

[Report 1909] / Medical Officer of Health, Bexhill U.D.C. Borough.

Contributors

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BOROUGH OF BEXHILL.

Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report FOR Year ended Dec. 31st, 1909.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Nov., 1908, to Nov., 1909.

THE MAYOR—The Hon. T. A. BRASSEY.

THE DEPUTY-MAYOR—Mr. Alderman J. A. PATON.

Mr. Alderman H. YOUNG (*Chairman*).

„ „ G. COOPER.

„ „ E. G. F. FITCH-JONES.

„ „ W. NOAKES.

„ „ DR. J. P. WILLS.

Mr. Councillor F. BOND.

„ „ G. COPPARD.

„ „ H. ELDRIDGE.

„ „ J. GIBB.

„ „ G. H. GRAY.

„ „ 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.

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

Gentlemen,

I herewith beg to lay before you my Annual Report upon the health and sanitary condition of the Borough of Bexhill for the year ending 1909.

It will be seen that there was no great increase in the population.

The Death Rate was again low, as was also the Birth Rate. This latter can be accounted for by the constitution of the population.

The Zymotic and Infantile Death Rates, which are usually the index of a town's health, were very low.

The schools have not had to be closed for any epidemic of disease since the winter of 1905-1906.

I have given the statistics and an account of the general sanitary work in the usual form.

I also take this opportunity to thank the Members of the Sanitary Committee for the assistance that they have given to the Officials in the carrying out of the duties of the Health Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

OSWALD OSBORNE.

Borough of Bexhill.

Area of the Borough	...	...	8,013	acres.
Rateable Value	...	...	£119,718	
Population	...	...	16,192	
Number of Inhabited Houses	..		2,944	
Gross Death Rate	...	...	9.93	per 1,000
Corrected ditto	...	...	7.84	„
Birth Rate	...	..	14.87	„
Infantile Mortality	...	...	62.24	„ births
Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases			0.12	„
Mean Annual Temperature	...		50°	
Hours of Bright Sunshine	...		1,880	
Total Rainfall	...	...	30.35	ins.

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 2,944, as compared with 2,932 at the end of 1908.

There were 35 newly erected houses certified as fit for occupation during the year, and there are 34 now in course of erection.

Number of houses certified during the year 1909.

Sackville Ward	...	...	...	5
Central Ward	...	...	...	0
Egerton Park Ward	...	...	...	18
Old Town Ward	...	...	...	2
St. Mark's Ward	...	...	...	10
				—
Total	...			35
				—

The population of the district, calculated on the basis of $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons per house, is 16,192.

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

Year	1881 <i>census</i>	1891 <i>census</i>	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Pop.	2452	5026	12850	13797	14160	14634	14943	15499	16126	16192

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

Ward.	1907		1908		1909	
	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population
Sackville ...	362	2596	362	2596	352	2536
Central ...	890	5428	933	5686	916	5704
Egerton Park	416	2130	434	2220	463	2370
Old Town ...	594	2821	595	2826	606	2878
St. Mark's ...	556	2502	608	2736	587	2641

Births.

There were 241 births registered during 1909, comprising those of 118 males and 123 females.

There were 13 illegitimate births, a proportion of 53·94 per 1,000 births against 50·50 last year.

The Birth Rate for Bexhill this year is 14·87 per 1,000 of population, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the district.

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 & 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
1906	267	136	131	17·8	27·0
1907	259	127	132	16·81	26·3
1908	297	163	134	18·56	26·5
1909	241	118	123	14·87	25·6

Table giving number of births in each Ward.

Ward.	No. of Births.	Male.	Female.	Birth Rate.
Sackville ... (0 illegitimate)	6	2	4	2·36
Central ... (5 illegitimate)	64	38	26	11·23
Egerton Park ... (2 illegitimate)	33	15	18	13·92
Old Town ... (2 illegitimate)	74	36	38	25·71
St. Mark's ... (4 illegitimate)	64	27	37	24·23

Deaths.

There were 161 deaths registered during the year, of which 55 were males and 106 females.

The gross death rate, in which all the deaths occurring in the Borough are estimated=9.93 per 1,000.

After deducting the deaths of visitors and those of the temporary residents in the various homes and those due to accident or violence, the corrected Death Rate=7.84 per 1,000.

The death rate for England and Wales	...	...	14.5
" " Rural	"	...	13.6
" " 76 Great Towns		...	15.6
" " 142 Smaller Towns	...	...	14.5

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	18.90	7.61	15.4
1904	133	9.5	8.21	16.2
1905	151	10.31	7.85	15.2
1906	169	11.26	8.8	15.4
1907	153	9.87	7.93	15.0
1908	155	9.68	7.37	14.7
1909	161	9.93	7.84	14.5

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

Ward.	No. of Deaths.	Gross Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.
Sackville	42	16.56	7.49
Central	41	7.18	6.31
Egerton Park	17	7.17	5.48
Old Town	24	8.33	7.99
St. Mark's	37	14.01	13.63

Table of Deaths.

