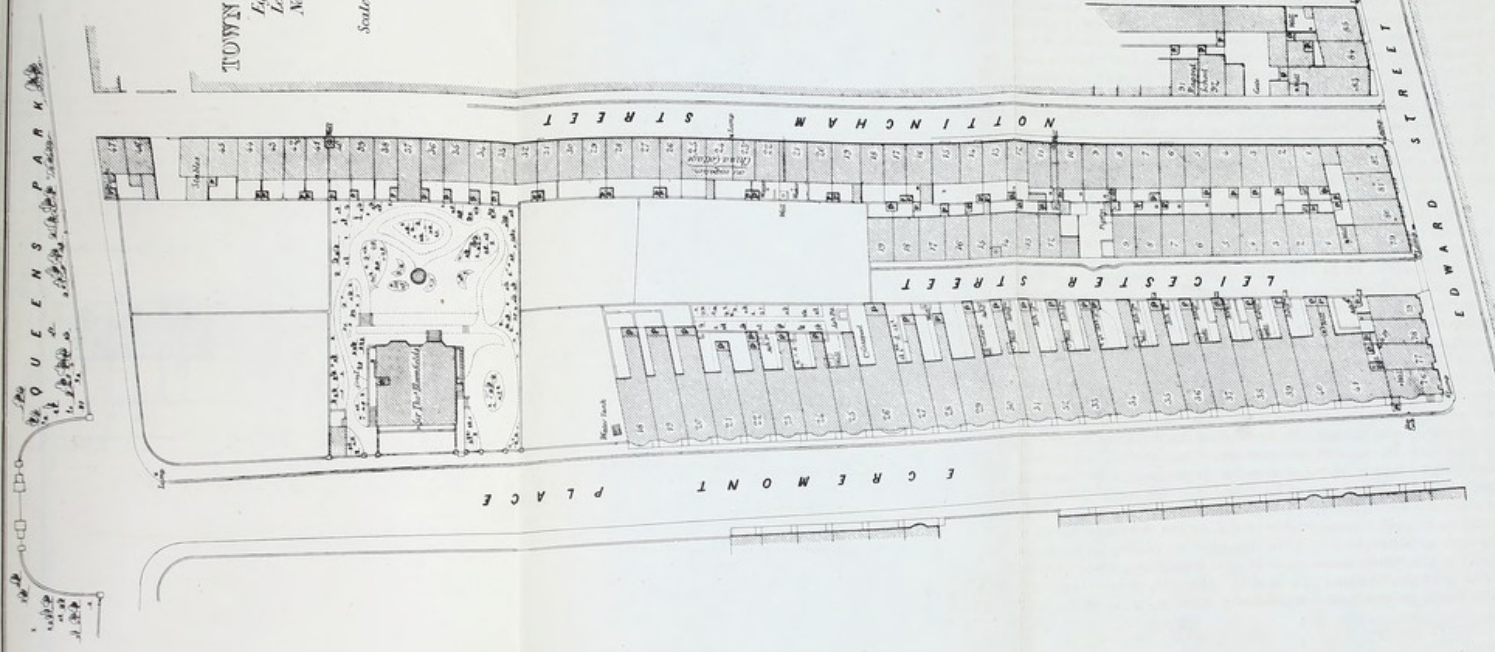
INSPECTION OF THE WORST-CONDITIONED HOUSES.

East-street.—Backs of the houses are very much confined ; they have cesspools sunk in the chalk ; and the average cost of cleansing per annum is 15s.

TOWN OF BRIGHTON.

Extramont Place,
Leicester Street,
Nottingham S. &c.

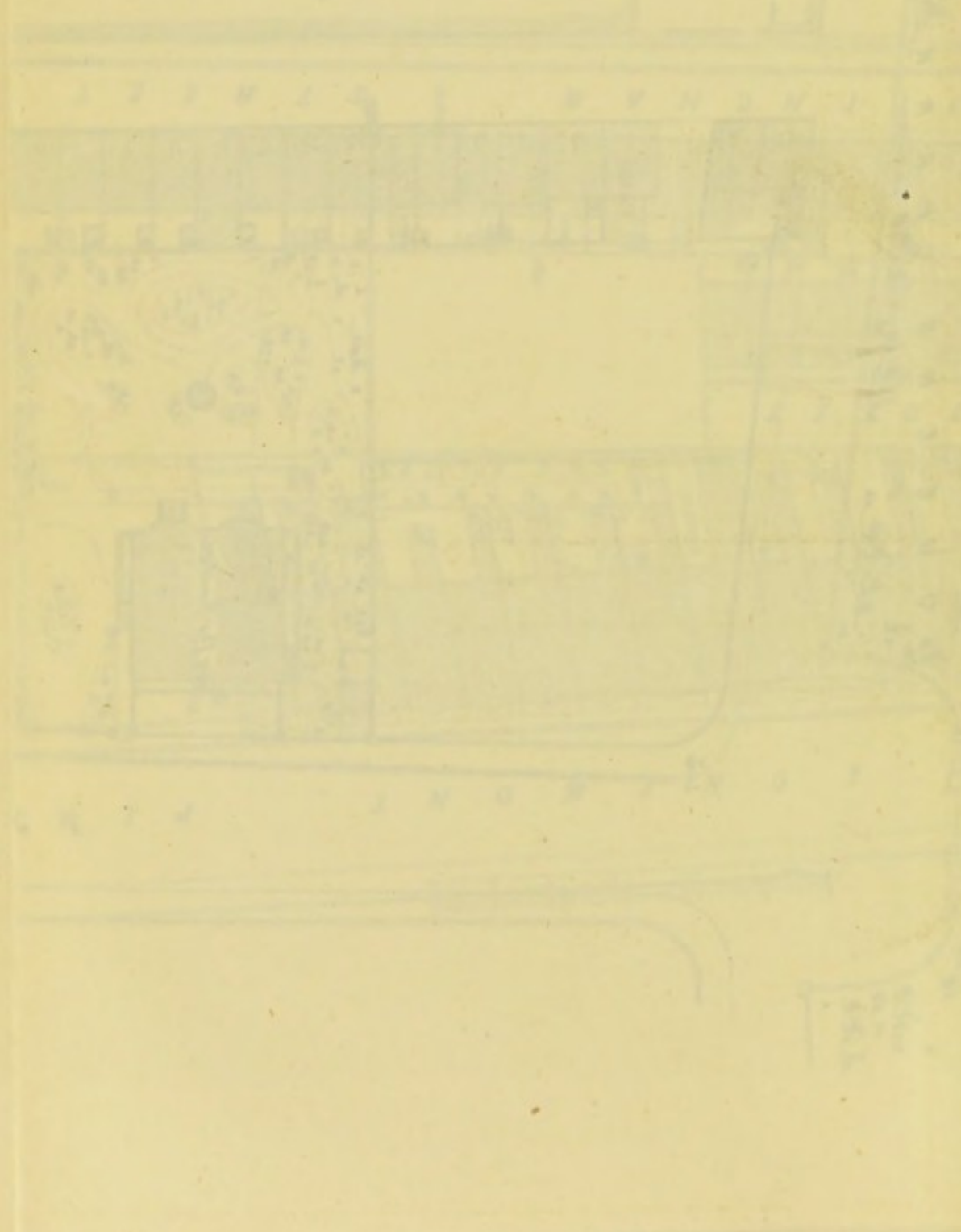
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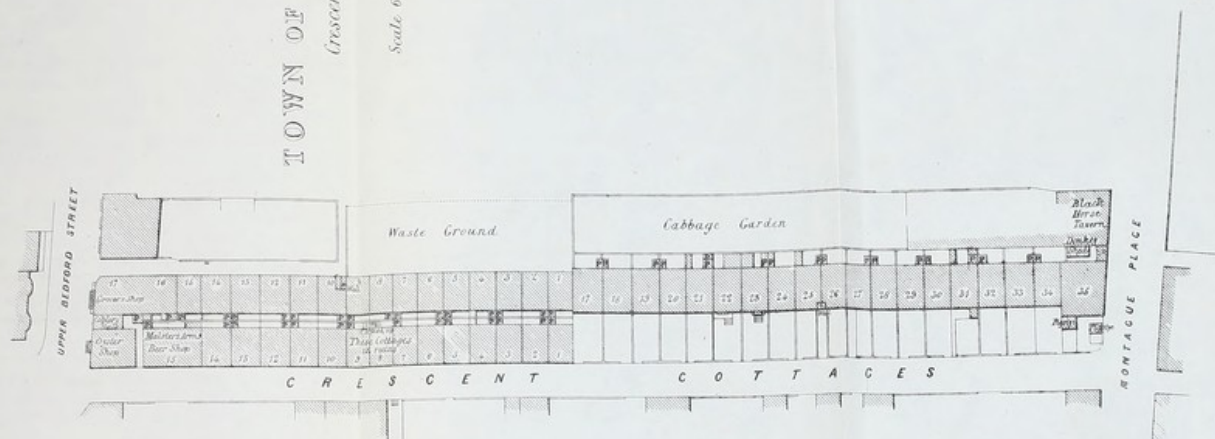
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TOWN OF BRIGETON.
Crescent Cottages.

Scale 60 feet to an inch.



The houses in *King's-road* have cellars. In one house, belonging to Miss Ballard, the water cannot be got rid off, except by emptying into the gutters of the streets.

Three Tuns-court.—Densely peopled. The well is 35 feet deep; the drains are very bad, all on the surface, and pass under Hudson's bakehouse in *Little East-street*.

Little East-street.—16 or 18 persons have one pump in common, and keep it in repair.

King's-road, No. 18.—Mrs. Moon's house. Has a basement story, at the back of which is a cesspool belonging to other premises. The contents of this cesspool ooze through the wall, and are very offensive. The lodgers have left the house in consequence; and when in the occupation of the former tenant, Mrs. Smith, it was equally bad.

May's and Smart's Court, *Market-street*.—The two houses, Nos. 31 and 32, have a privy in common, close to the windows of the dwellings.

Saunders'-court.—About 12 feet in width; has six houses; and the water supplied is very turbid. There is but one privy, and that in a very bad condition; the cesspool has not been cleansed for five or six years.

Poplar-court.—The privy is over an offensive cesspool.

Lewis-court.—Seven feet wide. The pavement is maintained by Mr. Lewis, but the cleansing is done by the Town Commissioners.

Duke Street-court.—The houses are all built back to back; consequently there is *no* ventilation.

Middle-street has similar courts, and the same supply of water from the wells.

West-street has the water from Smith's brewery running along the channels of the road, there not being any sewer.

