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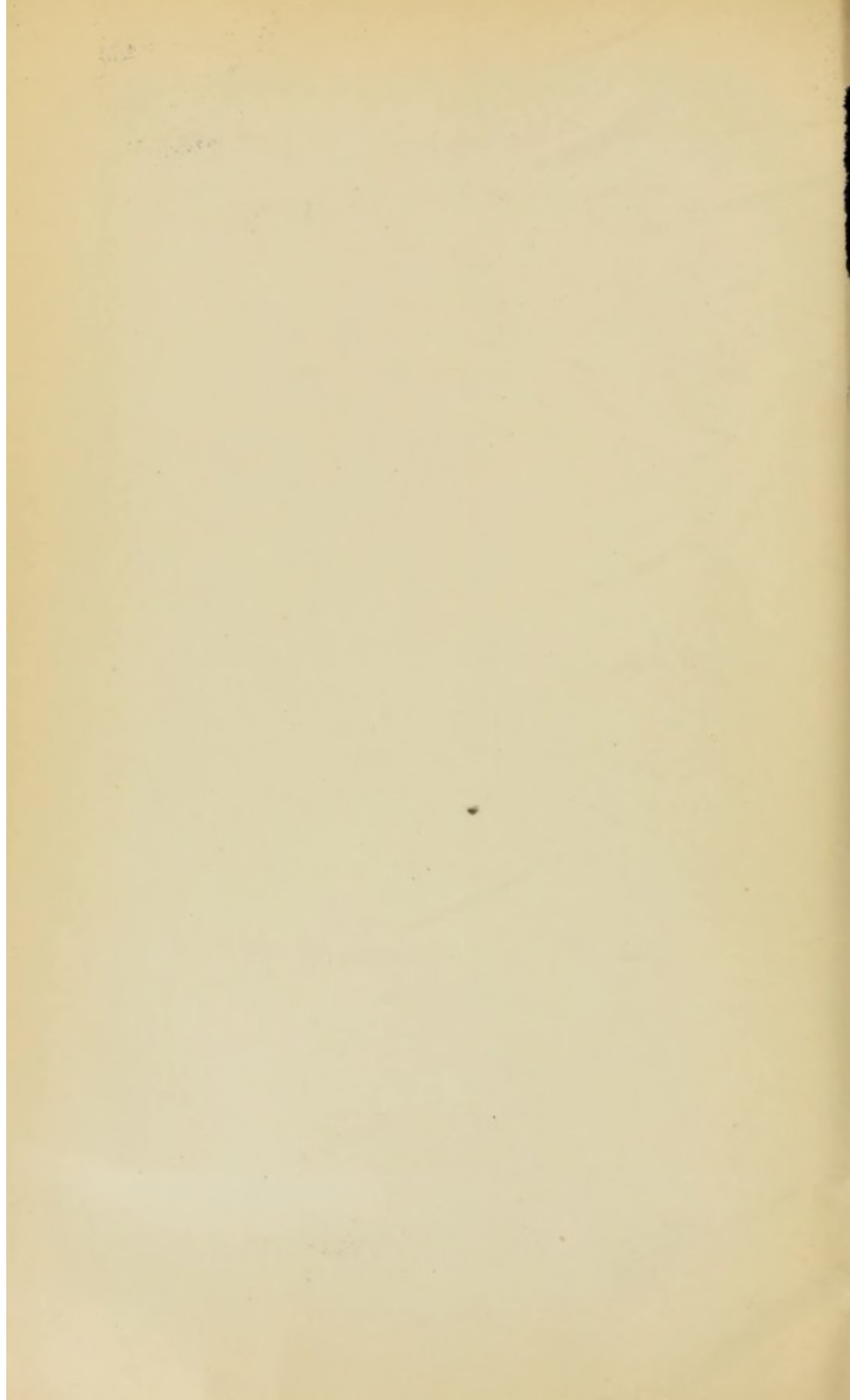


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BOROUGH OF BEXHILL.

**Medical Officer of Health's
Annual Report
for year ended Dec. 31st,
1905.**





SANITARY COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (DANIEL MAYER, ESQ., J.P., C.C.).

Mr. Alderman YOUNG (*Chairman*).

" " COOPER.

" " NOAKES.

" " WILLS, M.D.

Mr. Councillor E. J. F. FITCH-JONES.

" " A. T. GAMMON.

" " W. J. F. SHERWEN.

" " H. G. STAPYLTON-SMITH.

" " J. B. WALL.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

OSWALD OSBORNE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sanitary Inspector:

ALFRED FLINT, A.R. SAN. I.

Meteorologist:

GEORGE BRISLEY, M.P.S.

Office Clerk:

T. C. CUNNINGHAM.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Bexhill.**

Gentlemen,

*I have pleasure in presenting to you my
Ninth Annual Report for the year ending December
31st, 1905.*

*There is nothing that calls for comment,
beyond the satisfactory fact that the death rate is
again very low, and that, with the exception of the
Measles epidemic at the end of the year, the general
health of the town was very good.*

*I have to thank the members of the Sanitary
Committee for their continued kindness during the
year.*

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

OSWALD OSBORNE.

Population.

The area of the district is 8,013 acres. There are 521 acres of foreshore, and 11 acres of inland water.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 2,676, as compared with 2,657 at the end of 1904.

There were 45 newly-erected houses certified as fit for occupation, and 26 are in the course of erection.

Number of houses certified during the year 1905.

Sackville Ward	...	...	...	11
Central Ward	...	...	...	7
Egerton Park Ward	...	...	...	16
Old Town Ward	...	...	...	6
St. Mark's Ward	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	45

The population of the district, calculated on the basis of $5\frac{1}{4}$ persons per house, with extra number for large hotels and public institutions, is 14,634.

The following table shows the rate of increase in the population since the census year 1881.

Year	1881	1891	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
	<i>census</i>	<i>census</i>								<i>census</i>				
Pop.	2452	5026	6770	7105	8150	8910	11250	12000	12340	12210	12850	13797	14160	14634

The distribution of the population according to the Wards is approximately estimated and shown in the following table for the past three years.