Causes of Deaths in Bexhill during the year 1909.	Total Deaths	Sex.		Ages at Death.														75 & up									
				0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-35			35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		
		Male.	Fem'le	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F			
Small Pox ...	...	...	1																								
Measles ...	1	...	1																								
Whooping Cough ...	...																										
Typhoid Fever ...	1	...	1																								
Diarrhoea ...	...																										
Diphtheria ...	...																										
Scarlet Fever...	...																										
Puerperal Fever ...	...																										
Erysipelas ...	...																										
Other Septic Diseases	...																										
Influenza ...	4	1	3																								1
Phthisis ...	10	4	6																								
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	1	2																								
Cancer ...	19	4	15																								
Alcoholism ...	1	1	...																								
Rheumatism ...	...																										
Nervous Diseases ...	23	9	14																								
Convulsions ...	1	...	1																								
Circulatory Diseases...	24	12	12																								
Respiratory ...	3	1	2																								
Bronchitis ...	6	2	4																								
Pneumonia ...	5	3	2																								
Pleurisy ...	1	...	1																								
Digestive Diseases ...	13	7	6																								
Urinary ...	9	5	4																								
Uterus & Ovaries, Diseases of	4	...	4																								
Premature Birth ...	2	...	2																								
Atrophy & Low Vitality	4	2	2																								
Old Age ...	14	2	12																								
Child Birth ...	...																										
Accidents & Violence	5	1	4																								
Enteritis ...	...																										
Fever ...	...																										
Other Causes ...	8	...	8																								
TOTAL ...	161	55	106	7	9	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	5	2	5	2	4	4	10	2	12	21	9	22	12	24

Senile Mortality.

There were in 1909, 67 deaths of persons over 65 years of age.

Between 65—75 years of age—	9 males	22 females	...	31
" 75—85	9	18	"	27
Over 85	3	6	"	9

Deaths due to Accidents or Violence.

There were 5 deaths due to these causes during the year.

One baby 5 weeks old accidentally suffocated in bed.

One woman found drowned on the shore.

One woman committed suicide by cutting her throat.

A lad from one of the Boys' Camps was accidentally drowned whilst bathing.

A lady visitor was knocked down and killed by a Rail Motor on the railway.

Inquests were held in each of these cases, and also on a child who died suddenly from Meningitis.

Uncertified Deaths.

There was the unusual number of 7 uncertified deaths during the year.

The causes being returned as follows :

Congestion of lungs, with heart failure.

Acute pneumonia, with sudden heart failure.

Heart failure.

Heart failure.

Whooping Cough.

Debility from premature birth.

Heart failure.

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile mortality is calculated on the number of registered births, and in this connection "infants" are children under one year of age. During the year the number of infant deaths in the district was 16—7 males and 9 females.

The number of births being 241, this gives the low rate of 62·24 per 1,000.

Only two deaths were due to Zymotic disease, viz.: one from Whooping Cough and one from Diarrhœa.

The other causes are given in Table V, page 44.

The Infantile Mortality for

Bexhill	62·24	per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	109	"
Rural	98	"
76 Great Towns	118	"
142 Smaller Towns	111	"

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

There were two deaths from this group of diseases:—one from Whooping Cough and one from Diarrhœa. This gives a Zymotic death rate of 0·12 per 1,000.

The Zymotic death rate for	England and Wales	1·12
" " "	Rural	0·80
" " "	76 Great Towns	1·42
" " "	142 Smaller Towns	1·08

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS.

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
1·21	1·14	0·70	0·21	0·14	0·75	0·93	0·51	0·31	0·12

Phthisis.

There were 10 deaths from Phthisis, 3 being visitors to the town.

This gives a death rate among the residents of 0·43 per 1,000.

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
0·78	0·68	0·93	0·77	0·62	0·43

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

These regulations, issued by the Local Government Board, came into force on January 1st, 1909, and provide for the notification to the Local Sanitary Authorities of any poor person, that is, a person who is or has been in receipt of relief from the Poor Rate, who is suffering from Tuberculosis.

They also provide that a Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, may, for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection from Pulmonary Tuberculosis:—

(i) Take all such measures or do all such things as are authorised in any case of infectious disease or of dangerous infectious disease, by any enactment relating to Public Health, and as have reference to the destruction and disinfection of infected articles, or the cleansing or disinfecting of premises.

(ii) Take all such measures or do all such things as are appropriate and necessary for the safe disposal or destruction of infectious material produced and discharged as a result of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and otherwise for the prevention of the spread of infection from any such material.

(iii) Afford or supply all such assistance, facilities or articles as within such reasonable limits as the circumstances of the case require or allow, will obviate, or remove, or diminish the risk of infection arising from the conditions affecting the use or occupation of any room, when used or occupied by the poor person as a sleeping apartment, and

(iv) Furnish, for the use of the poor person, on loan, or otherwise, any appliance, apparatus or utensil which will be of assistance for the purpose of any precaution against the spread of infection.

A Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, may provide and publish or distribute in the form of placards, handbills or leaflets, suitable summaries of information and instructions respecting Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease.

Under these Regulations 9 cases were notified during the year. 7 were visited by me, and instructions given as to disposal of expectoration, cleansing rooms, need of fresh air, etc.

One case was sent to a Public Institution in the town; I saw the Medical Officer, who stated that the child presented no symptoms of active disease.

One case was notified after death; the room was disinfected and cleansed.

In two cases notices were served upon the owner to cleanse and whitewash the premises.

One case died three months after notification.

Two were cases of Spinal disease, with the disease in a stationary condition.

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, Membranous 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 99 cases of Infectious Disease were notified at a cost of £12 7s. 6d.

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	7			7			
Membranous Croup							
Erysipelas	3						
Scarlet Fever	18		5	12	1	3	
Typhus Fever							
Enteric Fever	2					2	
Relapsing Fever							
Continued Fever							
Puerperal Fever							
Plague							
Measles	64	2	14	38	4	6	
Rotheln	5		2	2	1		
Total	99	2	21	59	6	11	

This Table shows the monthly incidence of the Infectious Diseases notified in the district.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Measles	1	21	1	28	6	1	3	2				1
Rotheln		1			2	1		1				
Scarlet Fever	4	2		1		1	1	1	1	2	1	4
Diphtheria	1	1			1		1		1	1		1
Erysipelas					1	1						1
Puerperal Fever												
Typhoid Fever					1		1					

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified for the past 10 years.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Scarlet Fever ...	2	20	74	34	11	13	20	19	41	18
Diphtheria ...	32	32	13	9	14	8	4	7	5	7
Measles ...	89	76	306	87	22	205	249	49	33	64
Rotheln ...	2	44	55	3	21	15	4	3	5	5
Typhoid Fever...	3	4	4	2		2	7	2		2
Puerperal Fever	1	1		1	1	1	3		2	
Erysipelas ...		4	3	3	6	6	12	9	2	3
Total ...	129	181	455	139	75	250	299	89	88	99

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

Scarlet Fever.