Bunker's-hill.—12 small houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen; the water is good from the well; the privy is over an ill contrived cesspool.

Shuter's-gardens.—12 or 14 houses, with one privy; the court small, and not drained.

Little Russell-street consists of four-roomed houses. They are badly supplied with water; there is a well, but no bucket or rope.

There are several pigs kept in this neighbourhood, and slaughter-houses extend along at the backs of several houses which are highly offensive.

Great Russell-street—Several courts branch out of this street. The houses consist generally of only two rooms; they are infamously drained; have a well, but neither bucket nor rope; and most of the wretched inmates procure the water they use from the King's Head public-house.

Suffolk-place suffers from the pig-yard belonging to Mr.

Barnett. The only drainage consists of the open channels by the side, and they are in a filthy condition.

Artillery Cottages.—No. 3, occupied by Mr. Benton, has six rooms, for which he pays 16*l.* per annum. At the back his neighbour has pigs, which, from the yard in which they are kept being higher ground, are a great nuisance. Mr. Wood's pig-yard is in a filthy condition.

Suffolk Cottages.—On one side is a yard, in which were 17 pigs; among them seven breeding sows. Several cottages, which let for 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, are within a few feet of this nuisance. The inhabitants are always in an ill state of health. The eight-roomed houses let for 6*s.* per week. The wells here are 30 feet deep.

At No. 13, the soil of the privy overflows into the cellar.

Suffolk-street.—No. 38 is also in a wretched condition. There are eight houses and two privies, cleaned out once in two years.

There are 96 families in 40 houses in this neighbourhood, and all of the working class.

Upper Russell-street.—The courts, right and left, are of the same character.

Clarence-street.—The square drains are all bad.

Western-road.—Drainage bad.

Marlborough-street.—There is a cow-shed, and all the sullage is turned into an old well, and in consequence the water in the 17 wells below this is seriously affected, and certainly not fit for drinking or any culinary purpose.

Castle-street.—One of the gentlemen in attendance observed, that the wells were from 50 to 60 feet deep, and that they were all used as cesspools; and the water used was supplied by the Company.

Upper North-street.—Badly drained.

Regent-row.—No. 12, a beer-shop, kept by Mrs. Miles. The well, upwards of 100 feet in depth, is now converted into a cesspool, and consequently the water in the neighbouring wells is much injured.

Ayr street, at the angle, is very filthy. There are several slaughter-houses in this neighbourhood.

New Dorset-street is imperfectly drained.

North-lane.—The streets, which communicate on both sides, have their drainage bad. The privies of all the houses are much complained of. A tallow-melter's at the corner of Spring Gardens and North-lane is a source of great annoyance.

Foundry-street.—A collection of bones, rags, and other refuse, on these premises, is much complained of.

Pimlico.—The two-roomed houses, let at 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, have no water supply; the privies are bad; the cesspool is very deep, and seldom emptied. Fever rages here frequently.

St. Thomas-street has a gutter in the middle.

Back-row.—The gangway only 4 feet wide.

Orange-row.—19 houses in a court 12 feet wide.

North-lane.—At the bottom are several slaughter-houses.

Vine-street.—Several shambles and slaughter-houses, which discharge into the street.

Cheltenham-place is a small alley, with houses back to back.

North Lane-passage.—Very dirty and unhealthy. There are four houses built back to back, let for 2s. 3d. per week. Several of the inhabitants were suffering from low fever. The well is 16 feet deep, and the cesspools flow into it.

Gloucester-lane

Gloucester-square

Gloucester-cottages

Gloucester-terrace

} All in the same bad condition.

Little St. James-street, 9 feet 3 inches in width.—The houses are small, and let for 2s. per week; the rooms below are 12 by 10 feet, with a back yard about 4 feet deep, in which is the privy directly adjoining the window, and near this is a well that supplies the houses with water.

Rock-street.—The houses have four rooms, and let for 4s. 6d. per week. The yards at the back are only 8 feet deep, and in them all is a privy, badly arranged, and close to the window. The well which supplies them is 60 feet deep; the water is said to be hard, but was not complained of in any other particular. At the end of this street is a dyer, whose well is 70 feet deep.

There are altogether 29 houses; the two at the end are very bad as respects their drainage,

St. James'-street.—The chimney of the Brewery was complained of. The Grafton-street pump, belonging to the Commissioners, has a well 60 feet deep, and the water now stands in it 16 feet. The engine has a wheel driven by two horses, which pumps the water into a cistern above; the dimensions of which are sufficient to hold 2,500 cubic feet of water. The three pumps and machinery are reported to be in good order, and the quantity of water above mentioned can be pumped up in six hours; the water is used for watering the streets.

Upper Bedford-street.—The five houses generally have three rooms, and each house lets for 2s. 6d. per week.

Sluggers'-buildings.—These dwellings are sensibly affected by the pigs kept in the yards of the houses in Laurel-row. One house is now occupied by Mrs. Martin and five children; the whole family were suffering from sickness, in consequence of the ill-drained condition of the house. The stables which adjoin are very offensive, and the matter oozes through her wall.

In this narrow and confined place the wet linen was suspended upon lines, trained across the yard to dry; and the medical gentlemen in attendance remarked that nothing could be more injurious to health; the linen rarely being properly washed, and

possibly still retaining much that would be injurious to infantile lungs, as it passed off during the process of drying.

Laurel-row has 29 houses, all of the same character as the last.

Essex Cottages.—Ten in number, are all in a bad condition, and fever is now prevailing; scarlet fever is always present in the spring and autumn.

Essex-street.—The backs of the houses drain into and upon the last.

Crescent Cottages, which have their entry from Upper Bedford-street, are let at 1s. 6d. per week. There are 34 houses; 29 occupied. The four privies are in a bad state, and require emptying.

Manchester-row.—The yards at the back of the houses are not more than 2 feet 8 inches in depth, and the privies are close to the houses. At No. 7 the sister and brother of the occupant had died of fever, and the mother was not expected to live, from the same cause. These two-roomed houses let for 2s. 6d. per week.

Essex-place has no drains, and the slaughter-house has a very badly-contrived and offensive cesspool.

Paradise-street and row.—The pigs are much complained of; and the privies are out of order.

Egremont-street has 81 houses; all in bad condition. Six houses have recently been pulled down, and their site has become the general receptacle of every species of refuse and filth; the cesspools are bad.

Nottingham-street has the same number of houses, and is in the same condition as the last mentioned; indeed, if possible, exceeding it.

Leicester-street.—Houses which back towards Egremont-place; are all affected by the privies, which, being on higher ground, the contents soak through the party-wall. Pigs are kept by several inhabitants in this street.

Egremont-place has about 41 houses, of a better character. At No. 30, the well is 120 feet in depth, and is similarly placed to others, in the fence wall, supplying two houses; the cost of sinking these wells is from 9*l.* to 10*l.* The water was not quite clear; and the labour of working the engine was complained of.

Paradise Cottages, about 20 in number, have a narrow yard, about 4 feet in width, in which the privies are placed.

Devonshire-street and Grosvenor-street houses all receive their water from wells, which are particularly affected by the matters that drain into them.

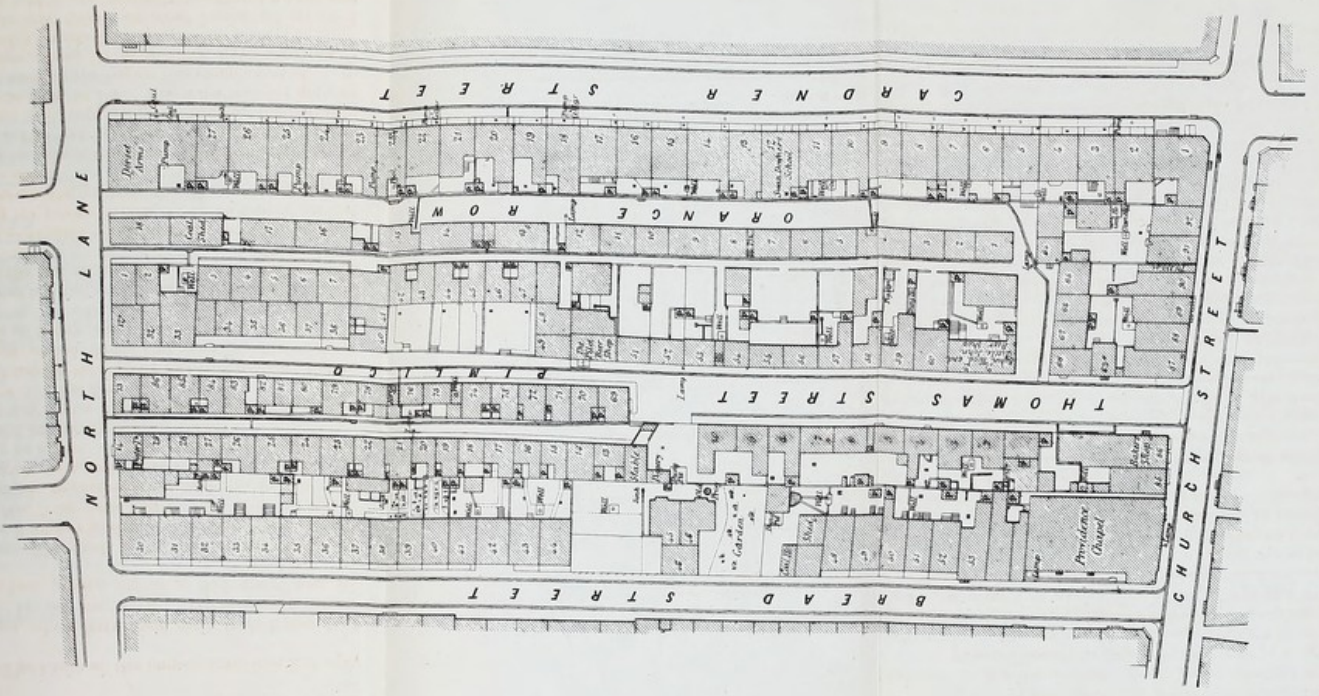
Chesterfield-street.—The inhabitants have suffered much from typhus, and particularly those near the slaughter-house.