Ward.	1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population
Sackville ...	323	1938	335	2010	349	2504
Central ...	901	5406	895	5370	856	5266
Egerton Park	323	1615	358	1790	375	1920
Old Town ...	548	2466	600	2700	581	2614
St. Mark's ...	533	2398	509	2290	515	2317

Births.

The births registered during 1905 numbered 239, and comprised those of 127 males and 112 females.

There were 14 illegitimate births, a proportion of 57.57 per 1,000 births, against 28.80 last year, and 41.15 in 1903.

The Birth Rate for Bexhill, 1905 = 15.64 per 1,000 of population is again a very low rate.

The following table gives the number of births registered, divided into males and females for this district, compared with those for the combined countries of England and Wales for the years stated.

Year.	No. of Births.	Male.	Female.	BEXHILL.	England and Wales.
				Birth Rate per 1,000.	
1894	183	81	102	27.03	29.6
1895	173	84	89	24.00	30.3
1896	192	97	95	23.5	29.7
1897	218	109	109	24.46	29.7
1898	253	135	118	22.49	29.4
1899	265	119	146	22.08	29.3
1900	307	152	155	24.17	28.9
1901	306	156	150	25.06	28.5
1902	280	150	130	21.78	28.6
1903	243	122	121	17.61	28.4
1904	243	107	136	17.35	27.9
1905	239	127	112	15.64	27.2

Table giving number of births in each Ward.

Ward.	No. of Births.	Male.	Female.	Birth Rate.
Sackville	10	6	4	3.99
Central	68	34	34	12.91
(1 illegitimate)				
Egerton Park	27	14	13	14.06
(1 illegitimate)				
Old Town	68	35	33	26.01
(7 illegitimate)				
St. Mark's	66	38	28	28.48
(5 illegitimate)				

Deaths.

The deaths registered in Bexhill during 1905 were 151 in number, of which 66 were males and 85 females.

The gross death rate in which *all* the deaths occurring in the Borough are estimated = 10·31 per 1000.

When the deaths of 13 visitors and of the 20 temporary residents in the various Homes, and 3 due to accidents, are deducted we have for the year the low corrected Death Rate of 7·85 per 1000.

The death rate for England and Wales	...	...	15·2
" " Rural "	...	...	14·9
" " 76 Great Towns	...	...	15·7
" " 142 Smaller Towns	...	...	14·4

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.	Death Rate of England and Wales.
1894	78	11·52	9·89	16·6
1895	113	15·8	14·07	18·7
1896	106	13·00	11·5	17·1
1897	97	10·88	9·98	17·4
1898	129	11·46	10·22	17·6
1899	143	11·91	11·00	18·3
1900	151	12·23	10·12	18·3
1901	153	12·53	10·40	16·0
1902	154	11·98	9·80	16·3
1903	123	8·90	7·61	15·4
1904	133	9·5	8·21	16·2
1905	151	10·31	7·85	15·2

The following table gives the number of deaths occurring in each Ward.

Ward.	No. of Deaths.	Gross Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.
Sackville ..	30	11·58	4·79
Central ...	50	9·49	7·40
Egerton Park ...	25	13·02	10·93
Old Town ...	19	7·26	6·88
St. Mark's ..	27	11·65	10·78

Table of Deaths.

Causes of Deaths in Bexhill during the year 1905.	Total Deaths	Sex.		Ages at Death.																								
		Male.	Fem ^{le} .	0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75 & up		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Small Pox ...	...	...	..																						
Measles ...	...	...	...																						
Whooping Cough ...	10	5	5	2	3	3																						
Typhoid Fever ...	...	..	...	1																								
Diarrhoea ..	1	1	...																									
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...																						
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...																						
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...																						
Erysipelas ...	1	1	...																									
Other Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...																									1
Influenza ...	5	5	...	1																								
Phthisis ...	12	7	5																			2		1				
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	4	2	2																									
Cancer ...	16	2	14																									
Alcoholism ...	1	1	...																									
Rheumatism ...	1	1	...																									
Nervous Diseases ...	15	5	10																									
Convulsions ...	1	1	...																									2
Circulatory Diseases ...	14	4	10																									
Respiratory ...	3	1	2																									
Bronchitis ...	5	3	2																									
Pneumonia ...	8	3	5																									
Pleurisy ...	1	...	1																									
Digestive Diseases ...	11	6	5	1	1	...																						
Urinary ...	11	8	3																									
Uterus & Ovaries, Diseases of ...	1	...	1																									
Premature Birth ...	7	4	3	4	3																							
Atrophy & Low Vitality ...	5	2	3	2	2																							
Old Age ...	14	4	10																									
Child Birth ...	...	...	...																						
Violence ...	3	3	...																									
Enteritis ...	...	...	...																						
Fever ...	1	...	1																									
TOTAL ...	151	66	85	13	9	4	8	1	1	2	2			2	1	6	5	3	4	3	5	8		12	17	12	19	

Senile Mortality.

Of the 151 deaths which occurred in 1905, there were 60 of persons over 65 years of age.

Between 65—75 years of age—	12	males	17	females	...	29
„ 75—85	„	8	„	16	„	24
Over 85	„	4	„	3	„	7

Deaths due to Accident or Violence.

There were 3 fatal accidents during the year.

A boy of 15 fell into a grinding mill at one of the brickworks and was crushed.

A man collided, whilst riding a bicycle, with a bridge, and was thrown over into a stream and drowned.

Another man was drowned in the sea by the capsizing of his boat in a sudden squall.

Inquests

were held on these cases.

There were 5 uncertified deaths this year.

Two of infants who died of marasmus and premature birth, two adults from heart disease, and one from apoplexy.

These deaths were sudden, and the coroner was notified, but did not consider inquests were necessary.



Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants, that is of children under one year of age, was 22 ; males 13, females 9.