Eighteen cases were notified as Scarlet Fever, of which 15 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

One case, notified in December last year, was not removed to the Hospital for a fortnight as it was too ill to be moved.

The other three cases were isolated at home.

In two cases the disease was contracted out of the town, and in two others the house drains were found to be in a defective condition.

There was no series of cases due to a common cause, although the latter cases occurred at Sidley, the others being scattered over the district, and occurring at intervals of about a month.

I inspected the children at the Infant School at Sidley on two occasions, but found nothing to make me suspect that the School was the source of infection. The disease was of a mild type, and no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.

Seven cases were notified as Diphtheria, four being removed to the Hospital, and the other three were isolated at home, two of them being doubtful cases.

No definite source of infection was traced in any of these cases.

Measles.

There were 64 cases of Measles notified during the year, 45 of these cases occurring in February and May, in two Institutions where the disease had broken out.

The others were sporadic cases in various parts of the district.

Enteric Fever.

Two cases of this disease were notified.

The first was a nurse at one of the Nursing Institutions, who had been nursing typhoid cases of some long time.

The case was isolated and treated at the Home.

The other case had been bathing quite close to the sewer outfall, and in all probability the disease was thus contracted.

This case was removed to the Hospital.

The following tables show the work done in connection with infectious diseases during the year.

No. I. Visits, &c, and Notices Served.

Particulars.					
Visits in respect of sickness...	...	...	...	...	252
No. of Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	64
„ Notices sent to private houses, <i>re</i> sickness	...	...	...	...	19
„ Notices sent to Schools, <i>re</i> sickness	...	...	...	...	11
To thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house	...	...	...	...	1
„ Cleanse, purify, strip, and whitewash rooms	...	...	...	...	16
„ Visits to Isolation Hospital or Disinfector	...	...	...	...	56

No. II. Particulars of Work Executed.

By Owners.					
To thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house	...	...	...	...	1
„ Cleanse, purify, strip, and whitewash rooms	...	...	...	...	16
TOTAL					17

By Occupiers.					
To cleanse or whitewash interior of house...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Strip and whitewash rooms	..	...	...	...	3
„ Cleanse rooms	...	...	...	...	22
TOTAL					25

The disinfection of rooms, after being occupied by infectious cases, is undertaken by the Council, and is carried out by means of formalin; a Ligner's apparatus, which was purchased during the year, being used for the purpose, and which so far has acted quite satisfactorily.

The rooms are afterwards stripped of the wall-paper, which is burnt, the ceilings whitewashed, and the rooms thoroughly cleansed, the owner of the premises being called upon to do this.

Sixty-four rooms were disinfected.

A small fee is charged to visitors for disinfecting rooms. These fees amounted to 12s. 6d. for the year.

Isolation Hospital.

This consists of a group of 3 converted Berthon Huts, with a brick kitchen and sleeping room attached, and 2 corrugated iron buildings, situate on land at Clinch Green behind the Cemetery.

Twenty beds are available, and 3 diseases can be treated. There is no administration block, each building containing a nurse's room and kitchen.

At the beginning of the year there was one patient with Scarlet Fever in the Hospital.

During the year 13 cases of Scarlet Fever, 4 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Typhoid were admitted.

The average stay of the Scarlet Fever cases was 7 weeks, 5 days, the longest being 11 weeks, 3 days, and the shortest 5 weeks, but this case had been isolated at home for 2 weeks before removal to the Hospital.

The average stay of the Diphtheria cases was 3 weeks, 4 days, and the Typhoid case was in for 5 weeks, 3 days.

There were no patients in Hospital from June 2nd to 18th, and from September 11th to October 10th.

Two extra nurses were required for the Typhoid case, one for 5½ weeks and one for 2½ weeks.

Three extra nurses were required for the Diphtheria cases, 4 weeks, 3½ weeks and 3 weeks respectively, and a nurse was provided at the Council's expense for one week for the Scarlet Fever patient, who was too ill to be moved at once.

A charwoman was engaged from July 27th to September 2nd,

Scale of Charges for Maintenance at the Isolation Hospital, Clinch Green.

1. Where income of patient or parent, etc., does not exceed 30s. per week no charge will be made. Alternately, no charge will be made in respect of persons living in houses of rateable value of £12 and under.

2. Where income exceeds 30s. per week, but does not exceed £200 per annum, members of family will be charged.

Patients not exceeding 14 years of age, 7s. 6d. per week.

Patients exceeding 14 years of age, 10s. 6d. per week.

Alternately, a similar charge made in respect of persons living in houses of rateable value over £12 but under £35.

3. Where income exceeds £200 per annum, members of family will be charged 15s. per week. Alternately, a like charge may be made in respect of persons living in houses of rateable value over £35.

4. The charge in respect of patients admitted from boarding schools in the town, £1 per week.

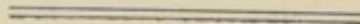
5. In case of visitors to Bexhill (*i.e.*, persons temporarily resident for not exceeding four months at a time), £1 1s. per week.

N.B.—No charge for domestic servants in Classes Nos. 1 and 2.

Conveyance.

No charge will be made for persons in Class 1, or domestic servants in Classes 1 and 2.

In other cases a charge of 5s. for each journey.



Hospital.

Expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1909, as supplied by the Borough Accountant.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nursing (includes Matron and extra nurses)				108	17	6
Maintenance of patients, viz.:—						
Meat... ..	29	5	11			
Fish	4	18	4			
Bread	5	17	6			
Dairy Produce	15	16	0			
Groceries	30	6	7			
Vegetables, Fruit, &c.	5	9	8	91	14	0
Repairs to Buildings	16	0	5			
Surgical Requisites		9	7			
Fuel Oil, &c.	28	18	7			
Horse Hire	6	11	0			
Wardmaid's Wages	30	0	4			
Water	1	13	0			
Insurance	1	3	4			
Cleaning Materials	3	8	8			
Telephone	24	15	0			
Disinfectants						
Wire Netting, &c.	2	16	4			
Wages	12	2	9			
Sundries	3	4	5	131	3	5
				331	14	11
Recovered from patients				9	12	0
				£322	2	11
Disinfecting Apparatus				4	0	0
Disinfectant				5	0	0
				£9	0	0

Disinfector.

The Steam Disinfector has worked satisfactorily during the year.

The number of articles disinfected were as follows :—

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mattresses and Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	23
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	55
Sheets, Blankets, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	60
Carpets, Rugs, Mats, and Curtains	...	...	...	...	...	26
Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wearing Apparel, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	231
						423

Disinfector Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Horsing Van	1	5	0
Insurance of Boiler	2	0	6
" " Building		8	11
Repayment of Loans	47	10	6
Fuel	1	4	11
Wages	2	13	11
Sundries		1	7
Fittings	1	19	7
			£57 4 11

Water Supply.

The water supplied by the Bexhill Water & Gas 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 obtained from springs or wells at Buckholt, Sweet Willow Wood, and Hazards Green, and after efficient filtration, is pumped into high level covered service reservoirs at Ninfield and Haddocks Hill Road, by which a constant supply is maintained throughout the Company's District.

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 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 quarterly analyses by Dr. Bernard Dyer are here appended :—

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

17, GREAT TOWER STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

Results of Analysis of Samples of Town Water.

	No. 1. 22nd April, 09 Grains per gallon.	No. 2. 5th July, 09 Grains per gallon.	No. 3. 15th Oct., 09 Grains per gallon.	No. 4. 15th Jan., 10 Grains per gallon.
Total Dissolved Matter	15·40	14·28	15·68	16·24
Loss on Incineration of Residue	·84	1·12	1·12	·84
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	3·50	2·70	3·50	3·50
(Equal to Chloride of Sodium)	(5·77)	(4·45)	(5·77)	(5·77)
Nitrogen in Nitrates } (Equal to Nitric Acid) }	inappreci- able —	inappreci- able —	inappreci- able —	inappreci- able —
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia	traces	traces	traces	·002
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia	traces	traces	traces	traces
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, &c., from a solution of Perman- ganate of Potash at a temperature of 80° Fahrenheit—				
In 15 minutes ...	·001	·001	·005	·005
In 4 hours ...	·003	·004	·008	·010
Phosphoric Acid ...	traces	traces	traces	traces
Appearances in 2-ft. tube	clear	clear	clear	clear

No. 1—This water has only about 7 degrees of total hardness, and of this the greater part disappears on boiling. The water is of a high degree of organic and bacteriological purity.

No. 2—This water is quite satisfactory as regards both its chemical and bacteriological condition.

No. 3—This water is of a satisfactory degree of purity both chemically and bacteriologically.

No. 4—This water is satisfactory both from a chemical and from a bacteriological point of view.

Sanitation.

BACK PASSAGES.—The condition of these passages is unsatisfactory, as in wet weather they become very muddy, and at times more or less rubbish is deposited. As they are not paved it is difficult to get them kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Two have been paved by the Local Authority under the Private Streets Works Act, 1892, and another has been tar paved by the adjoining occupiers, after notices had been served upon them to put it into a sanitary condition. It would be advisable, from a health point of view, that they should be all paved in order that they could be easily kept clean.

NORMANS BAY.—The suitability of certain plots of land at Normans Bay as building sites has been before the Sanitary Authority.

A cottage was erected there, although the owner was warned that flooding of the site was likely to occur, and during the winter this took place. Plans for other buildings on the same estate were disapproved in consequence of the drainage systems not complying with the Bye-Laws.

During the year two houses were occupied before the completion of the sanitary arrangements and before the certificate was granted for occupation.

CAMPS.—The East London Engineers were again in camp at Glynde, on the Hastings Road, for 14 days. The camp was inspected, in company with the Medical Officer attached to the battalion, and the sanitary arrangements were found to be quite satisfactory.

The Church Lads' and Working Lads' Brigades were encamped for some weeks at Veness Gap.

The sanitary arrangements this year were not carried out in a satisfactory manner. The Secretary's attention was drawn to the matters that required improvement, and a request that these should be attended to before the establishment of another camp was forwarded through him to his Committee.

Unsound Food.

5 Seives Cherries	Condemned and surrendered.
1 Seive Strawberries	" "
$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel Apples	" "
10 lbs, Tomatoes	" "

Tarspraying of Roads.

The main thoroughfares leading into the town and the principal streets were tarsprayed in the first part of the year.

This had a great effect in keeping down the dust, which must have a very beneficial effect upon the health of the inhabitants by lessening the liability of spreading germ diseases, and also those caused by the mechanical irritation of the dust.

Drainage.

The building on the estates in the western part of the district is still proceeding, necessitating the laying out of new roads with the accompanying sewers.

Owing to the addition of so many new sewers, the main trunks of the system become overcharged during heavy rainfalls, causing sewage to back up in the drains and to overflow from the inspection chambers of certain houses of which the drains are not at a level sufficiently high to prevent this.

To overcome this nuisance back flooding traps have been fixed in some cases, but have not been found to work efficiently, owing to their liability to become choked.