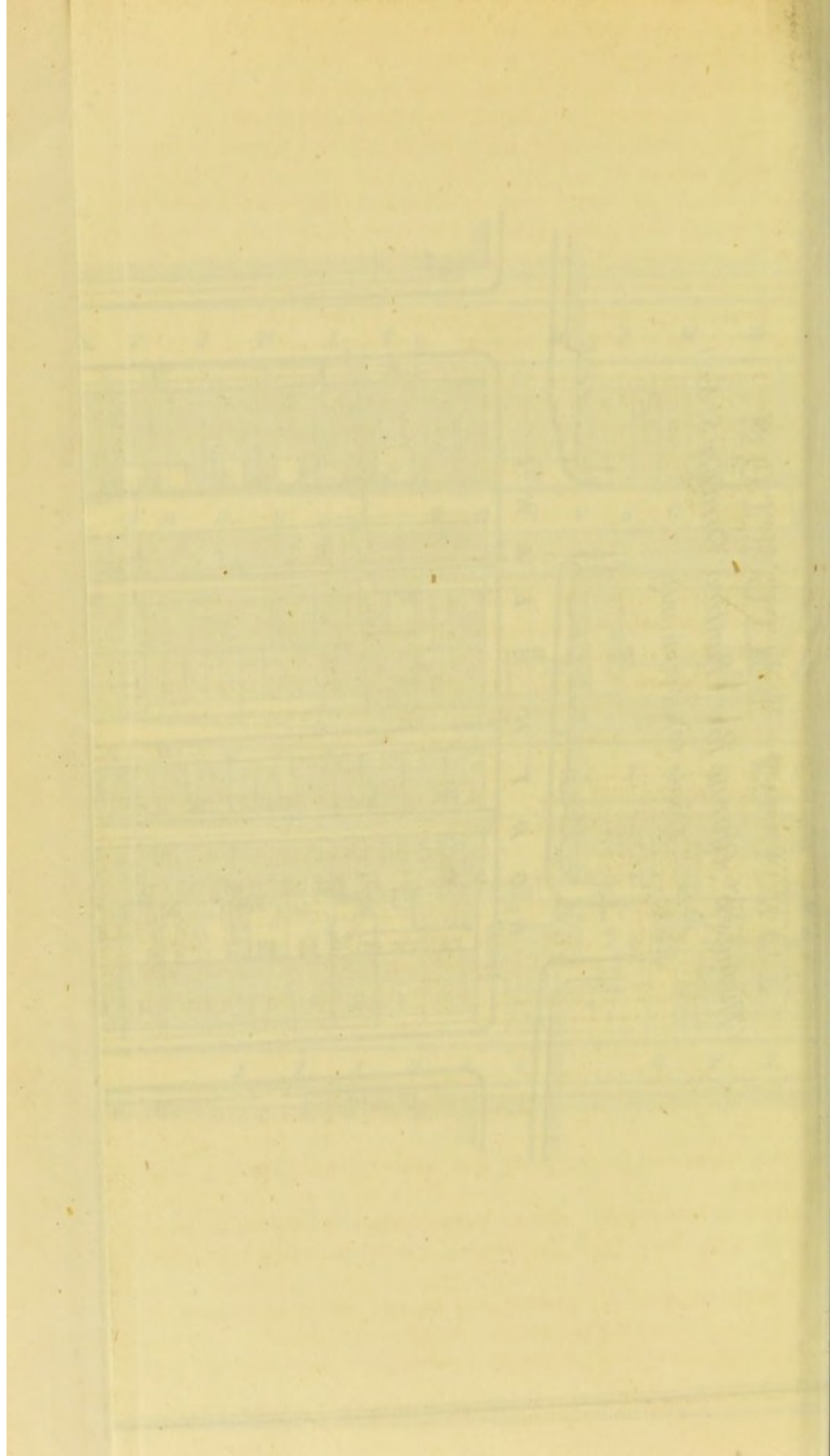
Thomas-street abounds with lodging-houses. The drainage bad, water indifferent, and the privies of this and the two former streets very bad indeed. In the cellar is a privy, which serves

TOWN OF BRIGHTON.

(Thomas St., Orange Row, Pinfold, Gardner St. &c.)

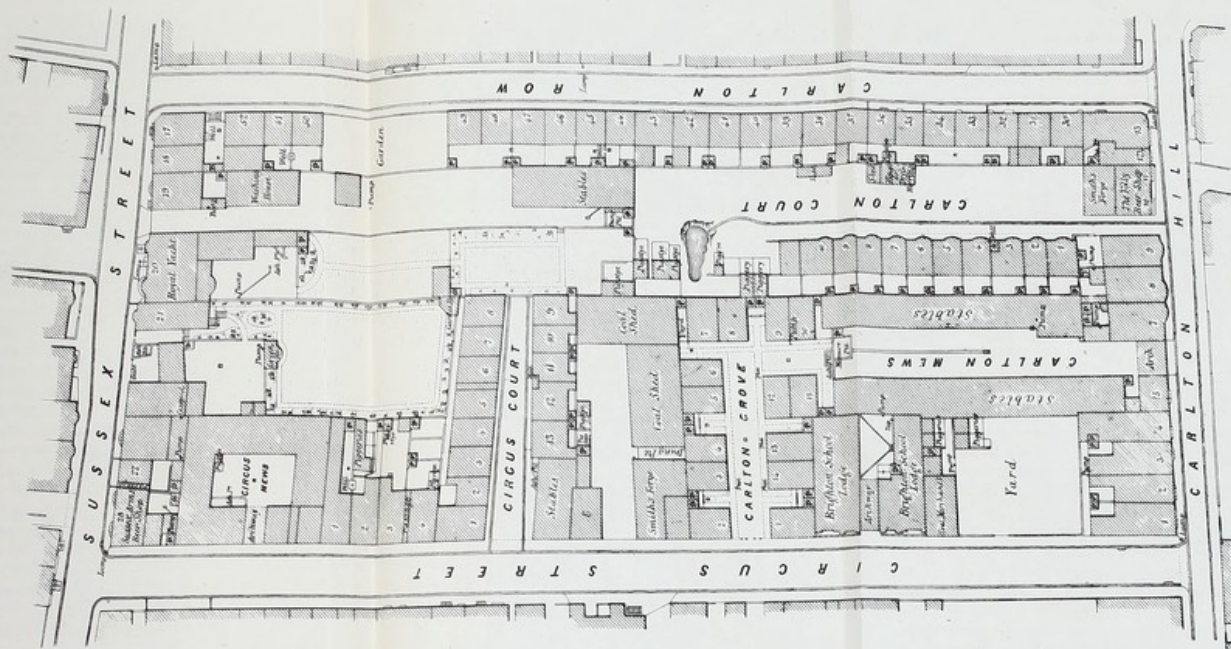
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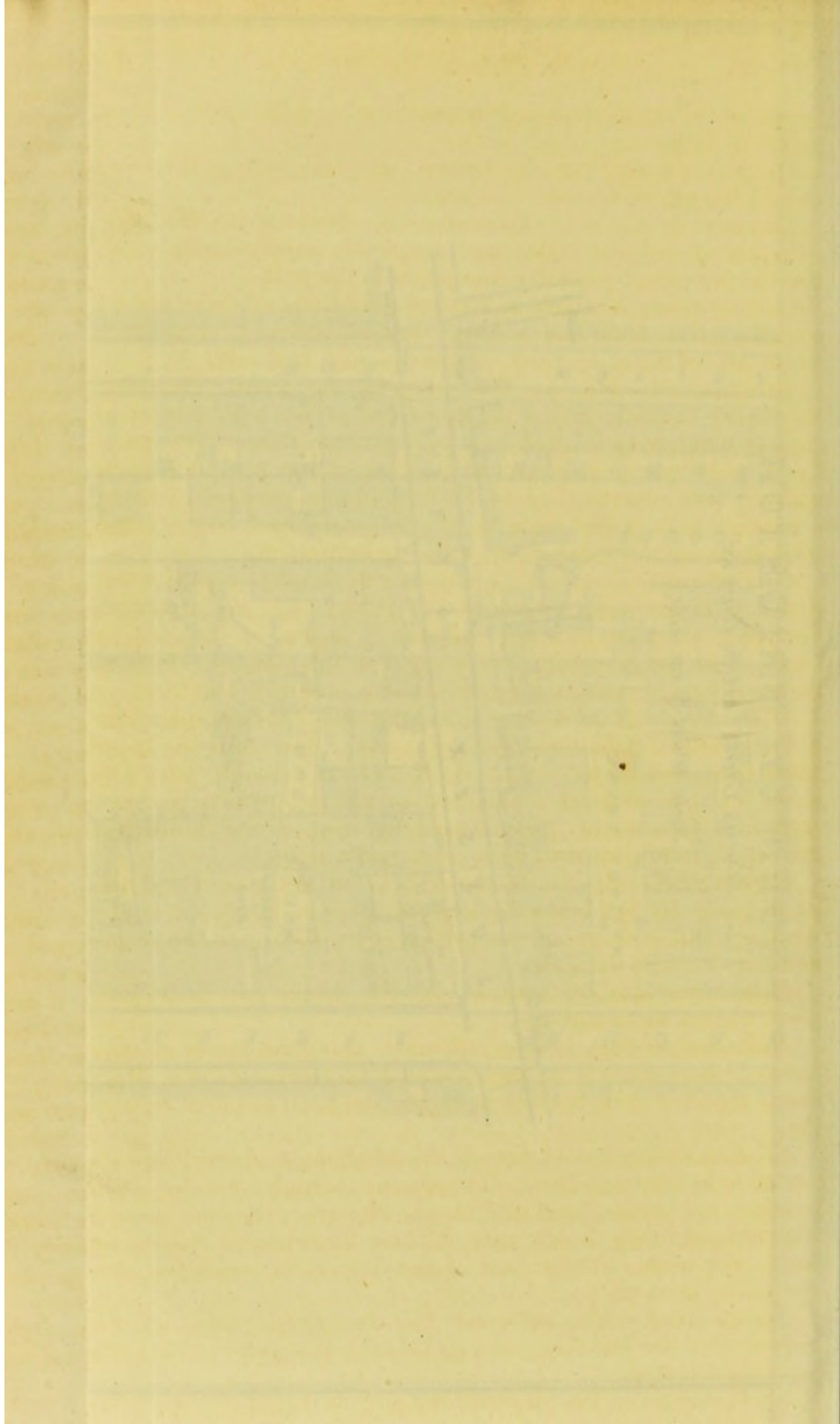




Circus Court, Carlton Court &c.

Scale, 60 feet to an inch





for the use of 14 houses; and the water in the well, which is close by, is not fit for use.

Cumberland-place has 56 houses, supplied with well-water; and all the privies are over cesspools.

George-street Gardens, Edward-street, Dorset-street, William-street, are all deficient in drainage, and badly supplied with water, and the privies are generally contiguous to the well.