Infantile mortality is calculated on the number of births registered, and for this year was at the rate of 92·05 per 1000 births.

Five deaths of Infants were due to Zymotic diseases, viz :— whooping cough 4, diarrhoea 1.

The other causes were :—Prematurity 7, Low Vitality 4, Digestive Diseases 2, Convulsions 1, Respiratory Disease 1, Influenza 1, Pneumonia 1.

The Infantile Mortality for

Bexhill	92·05 per 1000 births.
England and Wales	128 „ „
Rural „ „	113 „ „
76 Great Towns	140 „ „
142 Smaller Towns	132 „ „

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

There were 11 deaths from this group of diseases this year : 10 from whooping cough, and 1 from diarrhoea. This gives the low rate of 0·75 per 1000.

The Zymotic death for England and Wales	...	1·52
„ „ Rural „ „	...	1·09
„ „ 76 Great Towns	...	1·88
„ „ 142 Smaller Towns	...	1·50

Zymotic death rate for the last 11 years.

1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
0·70	0·98	1·23	1·06	1·5	1·21	1·14	0·70	0·21	0·14	0·75

Phthisis.

There were 12 deaths from Phthisis, 2 being visitors to the town.

This gives a death rate among the residents of 0·68 per 1000.

Last year there were 13 deaths, with a corrected death rate of 0·78.

Four rooms were disinfected with Formalin Gas after they had been vacated by the patients.

Infectious Diseases.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, and the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, are both in force in the district, and the diseases which must be notified under the latter Act are :—Small Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Scarlatina, Measles, and the following Fevers :—Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued and Puerperal. Measles and Rotheln were added to the list of notifiable diseases in 1892.

During the year 250 cases of infectious diseases were notified (two dual notifications), against 75 last year, at a cost of £26 : 14 : 6

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Small Pox							
Cholera							
Diphtheria	8		2	3	2	1	
Membraneous Croup ...							
Erysipelas	6					5	1
Scarlet Fever... ..	13			8	4	1	
Typhus Fever							
Enteric Fever... ..	2					2	
Relapsing Fever							
Continued Fever							
Puerperal Fever	1					1	
Plague							
*Measles	205	3	62	137	3		
Rotheln	15			9	6		
Total	250	3	64	157	15	10	1

* 31 notified by parents.

This table shows the monthly incidence of the infectious diseases notified in the district.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
Measles		2		2	7	7	5	4			36	142
Rotheln		7	6	1				1				
Scarlet Fever	1					9	1					2
Diphtheria	1	2					1	1	1	1	1	
Erysipelas	2										3	1
Puerperal Fever... ..	1											
Typhoid Fever								1		1		

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified for the past eight years.

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Scarlet Fever ...	26	12	21	2	20	74	34	11	13
Diphtheria ...	32	9	8	32	32	13	9	14	8
Measles ...	6	201	44	89	76	306	87	22	205
Rotheln ...	1	11	1	2	44	55	3	21	15
Typhoid Fever	5	9	2	3	4	4	2		2
Puerperal Fever		3		1	1		1	1	1
Erysipelas ...	8	5	3		4	3	3	6	6
Total ...	78	250	79	129	181	455	139	75	250

The Ward distribution of the Infectious diseases will be found on Table III. at the end of the Report.

Seventy-six rooms were disinfected during the year mostly by Formalin, but in some cases by Sulphur, after having been occupied by cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Consumption.

In a few cases a small charge was made for disinfecting rooms, and these fees amounted to £3 15s. 6d.

Scarlet Fever.

Thirteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, twelve of which were removed to the Borough Sanatorium.

The first case occurred in January at a school five days after the patient had come from London. The case was isolated at first in a separate part of the building, and was afterwards removed to a cottage where other cases had been previously treated.

In the beginning of June, 3 scholars at one of the schools developed the disease, and 3 others contracted it shortly after; also a boy who had most likely come into contact with one or other of these. This boy had suffered from the complaint twelve months before.

In the same month a young man came from London suffering from the complaint and infected his sister.

In July a solitary case occurred in Hamilton Road, for which no cause was found.

No other cases occurred until December, when two scholars at one of the boys' schools were taken ill with the disease, which was thought to have been contracted during a visit to Eastbourne.

These last twelve cases were removed to the Hospital, where the average stay was 7 weeks and 2 days; the longest being 85 days, and the shortest 36 days.

Diphtheria.

The cases of Diphtheria which occurred in the district were eight in number, two of which were imported, one child developing the disease the day after arrival from London, and one of the boys camping out at Veness Gap was attacked by the disease a day or so after coming down. The other six cases occurred at intervals during the year. In two cases the drainage of the house was found, on inspection, to be defective, and no definite cause was found for the others. Two of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and the others were satisfactorily isolated at home, in no case did other inmates of the house become infected.

Measles.

There were isolated cases of this disease occurring throughout the district during the first eight months of the year, but during November it began to assume an epidemic form, commencing among the scholars of the Sidley Infants' School which was closed immediately on receipt of the first notification, but without much seeming benefit, as the disease continued to spread to older children and to affect first the parish of St. Peter's, where the schools were closed in December, and then St. Barnabas district, the Infants' schools only being closed here.

The disease assumes an epidemic form regularly every three years, and the expenses connected with notification are out of proportion to the benefit derived thereby, as under existing arrangements it is only in few cases that isolation can be carried out, and owing to the infectivity of the complaint before definite symptoms are developed, it is most difficult to prevent infected children coming into contact with healthy ones.

No deaths had been registered up to the end of the year.

Rötheln.

There was a slight outbreak of Rötheln or German Measles at a school early in the year, and two other cases were notified, one of them being a visitor's child who contracted the disease in Paris.

Whooping Cough.

This disease was prevalent during the first part of the year, a large number of children being affected.