To relieve the sewers, a scheme for the provision of a storm water overflow into the existing discharge pipe from Egerton Park lake has been sanctioned by the Council.

The outlet of this is at the foot of the beach, and to prevent the possibility of a nuisance arising it should have been carried to low water mark.

The Sanitary Inspector finds, in the course of his duties, that alterations and additions to drains and sanitary fittings are sometimes carried out without notice being given to the Sanitary Authority, and that the work in some cases has not been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

I pointed out to the Sanitary Committee that too great a proportion of the Sanitary Inspector's time has to be devoted to the supervision of drainage work, and, in consequence, the other parts of a Sanitary Inspector's duties are, to a certain extent, neglected, as with the development of the town the work is gradually increasing.

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.

Drainage during the Year 1909.

Premises redrained into the common sewer	21
Drains repaired and made watertight or part relaid	20
New portions of drains added to existing system of house drainage	5
Premises redrained and connected to watertight cesspools ...	1
Cesspools or cesspits emptied and cleansed or filled up with clean solid material	1
Privies or earth closets abolished, and properly constructed water closets provided in lieu of same	1

No I—Inspections.—Inspections made and Drainage tested, &c.

PARTICULARS.	
To drains opened for examination, <i>re</i> complaint	18
„ Drains opened for examination, <i>re</i> certificates	10
„ Visits to examine or test old drains or sanitary fittings ...	432
„ Visits to test by water, drains or portions of drains or examine sanitary fittings	1168
„ Smoke test applied to drains or soil pipes	32
„ Notices served on Occupiers under Sec. 41 P.H.A. to enter on premises to examine drain	4

No. II.—Work Executed by Owners.

NATURE OF WORK.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Not'ce.	Total.
To drain taken up and re-laid to the common sewer and properly ventilated	21		21
„ Repair drain and make same watertight	21		21
„ Properly construct watertight drain, and connect same to watertight covered and ventilated cesspool	1	1	2
„ Portion of drain laid and connected to existing drainage system	5		5
„ Remove the defective and leaky zinc soil pipe ventilator, and replace by 4-in. iron pipe	4		4
„ Remove existing soil pipe, T piece, and ventilator, and re-place the same by 4-in. iron pipe with molten lead joints and carried up so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air	10		10
„ Repair the joints of soil pipe or drain ventilator	16		16
„ Remove defective form of closet and re-place by a more efficient form of closet ...	10		10
„ Properly ventilate drain or soil pipe, so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air ...	4		4
Total	92	1	93

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.

The house refuse is deposited near Coombe Wood, close to the railway.

The nuisance arising from the smell of the burning rubbish is at times still offensive, being most noticeable at Sidley, near the railway cutting, when the wind is in the north-east.

A difficulty arose as to the price of collecting the trade refuse.

In consequence of the increased charge made by the Council, the greater number of the tradesmen made their own arrangements for its removal, and so far no nuisance has arisen.

Slaughter Houses.

There are one registered and three licensed slaughter houses in the district.

No. 1 (licensed) in Parish Meadow.

No. 2 (registered) in High Street.

No. 3 (licensed) in Kennells Road, Little Common.

No. 4 (licensed) at Cobbs Hill.

Two of these are kept in a fairly decent condition, but notices have had to be served on the occupiers of the other two, to keep the walls and floors clean, and to discontinue depositing blood and dung on the surrounding ground.

A pump has been fixed at one of the slaughter houses and water thus obtained, instead of being dipped from a spring in buckets as formerly.

There is no systematic inspection during time of slaughtering as these times vary considerably in private slaughter houses, and when visited they are frequently found closed.

No diseased animal or carcase was found at the times when the Sanitary Inspector or myself were visiting.

Only a certain proportion of the meat sold in the town is killed locally, some being killed outside the district, and a large percentage coming from the London markets.

No. I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Particulars.	Insp'ctions	Notices.
Slaughter-houses	34	12
Total	34	12

No. II.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied
To thoroughly cleanse or lime-wash slaughter-house	3	3
„ Empty blood pit and remove offal from slaughter-house ...	4	4
„ Cleanse floors of slaughter-house or lairs	3	3
„ Repair paving on floor	1	1
„ Renew license	1	1
Total	12	12

Cowsheds, Dairies & Milkshops Order, 1885.

At the end of the year there were in the district :—

14 Cowkeepers	12 Dairymen
10 Cowkeepers & Purveyors	12 Purveyors

The sheds are inspected at least twice a year in all cases, and extra visits are paid to those which are not found to be in a satisfactory condition.

In several cases the whitewashing has not been done until notices have been served, and frequent verbal and written notices are required to keep the floors washed down and the animals kept clean.

In one case, in which the cows were milked in the open, considerable pressure had to be put upon the owner in order to get him to use clean utensils for milking into.

One well became contaminated with surface water after a heavy rainfall, so that another source of supply had to be used for washing purposes. The well has since been under repair.

The Milkshops in the town are kept in a cleanly condition. The milk is in many cases retailed from an open vessel without cover, the occupier is requested in these cases to provide some sort of cover, but the recommendation is seldom carried out.

COWSHEDS, &c. I.—Inspection.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections	Notices.
Cowsheds, Dairies, or Milkshops ...	128	66
Total	128	66

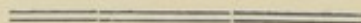
II.—Defects Found and Notices Served, &c.

Particulars.	Found.	Complied with.
To cleanse & limewash cowsheds, dairy, or milk store	19	19
„ Thoroughly cleanse floors and walls of cowshed, dairy, or milk store ...	16	16
„ Repair defective paving of cowshed, dairy, or milk store	5	5
„ Provide proper light and ventilation to cowshed or dairy	1	1
„ Provide drain to cowshed	—	—
„ „ Milk store	1	1
„ Cleanse out water storage tank ...	1	1
„ Cleanse udders of cows or hands of cowman	12	12
„ Remove accumulations of manure ...	3	3
„ Provide a proper water supply ...	2	1
„ Cleanse milking utensils	3	3
„ Register premises	3	3
Total... ..	66	65

Vaccination.