Carlton-street, in which is Carlton-grove, where there are 14 cottages, which drain into a large trapped cesspool, situated in the middle of the court-yard; emptied yearly, it is said.

Carlton-court.—No. 4; the privy in the yard. Basement very badly situated; and at the upper end of the court are several sties, in which were 19 pigs, in a very unclean state. This court has a wide open piece of ground in front of the present houses, which is now advertised to be let for building purposes, leaving a passage only 4 feet wide to the last-mentioned houses; and there is no authority to prevent its being built upon.

Carlton-row.—There are 51 houses, with an area or yard about 8 feet 6 inches wide, on which the privies, &c. are arranged. Several of them are in a very bad state. In one of the yards a small house has been built: fever rages in this locality. Several houses are mere ruins, and others are in a miserable condition.

Woburn-place Road is 3 feet above the level of the one-pair floor of the wretched habitations in Carlton-row. The wells are in the lowest part, and 35 feet deep. At No. 118 is a double privy and a cow lair, one of which drains into an old well, which is never emptied. This double privy is used by most of the dwellers in this street, from their own being in so bad a state.

Carlton Hill.—At No. 80 the well is 35 feet deep; and the yards being 10 feet below the level of those in Henry-street, the drainage and soakage of the privies come down into the rooms and ooze through the walls.

Nelson-street has 58 houses. At No. 33 the well is 36 feet deep, and the water turbid.

Riding-school-lane has an offensive slaughter-house at the bottom, where there is a large cesspool to receive all the offal; this is reported to be 80 feet in depth, and never requires emptying.

St. John's-place has 18 houses, the inhabitants of which are reported to be very unhealthy. The situation is high; but the yards, in which are privies, have no drainage whatever; they are covered with filth, and only 5 feet wide. These four-roomed houses let for 3s. per week. At the time of the inspection small-pox was prevailing in them.

Lennox-street.—The wells are 160 feet deep; those on the opposite hill are 164 feet; several houses are supplied with water from the Company.

Apollo-terrace.—The depth of the well is 100 feet; the cess-

pools are numerous, and generally in a bad state. At No. 9 the well is 117 feet to the bottom; it contains 18 feet of water. The privy is close to it, and apparently there is a soakage through the steining.

Sussex-terrace.—The chimney of a pipe-manufactory is greatly complained of, from the quantity of dense smoke it occasionally discharges.

Ivory-buildings.—The piece of ground between these and the houses in Wooburn-place is covered with pigsties; and several abutting upon Sussex-street are dreadfully offensive. There are 52 houses in Ivory-buildings. The cesspools in the courts are trapped imperfectly, and fever is very prevalent.

Cambridge-street and Richmond-street.—The inhabitants keep pigs, which are in a filthy state.

Albion-street has 70 houses; all having privies and filthy cesspools.

Richmond Mews.—Twenty-one houses, with similar privies, &c.

Albion-street.—At the back are several piggeries.

Richmond-square.—Thirteen houses. There is an old well turned into a cesspool. At No. 8 there was scarlet fever; and the house, upon examination, abutted against a cesspool, the contents of which were oozing out close to the fire-place; the walls had been battened to conceal it.

Hanover-street and terrace have very bad privies.

Cavendish-street.—No. 13 and 14 is a lodging-house, in the occupation of W. F. Helliers; there are 12 beds, and sometimes 40 persons are lodged here, who pay 3*d.* each per night. The privy and cesspool are in the most filthy condition; and the well-water is turbid, and positively green in colour. No. 23 and No. 36 are also lodging-houses, equally bad; at the latter there is a back yard about 6 feet by 12 feet; in this is a privy, a copper, and a filthy outbuilding.

Thomas-street has a lodging-house; by an opening through two party-walls, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 are thrown together; three rooms are furnished and let separately at 6*d.* a-night; the nine rooms so let are occupied by single women of the worst character. No. 11 in the same street, and No. 14, are similarly occupied.

Chesterfield-street.—Nos. 5, 15, 16, 11, and 56 are also lodging-houses; two or three beds in a room; some under leantos, without window, fire-place, or ventilation. In several instances the medical attendant (Mr. Verrall, 3, Gloucester-place,) assured me he had counted 17 persons sleeping at one time in one of these small rooms. All these lodging-houses are subject to a low fever, which he attributed to the bad drainage and fetid atmosphere.

The Workhouse has several large cesspools; the contents of which are used to improve a large garden.

The arrangement and construction of the dwellings occupied

by the humbler classes are very defective, and there is a total neglect of all that is necessary to contribute to the health of the inhabitants; when the small confined streets with the courts and alleys which branch from them were laid out, there was evidently no consideration made of those important constituents of comfort, ventilation, drainage, or the supply of good and wholesome water; and these miserable structures are frequently so closely packed as almost to defy a thorough and effectual remedy; nevertheless every cesspool and receptacle of decomposing matter may be removed, and an arterial system of pipes, with abundance of water, may be provided to maintain something like cleanliness, and create a less injurious atmosphere around the habitations of a class whose ignorance of every natural law, prevents them from perceiving what may improve their condition.

PRESENT DRAINAGE.—The sewers made under the direction of the Town Commissioners are in length 31,117 feet; and the cost is stated to have been 7,850*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*: upwards of 5*s.* per lineal foot upon an average. Their dimensions vary from 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches to circular drains 15 inches in diameter. The whole unite with a chief sewer, 5,245 feet in length, which is discharged near the Albion Hotel, at the southern end of the Steyne, into the sea, by a wooden trunk upwards of 200 feet in length, the sewer commencing at the Hare and Hounds on the London-road. The form of this sewer is egg-shaped, and its fall about 1 in 168. The wooden trunk is 30 inches in width and 4 feet in height, formed of 2½ inch beech plank. It is continued out beyond low water, but the discharge being at times considerable, the bathers complain of the impurities which are brought down, and which, in some measure, affect the town when the southerly wind blows in that direction.

These town sewers carry off the surface waters, by means of gratings and trapped gulley-holes; but by the 92nd section of the Act it is enacted “That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Commissioners, and they are hereby authorized, to cause any privy, or drain from any privy or water-closet, within the said town, which shall communicate with any common sewer thereof, to be altered, stopped up, or removed, and to repay and defray the expenses attending the same by and out of the rates.” And it is expressly forbidden in the same section to discharge any soil from a privy or water-closet into the sewers, or to suffer it to run on the beach. Consequently, the sewers already built are by law not suffered to be made useful for all the purposes required.

It is necessary to show attention to this fact, that by the present Act of Parliament, it is not permitted that any house should allow the contents of its closet or cesspool to be discharged into the common sewers; so that unless deep wells had been substituted to receive the sullage, and which so materially affects the water

in those of the immediate vicinity, there would have been a still greater number of cesspools to empty; the expense of those now requiring that attention cannot be estimated at less than 5,000*l.* per annum. Their construction and that of the privies, even in their present state, must have cost no less a sum than 50,000*l.*

The surface drainage, bad as it is, and constantly requiring repair, may be taken at ten shillings per house, or 5,000*l.*, making a total of 55,000*l.* upon what requires at least a further annual charge of 5,000*l.* in addition, for cleansing, to the interest of the first-mentioned sum, making the cost of these ill-conditioned arrangements amount to 8,000*l.* per annum; by some calculations it has been assumed at 1*l.* per house which would swell the sum to upwards of 10,000*l.* per annum.

There are a vast number of privies so situated, that the cesspools are above the yards or pavements, which constitute the ground floor of the rows of houses, built on the terraces cut on the side of the hill below them. As has been observed, the hills which rise on both sides of the valley, which conducts to the Steyne, are covered with houses, rising one above the other; each foundation being a story higher, as they advance nearer the summit. Twenty streets or more mount in succession, until above an hundred feet from the level of the sea is attained. The consequence of this construction is that the upper cesspools discharge into the lower areas, and after heavy rains, the water that passes by the natural drainage through them produces the most disagreeable effects; several houses receive through their walls the fetid distillation, others have it rising through the joints of their ill-constructed pavements; and in some cases the closets for stores and other purposes are rendered totally unfit for use; the whole of the lower foundations are of course saturated, and when that is the case the moisture universally rises up the walls, and exudes through the joints of the brickwork, causing the plaster to peel off.

THE WATER SUPPLY is obtained from wells, pumps, and the Company whose works are in the neighbourhood. The whole is derived from the chalk, and although differing in purity in various parts of the town the quality of the water in its natural state cannot materially vary. The dip of the chalk is favourable for the situation of the water-works, as their supply is drawn before the impurities in the town can reach the springs from whence their pumps throw up into the reservoir, the quantity that is daily distributed by their mains.

From the habit of converting a well of water into a cesspool, so much injury is done to the supply in several districts, that the inhabitants have been obliged to seek for this necessary of life farther off, or to take the water provided by the Company.

Dr. Lyon Playfair has furnished the following analyses of the waters that were forwarded him:—

	Degrees of Hardness.
No. 1. From the cistern in the Fish Market	11½
2. From well in the house Regency-square	35¾
3. From pump in Hampton-place	20¾
4. From well of the Old Castle hotel	27¾
5. From reservoir of Brighton Water Company . .	15

The cost of providing water by sinking a well, and erecting either tackle for drawing up the water, or a pump, varies in different parts of the town. In some instances upwards of 100 feet of the chalk must be gone through before water is arrived at; but generally the expense of a well may be estimated at 5*l.*, and an ordinary pump, another 5*l.* Thus but for the establishment of the Water Company an expenditure for the whole town of at least from 60,000*l.* to 70,000*l.* for wells and pumps would have been required, and 5*l.* per cent. per annum would scarcely maintain them in repairs.

The *Water-works* which at present supply the town are situated in the parish of Preston, and are within an enclosure of about two acres of land.

The well from whence the water is pumped up is 12 feet in diameter and 96 feet in depth; at the bottom of which the chalk has been further removed by tunnelling, and the water now stands sometimes 69 feet in depth, and never under 29 feet; yielding an abundant supply for the present use. There are three steam-engines, the united power of which is 80 horses; one of them erected about two years ago is upon the Cornish principle; a 40 horse-power, or equal to the two other engines; the latter work 8-inch pumps and the former 12-inch.

The average quantity of water thrown into the reservoir daily is about 700,000 gallons. The reservoir is in the parish of Brighton, and about half-a-mile from the works; its altitude above the level of the road at the Chain Pier being nearly 200 feet.

All the houses in Brighton, with the exception of those beyond the railway station, can be supplied from the reservoir, which is divided into two compartments, together containing about 2,000,000 of gallons.