As this is not a notifiable disease the exact number cannot be ascertained, but as it was the cause of eleven deaths, with only one among the other zymotic diseases, it would be more satisfactory if it were notifiable, although, owing to its long continuance, and the difficulty of diagnosis in the early stages, not much could be gained by compulsory isolation, yet by excluding infected children from

school, and getting parents to recognise the dangerous and contagious nature of the disease, a good deal might be done to check the spread of the complaint, as at present no precautions are taken to prevent persons with the complaint from mixing with others in public places, on the railway or steamboats, and at seaside places, playing with others on the beach.

Typhoid Fever.

There were 2 cases of this disease notified during the year. One in August and one in October.

In the first case a defective manhole cover was found in the pathway at the end of the garden that the patient used to frequent, and was the only probable source of infection found.

No adequate cause was found to account for the second case, although some defects were found in the drainage of the house. This case was removed to the Hastings Hospital, where it had a fatal termination.

Isolation Hospital.

During January and February 3 cases of Diphtheria were treated in the hospital. After February 28th no cases were admitted until June 2nd, when a series of 10 Scarlet Fever cases were taken in, the last leaving on September 4th.

A case of Diphtheria was admitted on November 13th, remaining there until December 7th.

On December 12th 2 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted, being still under treatment at the end of the year. The Hospital was occupied for 180 days. The average stay for patients with Diphtheria being 3 weeks, and for Scarlet Fever patients 7 weeks 2 days.

The Town water was laid on to the Hospital towards the close of the year at a cost of £88 9s. 1d., which will now obviate the necessity of taking water up in a water cart.

Nurse Tredgett, who had been in charge of the Hospital for 2 years, left in July to get married, and Nurse Richardson, who had before done extra duty when required, was engaged as Nurse Matron on similar terms.

The expenses connected with the Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1905, were as set out in the following table :—

	£	s.	d.
Nursing Staff	99	4	11
Maintenance of Patients (Tradesmen) ...	80	13	9
Fuel	12	9	2
Wages { Sanitation	3	7	11
{ Cleansing Ambulance, &c. ...	15	0	
Horsing Ambulance, removal of patients ...	4	12	0
Team Labour, carting water ...	7	12	0
Repairs and Maintenance of Buildings ...	2	5	8
Miscellaneous	1	18	7
Rents, Rates and Insurance ...	11	4	0
	£224	3	0
	£	s.	d.
Water Supply to Hospital and Disinfectors ...	88	9	1
Repayment of Loans	296	11	7
	£385	0	8
	£	s.	d.
Recovered from Patients	62	15	3
Received for Hire of Ambulance ...	1	7	6
	£64	2	9

Disinfectors.

The Steam Disinfectors have worked satisfactorily during the year.

The number of articles disinfected ^{409 1/2} were as follows:—

Beds	2
Mattresses	30
Bolsters	7
Pillows	23
Sheets, Blankets, &c.	28
Carpets, Rugs and Mats	12
Curtains	1
Towels	1
Cushions	5
Wearing Apparel	19
	128

Now that bedding, etc., can be properly disinfected, the risk that was formerly run, by simply leaving the articles in the room to be fumigated by Sulphur or Formalin, has been done away with, and articles that would have been destroyed can now be rendered safe for further use.

The water was laid on from the town supply during the year, so that the boiler which is filled from the rain water tank, can now be supplied if that source fails.

Water Supply.

The water supplied by the Bexhill Gas & Water Company has been of excellent quality throughout the year, and no complaints of a deficient supply have been received. There is a constant supply throughout the part of the district which is supplied with town water.

The water is pumped from the springs at Buckholt and Sweet Willow Wood to reservoirs on the Haddocks Hill Road, where it is filtered, and to supply the higher parts of the town is thence pumped into a storage tank high enough for this purpose.

The few houses at Pevensey Sluice are supplied with water from the River Haven, which is passed through a shingle and sand filter into a storage tank, from which the inhabitants can obtain it by means of a pump fixed over the tank.

The inhabitants of the parts of the district that are outside the area of the Water Company's supply obtain their water from wells.

The Company have obtained further powers to supply the neighbouring districts with water, and are now sinking a well and constructing filter beds in the valley near Boreham Street. From there the water will be pumped into large storage tanks at Ninfield.

The water from several wells at the top of the Down was analyzed, and in each case was found to be unfit for drinking purposes. Notices were served upon the owners of these houses to lay on a proper supply, and the Water Company, extending the mains, enabled the town water to be laid on in 10 of these cases.

Ten other premises had the town water laid on for drinking purposes, and 28 closets were connected up to the town supply.



ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

17, GREAT TOWER STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

Results of Analysis of Samples of Town Water.

	No. 1 12th Apl, '05 Grains per gallon.	No. 2 26th July, '05 Grains per gallon.	No. 3 16th Oct., '05 Grains per gallon.	No. 4 9th Jan., '06 Grains per gallon.
Total Dissolved Matter	16·24	16·80	16·52	16·52
Loss on Incineration of Residue	0·84	·84	1·68	1·12
Chlorine in Chlorides... (Equal to Chloride of Sodium)	3·80 (6·26)	3·75 (6·18)	3·90 (6·42)	3·90 (6·42)
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... } (Equal to Nitric Acid) }	inappreci- able —	inappreci- able —	inappreci- able —	inappreci- able —
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia... ..	traces	trace	·001	·001
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia... ..	·001	·001	·002	·001
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, &c., from a solution of Perman- ganate of Potash at a temperature of 80° Fahrheit—				
In 15 minutes	·018	·005	·006	·007
In 4 hours ...	·030	·010	·009	·011
Phosphoric Acid... ..	traces	traces	traces	traces
Appearance in 2ft. tube	clear	clear	clear	clear

No. 1.—This is water of excellent quality, both chemically and bacteriologically.

No. 2.—This water is of high degree of purity, both chemically and bacteriologically.

No. 3.—This water is in very satisfactory condition, both chemically and bacteriologically.

No. 4.—This water is of a high degree of purity, both from a chemical and from a bacteriological point of view.

DR. BERNARD DYER.

Drainage.

No extensive work has been necessary this year in connection with the sewers.