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

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Births during the year	280	244	244	237	267	259	297	241
Successfully vaccinated	255	231	205	210	224	211	217	147
Removed unvaccinated	19	19	23	16	11	27	9	15
Exemptions under Sec. 11	21	15	23	29	38	32	91	93
Summons under the Act	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Convictions	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—



Report of the Schools' Medical Officer upon the Medical Inspection of School Children, as required by Section 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1898, year ending 31st December, 1909.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEXHILL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith beg to submit my second Annual Report on the Medical Examination of Elementary School Children as required by the Board of Education.

The number of children examined was 456, 227 boys and 229 girls, those selected for examination being:—

1. Children newly admitted.
2. Children between 7 and 8 years of age.
3. Children between 10 and 11 years of age.
4. Children leaving before end of year.

and I propose to continue this arrangement for the year 1910.

Before giving details of the results of the examination, it will perhaps be as well to give the general principles adopted in carrying out the work of inspection and in recording the facts.

In the first instance a printed notice is sent by the Head Teacher to the parents stating the day and time when the child will be examined, and inviting their presence.

The examination was carried out in four of the Schools in one of the class-rooms. This arrangement is not satisfactory, as it entails a good deal of inconvenience both to the teachers and scholars.

In four cases the Cloak Rooms were made use of, but if the examination had been made in cold weather this arrangement could not have been carried out at St. Peter's Girls' School.

In the Down Council School the examination was carried out in the Head Teacher's room, and at the Sluice School in the small Vestry.

The heights and weights are taken and recorded on the cards by the Head Teacher before my visit.

The children are partly undressed by the parent, if present, or by the Teacher who is present during the examination.

The particulars are entered by me on the card, and if the parent is present, any necessary instructions are verbally given; if the parent is not present, the necessary instructions are written on the cards, which are sent to the Education Secretary, who forwards a circular letter to the parents embodying the advice given, and recommends medical attention where necessary.

The average time taken for the examinations was $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes per child.

The number of visits paid to the Schools was 32. Six Schools were visited, comprising 10 departments. The examinations were commenced on 27th April, 1909, and concluded on October 12th, 1909.

Three afternoons per week were given to the work.

Details of the Examination.

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.—87 per cent. good, 12 per cent. fair, and 1 per cent. bad. The clothing in most cases was very good, in no case being deficient. The boots were in want of repair in a few cases, and were noted as bad in four cases.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—The height of both girls and boys is about normal, or a little under, according to the British Association Standard. The weight of the boys is below normal, especially in the elder ones. That of the girls is about normal, or slightly under, except between the ages of 10 and 11, when it is a good deal below.

NUTRITION.—On the whole very good. Two cases only shewing signs of insufficient feeding.

CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.—The bodies of the children were found in nearly all cases to be clean, 5 per cent. being found somewhat dirty. Nine cases of verminous heads were found, and a good many had nits, although otherwise clean. This condition was noted in the girls almost exclusively, owing, no doubt, to the difficulty in cleaning the long hair.

TEETH.—In 53 per cent. of the mouths examined the teeth were found to be good, which means that there was no decay present, or only slight degrees which could be easily remedied. 26 per cent. were fairly good, and 21 per cent. bad. Advice was given to the parents and to the children, where necessary, as to the advisability of cleaning the teeth.

TONSILS.—In 11 per cent. these were found to be causing symptoms sufficient to advise removal, and in 17 per cent. slightly enlarged.

ADENOIDS.—These were obviously present in 6 per cent. of the cases. In only two or three cases was digital examination of the fauces made.

HEARING.—Hearing was normal in 93 per cent. of the cases. Deafness was caused by wax in 6 cases, and Otorrhœa was present in 7 cases.

SPEECH.—Speech was good in 91 per cent. of the cases. There were 5 stammerers, 14 who lisped, and in 20 cases the speech was affected in other ways.

MENTAL CONDITION.—Seventeen children were found to be dull and backward for their age. Actual mental disease was present in two cases. Inconvenience is caused by having these children at School, but the discipline is good for them, and there is no School for the mentally defective in the district.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.—Six cases of heart mischief were discovered, and 7 where the circulation was weak or the action of the heart excitable.

LUNGS.—Thirteen children shewed some departure from the normal in the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, such as Bronchial Catarrh. Four shewed signs of Tubercular disposition, and there was one case of Asthma.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Twenty-eight children were noted as being nervous or excitable, 4 suffered with nervous headaches, 1 headache due to eye strain, 1 case of slight Epilepsy, and 12 other cases of minor trouble.

TUBERCULOSIS.—There were 3 cases of Tubercular Glands and 3 with old Tubercular scars in neck, 1 Tubercular Ulcer of skin, 1 old hip joint disease, and 1 child of obvious Strumous type.

RICKETS.—There were eight cases of Rickets, with deformities such as pigeon breast, bow legs, and knock knees.

DEFORMITIES.—There were 14 cases noted as suffering from some deformity, such as deformity from old fracture, flat and club feet, lateral curvature of spine, and wry neck, etc.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—No cases of infectious disease were discovered during the examination, the usual precautions were taken by notice to the Teachers to exclude any children coming from houses where infectious disease had been notified, and as a few cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in Sidley, I made special inspections of the scholars in the Infants' School there on three occasions. Nine cases of *Pediculi Capitis* were found, and 1 case of ringworm.

OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.—The principal of these were:—10 cases of Anæmia, 4 of Hernia, 3 Bifid Uvulæ, 7 enlarged Thyroid, 3 Incontinence of Urine, and 4 cases of skin disease.