The water enters the reservoir at the north-east end, and is drawn off at the south-west after passing through both divisions, where it is allowed to throw down any deposit it may hold.

Before the construction of this elevated reservoir the engines and works were constantly subject to the fracture of their cranks, &c., from the sudden turning off the supply.

The supply is intermittent; but the inhabitants who receive water from the Company are not restricted in the dimensions of their cisterns; 3,800 houses at present are supplied by the Company.

The *mains* vary from 12 inches in diameter to 5 inches ; they are all of iron, and extend over fifty miles.

Fire-plugs to the number of 400 are placed at regular distances throughout the town ; there only requires the addition of a hose when a fire breaks out, and from the pressure and quantity of water it is generally soon extinguished.

Watering the Roads.—Sixty stand-pipes and hose supply sufficient water to enable all the streets to be watered within an hour, if required. The consumption of water for this purpose it is said amounts to 400,000 gallons daily.

The sum which is limited for rating is 120*l.*, unless there are baths and water-closets, or an extra quantity of water is required. Houses worth 12*l.* per annum pay 8*s.* a-year, or at the rate of about one farthing per day.

The Act for supplying with water the inhabitants of the town and parish of Brighthelmston and the parishes of Hove and Preston, in the county of Sussex is cap. lxii., anno quarto Gulielmi IV. Regis, 16th June, 1834.

The Company were to raise 35,000*l.* before the Act was put into execution, and they had power to raise an additional 12,000*l.* among themselves.

This Act gives the Company power to charge 7*l.* 10*s.* per cent. for all houses that are not rated at more than 20*l.* per annum ; 7*l.* per cent. up to 40*l.* ; 6*l.* 10*s.* per cent. up to 60*l.* ; 6*l.* per cent. up to 80*l.* ; 5*l.* 10*s.* per cent. up to 100*l.* ; and above at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. upon the annual value.

BATHS.—There are several establishments for bathing in this town, which are provided with sea-water, hot and cold baths, shower baths, and tepid ; there are also vapour, medicated, and shampooing baths. The terms vary from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* for a single bath.

The Royal Artillery baths in the King's-road ; Williams', Old Steyne ; Brill's, Royal baths, in East-street ; Royal shampooing, King's road ; Original Royal, in Pool Valley, Steyne ; Royal Brunswick baths, and Mahomed's, in Black Lion-street, all afford excellent accommodation ; in several no fees are demanded by the attendants, in others an additional 6*d.* is paid.

The 194th section of the Town Commissioners' Act gives power to cause bathing-houses or sheds to be erected and built upon the beach, in or near the front of the said town, for the accommodation of servants, labourers, and other persons, not using machines ; or for the poor classes, who are not permitted to bathe after 8 o'clock in the morning or before 7 o'clock at night ; but if there does not exist any such establishment, so that those who are living on the strand, and are unable to pay for a machine, are absolutely debarred from bathing ; they are not permitted " to

wash and be clean," however beneficial to their health and comfort.

The quantity of beer consumed in one year in the town of Brighton, as nearly as it could be ascertained, is 49,053 barrels; about two-thirds of a pint per day for each of the population. The quantity of spirits was not to be obtained.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, &c.: LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The town is under the Commissioners, co-extensive with the parish; and the Act for better regulating, paving, improving, and managing the town of Brighthelmston, in the county of Sussex, and the poor thereof, is dated the 22nd June, 1825; being the clxxix anno sexto Georgii IV. Regis. The preamble is as follows:—

“Whereas an Act was made the thirteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, ‘An Act for Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing the Streets, Lanes, and Places within the Town of Brighthelmston, in the county of Sussex; for removing Nuisances and Annoyances, and preventing the like for the future; for holding and regulating a Market within the said Town; for building and repairing Groynes, in order to render the Coast safe and commodious, for Ships or Vessels to unload, or land Sea-coal, Culm, and other Coal for the use of the Inhabitants of the said Town.’ And whereas by an Act made in the fiftieth year of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, ‘An Act to repeal an Act made in the thirteenth year of his present Majesty, for Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing the Town of Brighthelmston, in the county of Sussex, and removing and preventing Nuisances and Annoyances therein; for regulating the Market; for building and repairing Groynes; to render the Coast safe and commodious; for landing Coals und Culm, and laying a duty thereon, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof; and for regulating Weights and Measures, and building a Town Hall.’ Certain powers and authorities were given to persons therein named, and from time to time to be appointed Commissioners for the several purposes contained in the said recited Act. And whereas the said Commissioners have proceeded to carry into execution the several powers and authorities given to or vested in them by the said Act, and have raised and expended a considerable sum of money in improving the different thoroughfares within the said town, and in erecting and repairing groynes for the protection of the said town, and for rendering the coast safe and commodious for landing coals and culm therein. And whereas in consequence of the great increase of the said town, and of the population thereof, since the passing of the said recited Act, it is expedient to extend the present market, and also to establish a market for the sale of hay, straw, and corn; and also a market for the sale of live stock within the said town; and to fix and regulate the tolls to be taken at the market already established and held in the said town, as also the tolls to be taken at the said intended markets. And whereas the Commissioners, acting under the said Act have, in pursuance of the powers therein contained, contracted with the Directors and Guardians of the poor of the parish of Brighthelmston aforesaid, acting under the said Act, for the purchase of the old town house or workhouse, with the hereditaments and premises

thereto belonging, called the Bartholomews, for the purpose of extending the said market, and for erecting a town hall on the site thereof. And whereas it is expedient to authorize and empower the Commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this Act, to purchase other property for erecting the said town hall, and enlarging the said market, and for making suitable approaches thereto; and also for the purposes of widening and improving certain thoroughfares within the said town. And whereas, in order to enable the Commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this Act to complete the before-mentioned contract, and also to carry into effect the said improvements, it is expedient that all the rates, assessments, tolls, duties, and impositions to be raised for the purposes of the said town, by virtue of this Act, shall be consolidated into and form one general fund. And whereas it is desirable, that in addition to the duties already imposed by the said Act of the fiftieth year aforesaid, a duty should be imposed on all coke, cinders, ashes and charcoal, landed upon the sea beach, or otherwise brought into the said town. And whereas it is expedient that all the highways within the said parish of Brighthelmston should be vested in the Commissioners, to be appointed by virtue of this Act, and that the office of surveyor of the highways within the said parish of Brighthelmston, under and by virtue of the General Highway Acts, should henceforth be discontinued and abolished. And whereas, in consequence of the increase of the said town, great difficulty has been experienced in collecting the rates made for the relief of the poor of the said parish, and it would therefore be of great advantage to the said parish if the inhabitants thereof, in vestry assembled, were authorized and empowered to appoint one or more collector or collectors of such rates. And whereas the payment of the poor's rate, and also of the rates made for paving, lighting, and cleansing the said town is greatly evaded, by reason that numbers of small houses are let to tenants who quit their residence, or become insolvent, before the rates charged on them can be collected. And it hath been found that the powers contained in the said Act, to compound with the owners of such houses, or to assess them at such rate, is defective; and it is expedient that further provision should be made for the better recovery of such rates, and that in certain cases power should be given to rate the receivers of the rents of houses, tenements, or hereditaments within the said parish. And whereas it is expedient that the Commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this Act, should be empowered to water the streets and thoroughfares within the said town of Brighthelmston, and the approaches thereto, and to levy a rate or assessment for defraying the expenses thereof. And whereas there are many provisions, powers, and authorities contained in the said Act of the fiftieth year aforesaid, which in the execution thereof have been found defective, and insufficient for carrying into effect the purposes for which they were respectively enacted. And whereas, for remedying the defects aforesaid, and to obtain proper provisions for regulating, managing, and improving the said town, it is expedient that the said Act of the fiftieth year, and also the said Act of the thirteenth year of his late Majesty King George the Third should be repealed, and other powers and provisions granted in lieu thereof. May it therefore please your Majesty, &c. &c.

MARKETS.—A market for fish is held on the beach, opposite to the Gun Hotel; and by the Act 6 Geo. IV., "No trawl fish

are to be sold, except between the hours of 6 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the evening."

Near the Town Hall is an extensive market, well supplied with water, for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, butter, herbs, roots, fruit, garden-stuff, and other provisions. The building was erected by the Town Commissioners, who have the tolls and advantages derived from the stalls let to the different tradesmen.

The *Town Hall*, commenced in the year 1830, is a spacious structure, where all the public business of the town is conducted, and cost the Commissioners upwards of 50,000*l*.

PUBLIC WALKS, &c.—The Marine Parade, the northern enclosures, the Level, or St. Peter's Green, the Park, and Chain Pier, afford sufficient space to the inhabitants and visitors of this town for every species of recreation.

The Chain Pier, which was commenced in 1823, extends from the cliffs 1,134 feet into the sea, with an average width of 13 feet.

GAS LIGHTING.—The Commissioners paid the General Gas Company, between the 31st December, 1847, and the 30th June, 1848,—

For gas supplied and labour performed	£398	1	7
To the Gas-light and Coke Company, for ditto . .	426	15	0
For the following half-year,—			
To the Brighton and Hove General Gas Company .	808	3	4
To the Brighton Gas-light and Coke Company . .	830	4	0
Expenses of lighting for one year	£2,463	12	11

CONTENTS OF BURIAL-GROUNDS.

	Superficial Feet.
St. Nicholas' Churchyard	216,460
Burial-ground adjoining workhouse	93,886
Cemetery	168,868
Hanover burial-ground	46,749
Friends' burial-ground	4,900
Jews' burial-ground	10,686
Total	541,549

Parish church.—The interments are made in the vaults.

All Souls.	ditto	ditto.
Christchurch.	ditto	ditto.
Hanover Chapel.	ditto	ditto. (Presbyterian.)
Mr. Goulty's Chapel.	ditto	ditto. (Independent.)
Chapel in Bedford-street.	ditto	ditto. (Ditto.)
Baptist Chapel, Richmond-street.		ditto.

A list of fees is put up in the church.

HOUSES, STATISTICS, &c.—The houses of Brighton have increased from 1,200 to 10,000 during the last 50 years, the rateable value of three-fourths of which does not exceed 30*l.* per annum; and half of that proportion are rated under 10*l.* per annum.

Number of houses in 1801 are stated at 1,282			
„	1811	„	2,077
„	1821	„	3,947
„	1831	„	7,798
„	1841	„	8,137
„	1849	„	10,145

The 10,145 houses are variously occupied; they may be classified as follows:—

Independent and professional . . .	1,219
Tradesmen and lodging-houses . . .	3,638
Artisans and labourers . . .	5,288
Total . . .	<u>10,145</u>

It may be assumed that there are:—

6,869	which are rated under 20 <i>l.</i> per annum.
1,965	ditto 50 <i>l.</i> „
1,311	ditto above that sum.