Three houses have been disconnected from cesspools, and redrained and connected to sewer.

Four houses in Haddocks Hill Road have been provided with a proper system of drainage, and connected up to the sewer and the town water laid on.

A block of 5 houses in Church Street where the drainage was found defective were redrained and ventilated. In this case there was no disconnection between the sewer and the common house drain, and the investigation was undertaken in consequence of a case of Diphtheria which occurred in one of the houses.

It was decided by the Council in April of last year that Sanitary Certificates should be granted if applied for, and the premises were found to comply with certain conditions that were formulated. A scale of fees, varying according to the rateable value of the premises, was drawn up.

Four certificates have been granted, and eight examinations of premises made where the certificate was not required. The fees received amounted to £9 8s. 6d.

During the year no portions of combined drains had to be reconstructed at the expense of the ratepayers. This question of combined drain or sewer continues to crop up, as by the wording of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, a drain to-day may be a sewer to-morrow and become a drain the following day, simply by reason of a change in the ownership of properties, or a conduit or pipe conveying the drainage of several properties may be a drain at each end and a sewer in the middle, and thus in some cases the expense of repairing and maintaining the drainage of private property is thrown upon the Local Authority.

Drainage during the Year, 1905.

Premises redrained into the common sewer	...	...	37
Premises provided with watertight system of drainage and connected to the sewer	...	...	7
Drains repaired and made watertight or part relaid	...	...	26
New portions of drains added to existing system of house drainage	...	...	9
Drains disconnected from Cesspool and a new system of drainage constructed and connected to the sewer	...	...	3
Premises redrained and connected to watertight Cesspool	...	...	5
			—
Total	...	...	87
			—
Cesspools or Cesspits emptied and cleansed or filled up with clean solid material	...	...	8
Privies or Earth Closets abolished, and properly constructed Water Closets provided in lieu of same	...	...	10

House Refuse.

The house refuse is removed by the Council once a week in the majority of cases, but from the large hotels and boarding houses the removal takes place twice a week, and in a few cases it is removed daily.

The Council arranged to have the refuse removed from houses in the principal thoroughfares before 10 a.m., to obviate the inconvenience that was found to arise from a collection later in the day.

Trade refuse is removed by the Council on payment of a small fee, and fish offal is collected every other day.

Back Passages.

These have been kept in a sanitary condition, although in wet weather the condition might be improved by paving and drainage, especially the lower portion of the one between Sidley Street and North Road, where, during a heavy rainfall, the water, in consequence of the slope of the ground, floods the gardens of several houses in North Road. The back roadway between Park Road and Cornwall Road has been levelled, paved, and drained.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 2 registered and 2 licensed slaughter houses in the district.

- No. 1 (licensed) in Parish Meadow.
- „ 2 (registered) in High Street.
- „ 3 (licensed) in Kennels Road, Little Common.
- „ 4 (registered) in Cobbs Hill.

These were visited at intervals during the year and were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

During the year the following articles of food were destroyed as being unfit for food :—

- 10lbs. Meat.
- 2lbs. Brawn.
- 1 Fowl.
- 28lbs. Meat.
- 30lbs. „

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops Order, 1885.

At present there are in the district :—

- 12 cowkeepers.
- 7 cowkeepers and purveyors.
- 10 dairymen.
- 9 purveyors of milk.

Some outbuildings at Little Common were found being used as cowsheds. The occupier was requested to put them in such a condition so as to comply with the regulations, but after a delay of several months, during most of which time the cows were lying out, he gave up the business and left the district.

All premises used in connection with the milk supply have been inspected at various times, 132 visits having been paid during the year. In two cases only in premises that had not been registered, was there much found to complain of, and the notices served were chiefly to whitewash and repair paving.

No case of infectious disease was traced to the milk supply.

Vaccination.

I have been furnished with the following figures through the kindness of the vaccination officer, Mr. Cane :—

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Births during the year ...	307	306	280	244	244	237
Successfully vaccinated ...	304	266	255	231	205	210
Removed unvaccinated ...	49	39	19	19	23	16
Exemptions under Sec. II....	47	42	21	15	23	29
Summons under the Act ...	—	—	1	—	—	3
Convictions ...	—	—	—	—	—	3

Midwives Act, 1902.

There was one case of Puerperal Fever notified during the year. This was treated in a Nursing Home and no registered midwife employed, and no action was taken under this Act.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

There are no large factories in the district. The workshops have been regularly visited during the year.

Notices, principally to cleanse and whitewash, were served when necessary.

Notices were received from the Government Factory Inspector in two cases where it appeared to him that the workrooms were overcrowded, but on visiting these premises no overcrowding was found.

No notices as regards sanitary defects were received.

A certificate was granted to one of the hairdressers in the town in respect to the sanitary condition of his premises to enable him to obtain the certificate from the Hairdresser's Guild.

Bakehouses.

There are now 19 bakehouses in the district. With two exceptions they have been kept in very satisfactory condition. In the two cases I have had to complain of the want of cleanliness and to threaten legal proceedings to get them put into a fairly decent state.

There is one underground bakehouse, but this is now kept in a very cleanly state and the lighting and ventilation are good.