EYES.—The examination of the eyes was undertaken by Mr. A. H. S. Hallidie, M.A., M.B., Cantab., F.R.C.S., Eng. (Oph. Sur.), and a total of 468 children were examined, 230 boys, and 238 girls. Vision of 6-6 and above is reckoned good, 6-9 to 6-12 fair, below

6-12 bad; and where the vision of the two eyes differ, that of the best eye is taken for classification. When the child is wearing spectacles the vision with the spectacles is taken.

Of the 468 children examined the vision of 340 or 72 per cent. was good, 120 or 26 per cent. was fair, and of 8 or 2 per cent. bad. Of the 340 with good vision 68 had one eye with fair vision only, and 16 one eye with bad vision. Of the 120 with fair vision 17 had one eye with bad vision.

There were 10 cases of Strabismus, 2 Marginal Eczema of Lids, 1 Phlyctenular Ulceration of the Cornea, 1 Opacities of the Cornea, 2 Paresis of one of the muscles of the eye, 1 Ptosis, 1 Shrunken Globe, and 1 case of injury with entanglement of iris.

The number of cases which should be examined for glasses is 48, or roughly 10 per cent.

Sanitary Condition of Schools.

ST. BARNABAS' BOYS.

Surroundings—Paved playground.

Ventilation—Good in all class-rooms by means of fresh air inlets in fireplaces and in window sills, with outlets in roof.

Warming—Tortoise stoves.

Lighting—Good. In one class-room light comes from the right instead of the left.

Cloak Rooms—Separate pegs for each scholar. Stove in lobby. Wet things dried on fireguard. Lavatory basins are mounted on wooden shelves which are in a bad condition.

Sanitary Conveniences—Good and clean.

ST. BARNABAS' GIRLS AND INFANTS.

Surroundings—Unpaved playground. There is an emergency outlet from 1st floor to playground by means of iron staircase.

Ventilation—Tobin's tubes. Outlet in chimney breast in one class-room papered over to prevent noise.

Warming—Hot water pipes. Tendency to keep rooms too warm.

Lighting—Good. In main class-room light is from the right and back, and in small class-room the lighting is also from the right.

Cloak Rooms—Wet things can be dried over the hot water pipes. Lavatory basins with taps over. Separate pegs for each child.

Sanitary Conveniences—Good and well kept.

ST. PETER'S BOYS.

Surroundings—One wall backs on to Cemetery. It was recommended to have an area dug to keep the soil away from this wall, but it has not been carried out. Paved playground.

Ventilation—Louvred openings in roof and windows. Windows are low, almost to floor, with fanlights.

Lighting—Fair. From back.

Warming—Open fireplaces. Difficult to warm in winter.

Cloak Room—No means of drying. Perforated zinc windows.

Sanitary Conveniences—Good and well kept. Three wash basins in yard.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS.

Surroundings—Unpaved playground, open to road.

Ventilation—Tobin tubes with outlet in roof.

Warming—Open fireplaces and one closed stove.

Lighting—Good, from back and left.

Cloak Room—No means of drying. Four lavatory basins with taps over.

Sanitary Conveniences—Good and clean.

ST. PETER'S INFANTS.

Surroundings—Unpaved playground, open to road.

Ventilation—Windows and Tobin tubes.

Warming—Open fireplace in babies' room. Hot water pipes in main class-room.

Lighting—Good, but comes from back and right in babies' room, and from the right and front in main class-room. This is a very bad arrangement, as children were nearly all frowning when asked to look up.

Cloak Room—No means of drying. Stock of stockings kept for changing.

Sanitary Conveniences—Good and clean.

SIDLEY INFANTS

Surroundings—Unpaved playground. Cesspool in close proximity.

Ventilation—In roof and windows.

Lighting—Bad.

Warming—Tortoise stoves and open fireplace.

Cloak Room—No means of drying.

A new class-room has been added this year, the lighting of which is good.

Sanitary Conveniences—Earth pails. Cesspool for slop water, always full. Recommended to drain into sewer which now passes along the road in front of School.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL.

Surroundings—Unpaved playground in front and one side. Paved at back.

Ventilation—Roof ventilators and windows. Ventilator has often to be closed as teacher cannot stand under it because of draught. In Infants' room there are two gratings in the wall as fresh air inlets, but these are kept closed during the winter.

Lighting—Good, from back in annexe and babies' room, but only fair in main class-room.

Warming—Open stove. Impossible to warm sufficiently as position is bad.

Cloak Rooms—No arrangement for drying. Three lavatory basins, lock-up tap.

Sanitary Conveniences—Good and clean.

SLUICE SCHOOL.

Surroundings—Unpaved playground. Church building is being utilized as School.

Ventilation—Roof ventilators and windows.

Lighting—Good. High and all round.

Warming—Open stove.

Cloak Room—Lobby used as cloak room.

Sanitary Conveniences—Earth pails. Cesspool for slop water.

DOWN COUNCIL SCHOOL.

Surroundings—This is a new and up-to-date building with central hall and class-rooms on both sides. Situate at foot of Down. The surrounding land is of marshy character, with a tendency to remain damp throughout the winter months. Unpaved ground in front, paved playground at sides.

Ventilating and Warming—Grundy's system of combined warming and ventilating. Did not act well at first. Electric propellor fans now installed in the inlet pipes, so that the class-rooms furthest from the heating apparatus can now be efficiently warmed. Windows are used for supplementary ventilation.

Lighting—Good.

Cloak Rooms—No special arrangement for drying.

Sanitary Conveniences—Good and clean.

General Observations.

The town water is laid on to all the Schools except the Sluice.

Drinking mugs are provided at the lavatory basins in most cases, but this is not an ideal sanitary arrangement, as it is undesirable for all the children to use the same utensils.