In April, 1849, the number of properties rated to the poor in the parish of Brighton were as follows:—

	Houses Inhabited.	Stabling and Workshops.	Land. Acres.
Under £10	3,954	279	74
£10 and under 15	2,063	170	18
15 „ 20	852	72	4
20 „ 30	1,009	123	6
30 „ 40	518	42	2
40 „ 50	438	28	2
50 and above .	1,311	71	8
	10,145	785	114

	£.
The gross estimated rental of the above .	326,058
Rateable value	275,370
The rateable value of the houses . . .	200,000

The present number of inhabitants, 58,950, would average about 5·81 to each house.

An ACCOUNT of MONIES received for the undermentioned purposes by the Commissioners acting under the Brighton Town Act (6th Geo. IV. c. 179), in the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

	1846	1847	1848	Total for Three Years.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Town rate . . .	11,036 16 4	13,207 2 6	18,018 8 7	32,262 7 5
Coal duty . . .	6,420 6 2	7,078 6 7	7,401 11 1	20,900 3 10
Market tolls . . .	2,127 5 7	2,065 6 3	2,139 9 8	6,332 1 6
Sale of ashes . . .	1,945 11 4	998 1 0	1,555 2 9	4,498 15 1
Sale of road scrap- ings . . . }	308 14 9	397 7 6	194 10 9	900 13 0
	21,838 14 2	23,746 3 10	29,309 2 10	74,894 0 10

LEWIS SLIGHT,
Clerk to the Commissioners.

LODGING HOUSES used by tramps, vagrants, &c. are about 43 in number, and afford, upon an average, nightly accommodation to about 1,200 persons; besides the number mentioned there are about 25 houses of a questionable character resorted to by the lowest class, and where every species of immorality is encouraged. The lodging-houses are situated in Cavendish-street, Thomas-street, Chesterfield-street, Derby-place, Nottingham-street, and courts adjoining them. The other houses of ill-fame alluded to above are in Church-street, Gardener-street, North-lane, Brunswick-place North, Chapel-street, Cavendish-street, Devonshire-terrace, Mount-pleasant, Thomas-street, Grosvenor-street, Cheltenham-place, Hereford-street, Nelson-street, Carlton-street, Dorset-cottage, Carlton-row, Ivory place, and High-street.

The *ventilation* of these establishments cannot be rendered what it ought to be, so long as the pestilential deposits remain to give out their gases, and contaminate the atmosphere of the streets and courts where they are situated; to open fresh apertures would seem to be only admitting larger draughts of the foul air of which even these wretched inmates complain.

The SLAUGHTER HOUSES amount to 54, and are scattered throughout the town; there are four in Henry-street, two in Chesterfield-street, two in Chapel-street, one in Egremont-street, one in Mount-street, one in Park-street, two in Paradise-street, two in Essex-place, three in Colebrook-row, one at the back of Colebrook-row, one in Telegraph-street, one in Crescent-cottages, one in Upper Bedford-street, seven in Vine-street, three in North-lane, four in Zion-gardens, one in Little Russell-street, one in Hart-street, six in Ayr-street, one in Marlborough-street, three in Oxford-street, four in Church-street, one in Trafalgar-street, and one in Meeting-house-lane.

From the difficulty of getting rid of the dung and refuse of these establishments, it has become the almost universal practice

to sink in the yard large cesspools, into which is thrown the useless, but highly offensive matter; blood is given to pigs, which are kept in great numbers, and add much to the deterioration of the atmosphere of the surrounding neighbourhood; nothing is more injurious or ought to be deprecated more than that custom of keeping pigs to devour the offal of a butcher's slaughter-house. What can be more revolting than the sight of pork so fed being cut up into sausages and small pieces for sale; many persons were seen so employed during the inspection, in the midst of an effluvium that could scarcely be endured, and surrounded by all the filthy concomitants. In some instances the whole drainage of an extensive establishment is turned into an old draw well, and the water of all the others in the neighbourhood is in consequence seriously affected, and often so contaminated as to be useless for culinary or domestic purposes.

The quantity of animals annually slaughtered in this town is stated as follows:—

	Stone.
51,623 sheep, weighing	412,914
5,720 beasts, ,,	486,200
4,160 calves, ,,	58,240
3,120 pigs, ,,	43,780
In addition to the above, there are brought in, pigs	62,400
And beef, mutton, lamb, and veal, slaughtered elsewhere	33,592
Stones of meat consumed	1,097,196

The above quantity would afford an average of about 150 pounds of meat for each individual annually; in this calculation neither bacon nor barrel pork are included.

An abattoir, or public slaughter-house, is required sufficiently extensive to admit of at least 1,250 animals of various sorts being slayed and dressed weekly; from 50 to 60 butchers would require accommodation for their surplus meats, and space for the animals to be housed for a few days at least before they are slaughtered.

A situation might be easily obtained on the north side of the town where a sufficient number of acres could be appropriated to the purpose, and with an abundant supply of water such an establishment would be far more convenient to the butchers than their present ill-contrived slaughter-houses.

By the 56th section of the Act the Commissioners have the power to remove slaughter-houses, boiling-houses for offal, and other similar nuisances, upon making remuneration to the owners and occupiers, who may, however, if dissatisfied appeal to a jury.

ROADS, STREETS, THEIR DRAINAGE, &c.—It would scarcely be practicable, where the ground rises so rapidly as it does on

both sides of the valley, to give the roads the incline most advantageous for the transport of whatever is required to pass over them; these precipitous thoroughfares carry off the pluvial waters rapidly, and of course much of the material with which they are dressed as well; but the streets at right angles with these maintain nearly a dead level, and might consequently be always in perfect order, but the surface is too frequently soft, apparently from want of attention to their drainage.

The roads and streets, or ways, which are kept in repair by the Town Commissioners, are in length 47 miles 305 yards, and their average width is about 28 feet 9 inches, consequently the superficial area, which requires cleansing and watering, is computed at 195 acres, 3 roods, and 28 perches, or 948,269½ superficial yards. Such an extent of surface cannot be maintained without a very considerable outlay, and in addition there are the footways to repair and renew.

	£.	s.	d.
For the half-year ending 30th June, 1848, the amount expended under this head by the Commissioners was	3,925	12	1
For the following half-year ending De- cember, 1848	3,146	14	6
Expenditure upon roads and footways	£7,072	6	7

Repairing and cleansing the highways for three years is stated to be as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1846	3,081	19	9
1847	3,640	1	3
1848	3,909	15	1

Expenses for collecting the ashes from the premises of the inhabitants were:—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1846	1,212	10	5
1847	1,312	17	11
1848	1,395	9	4

Expenses of watering the roads, &c., in 1848, amounted to 1,739*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Horses and carts, with men to attend them, are regularly contracted for by the Commissioners for a period of three years, and the contractors are bound not to perform any work whatever, without an order in writing from the surveyors, to whom a daily return is to be made in writing of the work done.

The roads and streets are not maintained in the state which the expenditure would demand, and there can be no doubt that contractors could be found who would discharge the duty much more efficiently at the saving of at least 1,000*l.* per annum. Such

an excess of expenditure generally arises from there not being a sufficient check upon the quantity of materials received; instead of a given quantity being squared up after it is broken, measured in the bulk, and the breaking, carting out, spreading, &c., of the same paid for, it is carted sometimes by the day, and sometimes by the yard cube, and the amount paid is for the number of times the cart is said to have carried its load, consequently more materials are paid for than received. Employment of men by the day instead of by the piece is another cause of excess, as is also the neglect of not properly breaking and cleansing the material; it ought to be sifted through an inch and a quarter sieve, and that portion only used in the winter which will not pass through, and the smaller kept for making good any irregularities that may be found to exist on the surface during the summer months.

To apply the materials at the proper season is also important, for if the best are suffered to receive the traffic of heavy loads in a dry state, they become pulverised rapidly. Road materials should always be laid on between November and February if possible, and only the very fine material used when necessary at other periods.

The cost at which the beach from the sea-shore is carted to any part of the town is 9*d.* per cube yard, and the same price is allowed for every cube yard of road materials, rubbish, or road dirt.

The foot pavements are chiefly composed of brick, and afford a dry surface when in good repair, and from the material being a non-conductor of heat it perhaps is better adapted for a promenade than any quality of hard stone, which will abstract warmth from the foot.

These works are at present contracted for, and brick flat paving, with Ditchling or St. John's bricks, laid on mortar, costs 3*s.* 3*d.* per square yard; the best dressed bricks, 3*s.* 6*d.*; and when laid in cement, 4*s.*

The Ditchling bricks are hard and durable, appearing admirably suited for pavements.

The same bricks laid on edge in sand 5*s.* 9*d.* per yard, and in mortar 6*s.*; when repaired, the labour for taking up and relaying bricks flat in mortar is 8*d.* per yard super, and when on edge 9½*d.* The boulder pitching which is used in some streets, when done with large stones, costs 16*d.* per yard.

Where shingle concrete is used it is formed with one bushel of ground grey lime, and four bushels of sharp grit sea-sand, with an equal quantity of beach, the contract price for which is 4*s.* for a cube yard.

REMOVAL OF DECOMPOSING REFUSE FROM THE TOWN.—
During the year 1848, which appears to give a general average,

the expense for collecting the town ashes was 1,395*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and the price at which they were sold was 1,555*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the Town Commissioners of 159*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

In several courts the carts for the removal of the refuse matter cannot obtain admittance, and the whole is required to be basketed out and removed by hand.

The general directions given by the surveyor of the Commissioners are very full, requiring that the workmen employed should attend to the different gully-holes, and remove all impediments in the water-channels; that they should not permit any one to throw filth, soap-suds, ashes, refuse of fish, or other nuisance into the street, and should see that every householder has his pavement in front of his house properly swept.

The 50th section of the Act enables the Commissioners to contract for scavengers to clean the streets, lanes, and places within the town, every Wednesday and Saturday, between the hours of 7 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon any other days they may appoint. All the refuse of the streets, as well as what may be in the courts and houses, if the owners or occupiers require it, is carted away to places appointed to receive it.

The 55th section also imposes a penalty upon any persons other than the person or persons contracting with the Commissioners to go about and collect ashes, or carry away dust, dirt, or cinders.