Business.	Number of premises included in registers as		
	Factory	Workshop.	Workplaces.
Bakers and Confectioners		18	
Blind Makers		2	
Bottling Stores	1	6	
Boot Makers		14	
Brick and Sanitary Pipe Makers ...	1		
Brick Makers			7
Carpenters and Joiners	5	10	
Carriage Builders and Wheelwrights		5	
Corn Merchant (Electric Motor Employed)... ..	2		
Cycle Makers		3	
Dressmakers and Milliners		18	
Dressmakers (Domestic)		6	
Electric Light Works	1		
Engineers and Motor Works	2	1	
Firewood Works	1		
French Polishers and Cabinet Makers		2	
Gas Works	2		
Herb Beer Manufacturer	1		
Hair Dressers		12	
Laundries	2	14	
Laundries (Domestic)		3	
Mineral Water Manufacturers... ..	3		
Painters and Sign Writers		10	
Photographers		3	
Picture Frame Makers		1	
Plumbers and Gas Fitters		8	
Printers	2		
Saddlers and Harness Makers ...		3	
Saw Mills (Timber)	1		
Shoeing and General Smiths		7	
Stable Yards			15
Stone Mason			1
Stone Slab Manufacturers	1		
Tailors		4	
Upholsterers		4	
Umbrella Repairers		2	
Watch Makers		3	
Wood Turners	1		
TOTAL	26	150	23

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with **Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.**

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories, including Factory Laundries ...	20	12
Workshops, „ Workshop „ ...	92	and 30
Workplaces	5	verbal.
Homeworkers' Premises		
Total	117	42

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	24	24
Other Nuisances	25	25
Sanitary Accommodation, unsuitable or defective	2	2
Total	51	51

3. Other Matters.

CLASS.	NUMBER.	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	3	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5)	2 supposed overcrowding found not to be so on inspection.	
Other	3	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101). In use at the end of the year	1	
Homework. Lists received	Lists.	Outworkers.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	2	5
Bakehouses	121	
Laundries	18	
	14	
Total number of workshops on Register ...	153	

TABLE A.

LOCALITIES.	POPULATION.		DEATH RATE (Gross).		DEATH RATE (Corrected).		ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.		BIRTH RATE.		INFANTILE MORTALITY.	
	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904	1905
BOROUGH OF BEXHILL ...	14160	14634	9.5	10.31	8.21	7.85	0.14	0.75	17.35	15.64	102.88	92.05
SACKVILLE WARD ...	2010	2504	11.5	11.58	5.9	4.79		0.39	8.45	3.99	176.47	
CENTRAL WARD ...	5370	5266	6.89	9.49	5.9	7.40		0.56	11.35	12.91	81.96	102.94
EGERTON PARK WARD ...	1790	1920	12.29	13.02	11.9	10.93	0.55	0.52	24.58	14.06	159.09	148.14
OLD TOWN WARD ...	2700	2614	10.37	7.26	9.63	6.88	0.37	1.53	22.22	26.01	83.33	73.52
ST. MARK'S WARD ...	1290	2317	10.04	11.65	10.04	10.78		0.68	26.63	28.48	81.96	90.90

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
		Number		Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.					Number	Rate *	13
		3	4		Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.*						
1	2				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1895	7105	173	24.00	28	161.80	113	15.18	13	13	13	11	100	14.07	
1896	8150	192	23.50	29	151.10	106	13.00	12	12	12		94	11.50	
1897	8910	218	24.46	17	77.90	97	10.88	8	8	8		89	9.98	
1898	11250	253	22.49	28	102.76	129	11.46	14	14	14		115	10.22	
1899	12000	265	22.08	32	120.75	143	11.91	11	11	11		132	11.00	
1900	12340	307	24.87	37	120.84	151	12.23	26	26	26		125	10.12	
1901	12210	306	25.06	32	104.57	153	12.53	26	26	26		127	10.40	
1902	12850	280	21.78	34	121.43	154	11.98	27	27	27		126	9.80	
1903	13797	243	17.61	20	82.30	123	8.90	10	10	10		105	7.61	
1904	14160	243	17.55	25	102.88	133	9.5	9	9	9		115	8.21	
Averages for years 1895-1904	11277	248	22.32	28	114.63	130	11.72	15	15	15		113	10.29	
1905	14634	239	15.64	22	92.05	151	10.31	20	20	20		115	7.85	

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.			Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	East Sussex Hospital, Hastings, Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, Battle Infirmary.	Dunfield House, Marina, Chat Moss, Sea Road, The Ferns, Station Road, St. Raphael's Nursing Home, Elmstead Road.
1						
2						
3						

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11. By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere. The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given in this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 8,013; Total population at all ages, 12,210; Number of inhabited houses, 2,628; Average number of persons per house, 5.42 (at Census of 1901).

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.	Institutions within the District receiving sick & infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	1	2	3
	Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Sea Road. Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Little Common. Nazareth House, Hastings Road. St. Katherine's Priory, Fairmount Road.	East Sussex Hospital, Hastings. Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Battle Infirmary.	Duffield House, Marina, Chat Moss, Sea Road. The Ferns, Station Road. St. Raphael's Nursing Home, Elmstead Road.

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1905 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Borough of Bexhill.				Sackville Ward.				Central Ward.				Egerton Park Ward.				Old Town Ward.				St. Mark's Ward.			
	1				2				3				4				5				6			
Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1895	...	7105	173	113	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	8150	192	106	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	8910	218	97	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	...	11250	253	129	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	...	12000	265	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	...	12340	307	151	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	...	12210	360	153	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	...	12850	280	154	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	...	13797	243	123	20	1938	14	20	5406	60	30	4	1615	30	19	6	2466	64	25	3	2398	73	29	7
1904	...	14160	243	133	25	2010	17	23	5370	61	37	5	1790	44	22	7	2700	60	28	5	2290	61	23	5
Averages of Years 1895 to 1904.	...	11277	248	130	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	...	14634	239	151	22	2504	10	30	5266	68	50	7	1000	27	25	4	2614	68	19	5	2317	66	27	6

NOTES—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, etc., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population, this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table 1 as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I and IV; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12 respectively, of Table I; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

**TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during
the Year 1905.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in whole District.						Total cases notified in each locality					No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages †—Years.					Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	Old T ^{wn} Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	Old T ^{wn} Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65										
Small-pox ...								1	2	3	4	5				5
Cholera ...																
Diphtheria ...	8		2	3	2	1		2	2	1	2	1			1	
M'embranous Croup																
Erysipelas ...	6					5		1	2	1		2				
Scarlet Fever ...	13			8	4	1	10	2	2			1	2			1
Typhus Fever ...																
Enteric Fever ...	2					2	1	1								
Relapsing Fever ...																
Continued Fever ...									1							
Puerperal Fever ...	1					1										
Plague ...																
Measles ...	205	3	62	137	3		9	14	15	113	54					
Rotheln ...	15			9	6		13	1			1					
Totals ...	250	3	64	157	15	10	36	23	17	115	59	10	2		1	1

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the Isolation Hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.
* 31 cases notified by Parents.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.
Isolation Hospital, St. Mary's Road, Clinch Green, Bexhill.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1905.