From the number of horses kept in the town, there is a considerable quantity of stable-dung always lying in heaps, waiting the convenience of the farmers to carry it away. To this must be added what accumulates in the yards around the slaughter-houses, where upwards of 64,000 animals are annually killed. The refuse, vegetable, and other matters contained within the purlieu of each dwelling, also considerable, must be added, and we may compute the whole accumulation daily giving out its noxious effluvia at many thousand tons. These heaps are scattered throughout the town, and whichever way the wind sets, in that direction is the poison wafted.

The expense of removing these heaps must be great, but as the farmers ordinarily consider the manure they receive to be equivalent to the value of the straw they deliver, there is some difficulty in forming an estimate upon this subject.

MANURE, ITS VALUE.—We may estimate the value of the sewage of a town containing nearly 60,000 inhabitants as annually worth 6,000*l.* to the agriculturists. The 730,000,000 of gallons of water which would annually pass through the sewers would sufficiently dilute the excrementitious matters to afford upwards of 3,000,000 of tons in a state to fertilize the soil; and allowing 250 tons per acre, there would be sufficient for more than 12,000 acres of land.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEWAGE-WATER.—Let us suppose that a steam-engine of one-horse power could raise in the 24 hours 40,000 gallons of this liquid manure to the height of 100 feet, then an engine of 50-horse power would be required to pump the whole to some convenient spot on the Downs which encompass Brighton, where it might be distributed by means of earthenware pipes, at the cost of 300*l.* per mile, in those directions where it could be profitably disposed of. Fifty miles of pipe, with its bends and jets, together with the engine and buildings requisite, might be completed for 20,000*l.*, which, if borrowed, the average annual instalment, principal and interest, at 5*l.* per cent., for 30 years, would amount to 1,183*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and if we double that sum for working expenses, wear and tear, and contingencies, we shall have an outgoing of 2,366*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but producing receipts equal to more than double that amount, and which would be a clear profit to the inhabitants, the whole sewage being now entirely lost to them, and to the community at large.

There is no reason why the engines for raising the water might not be placed under the same management and enclosure, which would materially lessen the annual expenses.

On meadow or grass-land the sewage-water is found advantageous if applied at least eight times in the year, and where this was practised in Scotland, 100 tons of green crop of Italian rye grass and clover have been obtained from a single acre. Thirty tons of liquid manure, it is found, could be distributed over an acre of land with 800 yards of hose and jet, at 100 feet pressure, for the small sum of 1*s.* 9*d.*; and supposing this repeated eight times a-year, the labour would be 14*s.* per acre. Calculation and experiment have proved that no labour is so cheap as that of pumping. In one of the valuable Reports recently published by Edwin Chadwick, Esq., it is shown that the least expensive system of distribution is by the hose and jet, which may be obtained, of a very superior quality, for 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard, and with reasonable wear and tear, will last for six years at least.

The application of the ordinary quantity of stable-dung to an acre of land, as a top-dressing, costs for cartage, spreading, and harrowing, upon an average 20*s.*; and when done, is not by any means so productive in its results as the ordinary sewage-water. There will be naturally much prejudice to overcome from the adherence to established custom, fear of expense, and other causes; but it is to be hoped that the experiments now going on will awaken the attention of the more enlightened agriculturists to a system so fraught with advantages to them, as well as to the public generally.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF WATER.—The chalk is the great reservoir of the element so essential to the comfort and health of the inhabitants. Seven hundred and thirty millions of

gallons of water would be required annually to supply Brighton efficiently ; and as eight inches of water is supposed to be the quantity available out of the 24 or 26 inches which annually falls as rain and percolates the chalk, we may suppose nearly 5,000 acres of land would be necessary to furnish the supply or to constitute gathering grounds. Five thousand acres contain 217,800,000 superficial feet, and eight inches of depth would produce 145,200,000 cubic feet.

The rain which percolates the chalk sinks to a certain level, indicated by the surface of the water as it stands in the different wells ; this is not always the same in height, as, after a dry time, and constant exhaustion of water from the wells, there will appear to be a scarcity, and it becomes necessary to go deeper in search of it, but there is always an abundance attainable by forming at a sufficient depth galleries or reservoirs ; and if they were made below the line of outcrop into the sea, any quantity of water might be obtained, for not only the drainage of the supposed 5,000 acres would be received, but that of the whole range of the South Downs. The chalk lies with a moderate dip towards the sea, and on the sands, particularly near the Chain Pier, the flow of the springs is discernible ; these might be stayed and made available for supply.

An engine of 100 horse-power would raise in 24 hours upwards of 2,000,000 gallons of water to the height of 200 feet, the quantity required for daily distribution ; or, three engines of 50 horse-power would be equivalent to do the duty, always maintaining one in a state of rest.

It is proposed that the supply should be constant, for when water is on but an hour or two in the day, each house must have a cistern or water-butt to receive the quantity delivered ; and the ball-cock which is to shut it off when the vessel is full, requires to be maintained in proper order, or it will frequently fail in its duty. The cost of these cisterns and water-butts is, in the first instance, considerable, which would be saved if the supply of water were upon the constant system. Were a valuation made of these receptacles, it might amount in Brighton to 20,000*l*.

When the water is always in the pipes, a smaller bore will suffice, and for the town of Brighton it may be computed, that the pipes laid down would contain one quarter or more of the daily consumption ; for a yard of pipe, two inches and a quarter diameter, would contain six gallons or thereabouts, consequently, each mile of pipe would hold upwards of 10,000 gallons. A less number of men would perform the service. There would also be less demand upon the reservoir, for it has been universally found that there is less waste when the supply can always be obtained ; there is no filling of vessels when the water is on, to be cast away, if not needed, which is so frequently the case with an intermittent supply.

Eighty-eight thousand yards of main, of different diameters,

would suffice to carry the water to the various houses throughout the town ; the cost of which, in iron, would be 30,000*l.*, or glazed earthenware one-third that amount. That this material was preferred to lead by the ancients we have strong evidence. Vitruvius (lib. 8, cap. 7) informs us, "That if water must be conveyed economically, the following means may be adopted: thick earthenware tubes are to be provided, not less than two inches in thickness, and tongued at one end, so that they may fit into one another. The joints are then to be coated with quick lime and oil, and in the elbows, made by the level part of the venter, instead of the pipe, must be placed a block of red stone, which is to be perforated, so that the last length of the inclined pipe, as well as the first length of the level part, may be received into it. Then on the opposite side, where the acclivity begins, the block of red stone receives the last length of the venter, and the first length of the rising pipe ; thus adjusting the direction of the tubes, both in the descents and acclivities, the work will never be dislodged." The same writer observes, "that earthen pipes have these advantages, first as to the work, next, that if damaged any one can repair it ; water conducted through earthen pipes is more wholesome than that through lead ; indeed, that conveyed in lead must be injurious, because, from it white lead is obtained, and this is said to be injurious to the human system ; water should never be conducted in leaden pipes if we are desirous to have it wholesome, and the flavour of that conveyed in earthen pipes is better, as shown at our daily meals, for all those whose tables are furnished with silver vessels, nevertheless use those made of earth, from the purity of the flavour being preserved in them."

By the aid of machinery, if our potters would exert their ingenuity, these pipes can be made true in form and capable of resisting any pressure to which they may be subjected ; the joints can also be regularly turned and made to fit so exactly that, with moderate care in laying, all leakage may be avoided ; indeed there is no reason whatever why a screw joint might not be adopted, and cocks, with from two to four vents, be made of earthenware. A system of supply-pipes, produced by the potter's art, would be in price as compared with iron, as the value of the two raw materials.

To prevent accidents from frost the pipes should be buried in the earth sufficiently deep, which in summer time would also be beneficial in maintaining the water cool. The point most requiring attention would be to avoid injury from the roots of trees, which, attracted by the moisture, insinuate themselves in every joint, and increasing in size, cause them to give way.

In the following estimates, for an increased and constant supply of water, the 3,800 houses supplied by the Company are included, there being nearly two-thirds of the whole number dependant upon wells and pumps.

COST OF SUPPLY :—

	£.	s.	d.
A 4 <i>d.</i> rate upon the houses, the rateable value of which we have assumed at 200,000 <i>l.</i> , would produce	3,333	6	8
And the 785 stables, workshops, &c.	600	0	0
And an allowance for street watering	500	0	0
Making a total of	£4,433	6	8

The houses rated at 10*l.* per annum would therefore have to pay 3*s.* 4*d.* for their supply; those rated at 15*l.*, 5*s.*; those at 20*l.*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and so on in proportion.

	Gallons.
The quantity of water, delivered daily, for these amounts would be for the 10,145 houses	1,268,125
For the 785 stables, &c.	253,625
For street watering, flushing, &c. (on an average)	478,250
Total daily quantity required	2,000,000

Or 730,000,000 of gallons annually; and if the process of purifying and rendering it soft were adopted, as has been suggested by Dr. Clark, of Aberdeen, the greater part of the chalk or solid matter contained in the water would be precipitated, and all the annoyance and expense arising from what is termed furring, saved both in domestic utensils and the boilers of steam-engines.

Water Supply.

Expenditure—	£.	s.	d.
Sinking wells, constructing reservoirs for storage and filtering	25,000	0	0
Street mains, including bends, junction pipes, &c.	30,000	0	0
Fire-plugs, hose, and jet service, pumping-engines, and buildings	15,000	0	0
	£70,000	0	0

Income—

House supply (4 <i>d.</i> rate on 200,000 <i>l.</i>)	3,333	6	8
Stables, &c., &c.	600	0	0
Street cleansing and watering	500	0	0
	£4,433	6	8

Current expenses—

Interest on capital	4,071	13	4
Depreciation of stock—			
Working expenses	361	13	4
	£4,433	6	8

DRAINAGE AS PROPOSED TO BE IMPROVED.—Notwithstanding that nearly six miles of sewers have already been constructed at the average cost of about 1,300*l.* per mile, to discharge the pluvial and sewage waters into the ocean, much remains to be done before Brighton can be thoroughly and properly drained. These large sewers, when not flushed, or laid with an inadequate fall, become holders of the impure gases generated by decomposition, which they send forth through the drains to the very habitations they were intended to purify. In this case, as in the previous, earthenware tubes would be by far the most economical, and 30 miles of such tubes could be laid down for 24,000*l.*, or at the rate of 800*l.* per mile, with all the necessary bends; these placed in the rear of the several houses would carry off all that was required or that was discharged from the private drains. Supposing this amount to be borrowed by the local Board for 30 years, the average annual instalment required would only be 1,420*l.*, or at the rate of about 2*d.* in the pound upon the whole rateable value of the houses benefited.