(See Notes at Back).

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	Old Town Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Whooping Cough	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	1	1
Epidemic Influenza	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	1
Diarrhoea	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	3	5	2	2	...	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
Cancer (malignant disease)	4	...	2	...	...	10	6	5	3	3	2	3	3
Bronchitis	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	1	...	...
Pneumonia	5	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	1
Pleurisy	8	1	1	...	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
{ Alcoholism	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1
{ Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Premature Birth...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...
Heart Diseases	7	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	7	2	1	1	...
Accidents	14	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
Rheumatism	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	15	...	1	...	...	5	9	3	5	3	2	2	1
Convulsions	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Digestive Diseases	11	2	...	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	1	1	4
Urinary Diseases...	11	...	...	...	...	4	7	3	4	2	1	1	1
Old Age	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	2	4	...	3	5
All other causes	7	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	2	...
All causes	151	22	12	4	5	48	60	30	50	25	19	27	20

NOTES.

- (a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from
- Epidemic enteritis.
 - Zymotic enteritis.
 - Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa.
 - Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa.
 - Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras
 - (in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastic catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Deaths from diarrhœa, secondary to some other well-defined disease, should be included under the latter.

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal Fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

TABLE V.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.				Total under 1 Month.		1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.		1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
ALL CAUSES	6	2		1	9			3		1	1		1	1	1	3		20
Certified	6	2		1	9					1	1							
Uncertified	2				2													2
Whooping Cough	...							1					1		1	1		4
Diarrhoea, all forms	...										1							1
Premature Birth	5	1		1	7													7
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1			2			1										3
Convulsions	1				1													1
Pneumonia	...													1				1
Other Causes	1				1			1		1						2		5
Total	8	2		1	11			3		1	1		1	1	1	3		22

Births in the Year { Legitimate 225
 Illegitimate 14
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 151

The Sanitary Inspector's Report.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—

I herewith submit my Ninth Annual Report. During the year 206 complaints were received as shown in Table I., and where necessary, notices were served for the abatement or suppression of the nuisances complained of.

TABLE I.

Complaints received during the Year.

No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	206
„ Drains and closets choked or in foul or defective condition	...	...	...	...	...	70
„ Foul state of closets, urinals or privies...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ Offensive smells from fish offal or hogwash	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ „ sewer grids or street gullies	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ „ cesspools overflowing	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ House or workroom overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ „ walls damp and leaky roofs	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Accumulation of garden refuse or manure	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ Houses or premises without a proper water supply	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Closets without a proper water supply	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Ditch in a foul state	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Premises without dust receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ House refuse not removed	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ Stables, yards, or back passages, etc., in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Complaints made and found not to be a nuisance or injurious to health	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total						206

TABLE II.

**Complaints attended to, Inspections made, and Drainage
Tested, &c.**

No. of Houses and other premises inspected	945
„ Complaints attended to	206
„ Drains opened for examination	37
„ Visits to examine or test old drains or sanitary fittings	328
„ Visits to test by water, drains or portions of drains ...	928
„ Smoke test applied to drains or soil pipes	19
„ To look up work, <i>re</i> notice served	675
„ Visits to slaughter houses	49
„ „ Cow Sheds	} 132
„ „ Dairies or Milkshops	
„ „ Fish Shops	23
„ „ Bakehouses	86
„ „ Laundries	31
„ „ Workshops or Workrooms	72
„ „ Stables and Pig Stys	49
„ „ In respect of sickness (private houses)	212
„ „ Schools	48
„ Fumigate rooms	76
„ Visits, serving notices, and for sundry purposes ...	162
„ Notices sent to private houses, <i>re</i> sickness	89
„ Notices sent to Schools, <i>re</i> sickness	39
„ Samples of water taken for analysis	9
„ Visits, <i>re</i> water supply	27
„ Visits, <i>re</i> state of Gipsy vans	9
„ Visits to Isolation Hospital or Disinfector	61
„ Letters written in connection with drainage and other matters	402

In the above Table are given the number of visits to premises for various purposes, namely—Houses or premises inspected, Complaints attended to, Enquiries *re* sickness, and drains opened for examination, etc., also inspections or reinspections made to ascertain if defects found to exist had been remedied so as to comply with the notices served

Drainage of Existing Buildings.

As shown in Table II., 928 visits were made to examine or test by water or smoke, newly constructed drainage or Sanitary fittings.

The work, as usual, has been carefully carried out and laid so as to comply with the Bye-Laws relating to Drainage of Existing Buildings.

In most cases the system is laid outside the building, the pipes being embedded in concrete, and the drain intercepted from sewer, and where necessary, inspection chambers have been provided, and the drains properly ventilated by shafts fixed outside the building, which are composed of heavy iron pipes with joints made airtight with molten lead and carried up so as to form a safe outlet for foul air.

During the year 48 plans have been prepared of newly constructed systems or additions or alterations to drains, also for various other purposes.

29 plans have been prepared showing systems of old drainage.

Drainage of New Buildings.

In addition to the work stated under Table II., the examination and testing of all new drainage work and Sanitary arrangements has been carried out so as to comply with the Building Bye-Laws.

Tables III and IV.

In Table III. are given in tabulated form the number of Notices served on owners. In Table IV. are given in a similar manner the number of Notices served on occupiers in each case for the abatement or suppression of nuisances, or for carrying into effect other sanitary work which has been duly carried out.



TABLE III.—Work executed by Owners.

NATURE OF NOTICE.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To provide a watertight trapped and ventilated drain to premises and connect same to common sewer	4	4	8
„ Drain taken up and relaid to the common sewer and properly ventilated	37		37
„ Repair drain and make same watertight ...	26		26
„ Properly construct watertight drain, and connect same to watertight covered and ventilated cesspool	5		5
„ Disconnect drain from cesspool and provide a watertight trapped and ventilated drain and connect same to the common sewer...	3	3	6
„ Portion of drain laid and connected to existing drainage system	9		9
„ Remove the defective and leaky zinc soil pipe ventilator, and replace by 4in. iron pipe	2		2
„ Remove existing soil pipe, T piece, and ventilator, and replace the same by 4in. iron pipe with molten lead joints and carried up so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air	25		25
„ Repair the joints of soil pipe or drain ventilator	38		38
„ Remove defective form of closet and replace by a more efficient form of closet... ..	29		29
„ Properly ventilate, drain or soil pipe so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air ...	11		11
„ Provide the premises with a proper covered dust bin	34	1	35
„ Provide the premises with a proper water supply	20		20
„ Lay on a proper and permanent water supply to closet or urinals... ..	27		27
„ Provide and fix proper waste pipes or trap same	23		23
„ Repair defective paving of yard, cellar, stable, cowshed or dairy	54		54
„ Clear choked drains or closets	14	1	15
„ Cleanse, purify, strip, and whitewash rooms	7		7
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools	1		1
„ Empty and cleanse cesspits and fill up with solid material	6		6
„ Thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house	8		8
Carried forward	383	9	392

TABLE III.—Work executed by Owners.—*Continued.*

NATURE OF NOTICE.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
Brought forward	383	9	392
To Provide proper constructed water closet in lieu of privies or earth closets	8		8
„ Properly cleanse or cover drinking water cisterns or tanks	8		8
„ Repair scullery sink or fix new sink ...	14		14
„ Lengthen stack pipes and cause same to discharge over drain inlet	5		5
„ Properly pave and drain cowsheds ...	2		2
„ Repair of brickwork round top of well ...	1		1
„ Provide and fix suitable cover to cesspool	3		3
„ Repair defective and leaky roofs	4		4
„ Fix new pan to w.c.	3		3
„ Provide and fix flushing cistern to w.c. ...	9		9
„ Repair flushing cisterns	29		29
„ Pave yards	2		2
„ Provide guttering and down pipes or repair same	10		10
„ Repair fresh air inlet ventilators	25		25
„ Remove drain inlet from inside of building	2		2
„ Remove refuse from vacant plots of ground and cleanse site	7	1	8
„ Fix disc in syphon traps	2		2
„ Cleanse closets of unoccupied houses ...	10		10
„ Cleanse yards of unoccupied houses ...	6		6
„ Provide and fix anti-syphonage pipes to closet traps	5		5
„ Provide light and ventilation to closets ...	2		2
„ Provide inspection chamber	5		5
„ Properly cover or seal down or make watertight inspection chambers... ..	43		43
„ Provide proper water closets	3		3
„ Render walls of closets	12		12
„ Take, repair or refix valve closets ...	2		2
Total	605	10	615

TABLE IV.—Work executed by Occupiers.

NATURE OF NOTICE.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To Cleanse or whitewash premises after dis- infection... ..	58		58
„ Cleanse and whitewash bakehouses and flour stores, and clean paint work ...	14		14
„ Cleanse floor of bakehouse ...	3		3
„ Provide efficient ventilation to bakehouse	1		1
„ Cleanse and lime-wash cowsheds, dairy or milk store	9		9
„ Repair paving of cowshed	8		8
„ Thoroughly cleanse floors and walls of cowshed or dairy	9		9
„ Cleanse or whitewash workshops ...	25		25
„ Repair defective floor of laundry or yard	5		5
„ Thoroughly cleanse interior of house ...	5		5
„ Repair flushing apparatus... ..	8		8
„ Remove accumulations of manure ...	19		19
„ Remove rotten and decayed vegetable matter, fish offal, and cleanse site ...	23	1	24
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools	7		7
„ Cleanse watercourse or ditch	3		3
„ Cleanse water closets, earth closet, urinals, or privies	32		32
„ Thoroughly cleanse or lime-wash slaughter- house	4		4
„ Empty blood pit and remove offal from slaughterhouse	5		5
„ Cleanse yard, stable, etc.	54		54
„ Clear drain	15		15
„ Abate overcrowding	4		4
„ Discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	18		18
„ Discontinue conveying offensive matter through public streets during prohibited hours	11		11
„ Remove disused privies	1		1
„ Cleanse and sweep back passages ...	9		9
„ Provide ventilation to workroom... ..	2		2
„ Provide ventilation to gas stoves ...	2		2
„ Notices served under Sec. 41, P.H.A., to enter on premises to examine drain ...	18		18
Total	372	1	373

ALFRED FLINT, A.R. San. Inst.,
Sanitary Inspector.

GEOLOGY.

The highest points in the district are 157 feet above the sea level. The church in the old village is situated on one, and the other is just outside Sidley, near Mayo's Farm. According to the geological survey there is a good deal of variety in the soil in different parts of the district. The sub-soil is of Wadhurst clay, with patches of Tunbridge Wells sand of various size and thickness, on one of which the old village stands. Underlying this, there are beds of sandstone and Ashdown sand. There is a narrow strip of Ashdown sand along the shore, extending from Bulverhythe on the east to near Kewhurst on the west. The widest part of this is near the west station, where it extends a little north of the railway line. It is interrupted at the eastern end by a small patch of Fairlight clay. On the north-east, Buckholt, there is an outcrop of Ashdown sand at the head of a small valley of alluvium, through which the River Asten finds its way to the sea. West of Kewhurst there is marshy land, consisting of alluvium with two or three patches of brown sand, lying just north of Pevensey Sluice, where there is also a small patch of the Wadhurst clay. The shore is of sand and sandstone, with beds of lignite from two feet to six inches in thickness.



BEXHILL METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1905

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GEORGE BRISLEY,

RECORDED OF METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS

23rd January, 1906.