The bore of the tubes should be as small as possible, varying from 4 inches to 13 inches in diameter, such are more readily cleansed by flushing; and the contents both of sedimentary and gaseous matter more easily forced by the pressure applied through them. Large sewers cannot be so cleansed; an abundant supply of water is absolutely necessary to insure perfect scouring and cleansing, without which any sewers would be defective in purpose.

A block of streets, courts, and enclosures, comprised within the boundaries of Sussex-street on the north, Carlton-row on the east, Carlton-hill on the south, and Circus-street on the west, may serve as one specimen of the arrangement of the humbler class of dwellings at Brighton. The length of this complete parallelogram is about 480 feet, and its width 680 feet, forming a superficial area of 86,400 feet.

As the hill on the two sides of the valley, through which passes the London road, rises rapidly, the several blocks of houses form terraces, and the streets, which are laid out in the direction of east and west, rise very rapidly, whilst those at right angles with them are nearly level. Sussex-street and Carlton-hill, in this example, have a steep ascent. Carlton-row is higher than Carlton-court, which is above Carlton-mews, and consequently the houses which front Circus-street are considerably below all the others within the parallelogram.

Public-houses, lodging-houses, schools, coal-sheds, stables, forges, piggeries out of number, occupy that portion of the area not apportioned to the 80 or 90 dwellings and their privies. Several wells, sunk in the chalk, are distributed amidst the cess-pools, ash-pits, and manure-pits, to supply the inhabitants with water.

The lines of houses drop a story as they are set out upon the slope of the hill, and the privies in the confined yard belonging to the houses in Carlton-row are on the basement story, and on a level with the living rooms of the dwellings in Carlton-court.

The drainage is on the surface, or discharges into the cesspools, which, when overcharged, run into Sussex-street or Carlton-hill houses.

Such regular distribution as this plan indicates would at the first glance lead us to imagine that its drainage could easily be accomplished, and that it was almost impossible for builders to err in this essential point; but it appears to have been entirely omitted, and the wretched inhabitants exhibit the consequences in their very aspect. Disease is reported never to be absent from this locality. Had some authority been empowered to interfere, an excellent site might have been covered with agreeable and healthy habitations, well drained and supplied with water, at an infinitely less cost than has been incurred in sinking wells and making cesspools.

Two thousand feet run of tubular sewer, 12 inches by 9 inches, with all the necessary bends, properly laid, to collect what is now accumulated at the backs of the houses, would suffice to drain the whole; 300*l.* would pay for the entire length of public drain, leaving nothing more required than the adaptation of the premises to benefit from this advantage, brought within reach of the owner. Supposing that the privies could be converted into water-closets, sinks, drains, and every requisite for the reception of a constant supply of water, provided at the further cost of 5*l.* per house, or, including all the mews, stables, &c., for 500*l.*, an annual payment of 29*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* would be required, not 6*s.* per annum per house, a sum not equal to the expense of annually cleansing the cesspool.

Crescent cottages extend in a line parallel with the sea, from Upper Bedford-street to Montague-place.

The accompanying plan shows the position of the houses, with a narrow area at the back, where four privies are placed over one cesspool as a general rule, and the well within a short distance. These houses are in many instances so ruinous as to have obliged the inhabitants to quit them, and, gutted of their timber, they exhibit the necessity of an entire reconstruction; and to make them habitations for the class of persons that would require them, it is absolutely necessary that they should have every adaptation that the Public Health Act has contemplated.

For these 50 houses a sewer, varying in diameter from 4 inches to 9 inches, might be laid down the entire length of 500 feet for 75*l.*, and 250*l.* would suffice for all the pipes, drains, and water-closets, rendering them fit to receive a constant supply of water. An expenditure of 375*l.* would require a rate of 22*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per

annum—or little more than 8*s.* per annum for each house ; to this the water-rate must be added.

Egremont-place, Leicester-street, and Nottingham-street run out of the upper end of Edward-street, in a northerly direction, towards the Queen's Park. These rows of houses consist of two varieties, the humbler classes occupying the two last-named streets, whilst the former are of a superior kind, and during the season that Brighton is crowded with visitors are tenanted by them.

Sir Thomas Bloomfield's house and garden occupies a portion of the parallelogram, the dimensions of which are about 620 feet by 160 feet. On the side of Nottingham-street there are 47 houses, in Leicester-street 19 houses, and 24 houses in Egremont-place, with 8 fronting towards Edward-street, which, with the two stables, may be called 100 houses or buildings to be adapted to the Public Health Act. At present the houses in Egremont-place have a well to every two, which is a constant source of trouble and annoyance ; and the privies to these houses being on a higher level than Leicester-street, the contents are constantly oozing through the wall, and are very offensive.

The privies and wells of the houses of Leicester and Nottingham streets are nearly adjoining ; and nothing can be more defective than the arrangement of the small areas which intervene between the back fronts of these two blocks of houses.

The accompanying plan will show at once the facility of draining these houses and supplying them with water. 1200 feet of tubular sewer, varying from 4 inches diameter to 12 inches by 9 inches, would cost 180*l.* ; and if 500*l.* was expended upon the 100 houses, they would be adapted to use this sewer, and have water-closets, sinks, &c., proper for the reception of a constant supply of water. 36*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* would be the average annual instalment, principal and interest, to be paid for 30 years—less than 8*s.* annually for each house upon an average. Of course, in proportioning the amounts the houses in Egremont-place would have larger amounts assigned them than the smaller houses.

The whole neighbourhood would be at once benefited by the removal of 100 cesspools, and all that runs into them.

Nearly 100,000 superficial feet are comprised in the parallelogram where these streets are situated. Reckoning the area of the cesspools as 500 superficial feet, a two-hundredth part of the entire area is occupied by them, the cleansing of which annually, if properly done, would amount to considerably more than the instalment required to render the entire number of houses complete as to sanitary reform.

On the western side of the North Steyne, the dwellings are much of the character already described. The block selected for description have Church-street on the south, Gardener-street on

the west, Bread-street on the east, and on the other side North-lane; Thomas-street, Pimlico, and Orange-row being included within the area of the parallelogram, which is in length a little more than 480 feet, in width 200 feet, and contains nearly 100,000 superficial feet. 175 dwellings, besides a chapel and school, are packed within this area, amidst dung-holes, pigstyes, open pools, and privies. No drainage but upon the surface. There are several beer-shops, which are much resorted to by the population of this area, which is assumed to be at least 1,000 persons. Adopting a similar sewer, and converting the privies into water-closets, filling up the cesspools, &c., might be performed for the same amount per house as has been already estimated.

No buildings can present a fairer opportunity for the application of the principle of drainage at the back than the groups enumerated; and as the houses in Brighton are for the most part similarly arranged, the system could be generally adopted.

DRAINAGE—

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Sewers, including gutters, traps, &c. .	24,000	0	0

Income.

	£.	s.	d.
Houses and buildings rated at 2d. .	1,666	13	4
Current expenses—			
Interest on capital	1,420	0	0
Annual expenses	246	13	4
	£1,666	13	4

DISTRIBUTION OF SEWAGE—

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Main conduits, pumps, engines, hose, &c.	20,000	0	0

Income.

	£.	s.	d.
Average augmented value of land . .	12,000	0	0
Current expenses—			
Interest on capital	1,183	6	8
Depreciation and working expenses .	1,183	6	8
	£2,366	13	4

ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE and INCOME.

Expenditure.

Exclusive of sewage distribution—

	£.	s.	d.
Water-works	70,000	0	0
Sewers	24,000	0	0
	<u>£94,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Inclusive of sewage distribution—

Water-works	70,000	0	0
Sewers	24,000	0	0
Sewage distribution	20,000	0	0
	<u>£114,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Income.

Water-works	4,433	6	8
Sewers	1,666	13	4
	<u>£6,100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Deduct current expenses—

	£.	s.	d.
Water-works	4,433	6	8
Sewers	1,666	13	4
	<u>£6,100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Including sewage distribution—

Water-works	4,433	6	8
Sewers	1,666	13	4
Sewage distribution	6,000	0	0
	<u>£12,100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Deduct current expenses—

	£.	s.	d.
Water-works	4,433	6	8
Sewers	1,666	13	4
Sewage distribution	2,366	13	4
	<u>£8,466</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

Net income £3,633 16 8

In conclusion, to render the improvement of the sanitary condition of Brighton complete, it will be necessary—

1. To remove all cesspools and such kind of receptacles for filthy and putrid matters; to establish a proper water-closet to every house, or such number as shall be deemed by the local Board necessary, with tubular pipe drainage into sewers of the same material, to be placed in the most convenient position to

receive all that passes off from every house, and conduct it to some outlet, where it may be further conveyed for useful purposes ; to establish public urinals and necessities, &c., in proper situations.

2. To provide an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, which shall be constantly upon the mains, and under such pressure, that it may be conveniently received at various heights, and also be sufficient for cleansing, watering, scouring, flushing, and for the extinguishing at all times any accidental fires.

3. To establish some public bathing place for the humbler classes.

4. To improve the roads and footways in all the courts, alleys, and streets which have not been taken to by the Commissioners ; to provide for their repair, cleansing, and watering ; to remove all the refuse matter from private establishments, and to dispose of it for the benefit of the inhabitants.

5. To prevent any interments or burials within the churches and chapels, and to provide, at some not distant period, a cemetery out of the town.

6. To improve the regulations with regard to the construction of buildings, their ventilation, and widths of courts and alleys ; to remove all slaughter-houses, and form an establishment out of the town for the use of the butchers, under proper regulations ; to establish proper lodging-houses, where tramps and vagrants can be received, under supervision.

7. To establish engines to raise the sewer-water to such a height that it may, by means of tubular earthenware pipes, be conducted to such a locality where it can be applied to the improvement of the land, and the whole sold for the benefit of the inhabitants.

I THEREFORE RECOMMEND—

1. That the Public Health Act be applied to the entire parish of Brighton.
2. That the local Board of Health, to be elected under the said Public Health Act, shall consist of 30 persons, and that the entire number shall be elected for the whole of the said district.
3. That one-third in number of the said local Board shall go out of office on the 25th day of March in each year, subsequently to that in which the said election takes place.
4. That every person shall, at the time of his election, as member of the said local Board, and so long as he shall continue in office by virtue of such election, be resident as in the said Public Health Act, 1848, is required, and be seized and possessed of real or personal estate, or both, to the value or amount of not less than five hun-

dred pounds, or shall be so resident or rated to the relief of the poor of the parish upon an annual value of not less than twenty pounds.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD CRESY,

Superintending Inspector.

The General Board of Health,

&c. &c. &c.