The cloak rooms are kept clean, but in some there is a collection of dust on unused shelves and on ledges.

Damp sawdust is used in some cases when the floors are swept, and this should be done in all cases to prevent dust rising.

The parents were present at the examinations in 211 cases, a proportion of 46 per cent.

There was one objection to the examination, and in a few cases children were obviously kept away on the afternoon appointed.

I have to thank the Head Teachers for the help they willingly rendered in the examinations, also the Education Secretary for his help in the compilation of this Report.

As for the treatment of the defects found, I think in the majority of cases the parents were able to afford the necessary treatment by their own medical attendant.

Letters for the Hospital were procured in several cases, and a Committee of Ladies was formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the provision of spectacles and Hospital Letters to be given to the necessitous cases, but, as far as I can gather, there are many cases in which the recommendations have not been carried out.

OSWALD OSBORNE,

SCHOOLS MEDICAL OFFICER.

16th March, 1910.

Bakehouses.

The nineteen Bakehouses in the district are inspected, at least, twice a year.

The condition of the majority of these was found satisfactory, in a few cases notices had to be served where the white-washing had not been done, and to clean paintwork and floors.

I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections.	Notices.
Bakehouses and Flour Stores	56	15
Total	56	15

Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Re-medied.
To cleanse or whitewash Bakehouses & Flour Stores, and clean paint work	10	10
To cleanse floor of Bakehouse... ..	5	5
Total	15	15

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

I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	3	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	83	25
Total	86	25

II.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Re-medied.
Want of Cleanliness	5	5
Overcrowding	1	1
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1
Other Nuisances	3	3
Total	10	10

3.—Home Work—Out Workers.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.				For-warded to other Councils	Failing to send Lists.	Inspection of Out-workers' Premises.
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.				
	Lists.	Work-men.	Lists.	Work-men.			
Wearing Apparel — Making, etc. ... Furniture & Upholstery	2	2			1		3

4.—Registered Workshops and Workplaces.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	18
Boot Makers	14
Dressmakers and Milliners	17
Laundries	14
Others (see list in Health Report)	90
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	153

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	3
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	1
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	1

Business.	Number of Premises included in Register as		
	Factory	Workshop.	Workplaces.
Bakers and Confectioners	1	18	
Blind Makers... ..		1	
Bottling Stores		3	
Boot Makers	2	12	
Brick and Sanitary Pipe Makers ...	1		
Brick Makers... ..			3
Carpenters and Joiners	6	7	
Carriage Builders and Wheelwrights		5	
Corn Merchants (Electric Motor Employed)	2		
Cycle Makers... ..		3	
Dressmakers and Milliners		17	
Dressmakers (Domestic)		3	
Electric Light Works	1		
Engineers and Motor Works	3		
Firewood Works	1		
French Polishers & Cabinet Makers		2	
Gas Works	2		
Herb Beer Manufacturer		1	
Hair Dressers		14	
Laundries	4	12	
Laundries (Domestic)		7	
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3		
Painters and Sign Writers		7	
Photographers		4	
Picture Frame Makers		1	
Plumbers and Gas Fitters		8	
Printers	2		
Saddlers and Harness Makers		4	
Saw Mills (Timber)	1		
Shoeing and General Smiths		7	
Stable Yards and Motor Garages ...			
Stone Masons		1	
Stone Slab Manufacturers	1		
Tailors... ..		4	
Upholsterers		4	
Umbrella Repairers		1	
Watch Makers		4	
Wood Turners	1		
TOTAL	31	150	3

Statistics of Inspections, Nuisances Remedied, &c.

During the year 150 complaints were received, as shown in Table I. and where necessary, notices were served for the abatement or suppression of the nuisance complained of.

Table I.
Complaints received during the Year.

No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	150
„ Drains and closets choked or in defective condition	...	...	...	...	32
„ Foul state of closets, urinals, or privies	...	...	...	...	14
„ Offensive smells from fish offal or hogwash	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ sewer grids or street gullies	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ cesspools overflowing	...	...	...	...	5
„ House or workroom overcrowded	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ walls damp and leaky roofs	...	...	...	...	2
„ Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	11
„ Accumulation of garden refuse or manure	...	...	...	...	14
„ Houses or premises without a proper water supply	...	...	...	...	7
„ Closets without a proper water supply	...	...	...	...	1
„ Ditch or watercourse in a foul state	...	...	...	...	5
„ Premises without dust receptacles	...	...	...	...	4
„ House refuse not removed	...	...	...	...	7
„ Stables, yards, or back passages, etc., in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	3
„ Ventilating pipe opens below windows	...	...	...	...	3
„ Discharge of black smoke	...	...	...	...	2
„ Complaints made and found not to be a nuisance or injurious to health	...	...	...	...	15
Total					150

Table II.
Complaints attended to, Inspections made for Abatement of Nuisances.

No. of Houses and other premises inspected	...	...	...	...	788
„ Complaints attended to	...	...	...	...	150
„ Visits, serving notices, and for sundry purposes	...	...	...	...	479
„ Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	5
„ Visits <i>re</i> water supply	...	...	...	...	15
„ Visits <i>re</i> state of gipsy vans	...	...	...	...	2
„ Letters written in connection with drainage and other matters	...	...	...	...	413

In the above Table are given the number of visits to premises for various purposes, namely, Houses or premises inspected, complaints attended to, also inspections or re-inspections made to ascertain if defects found to exist had been remedied so as to comply with the notices served.

Tables I and II.

In Table I. are given in tabulated form the number of Notices served on owners. In Table II. 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 I—Work Executed by Owners.

PARTICULARS.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To provide the premises with a proper covered dust bin	18	2	20
„ Provide the premises with a proper water supply	7		7
„ Lay on a proper and permanent water supply to closets or urinals	4		4
„ Provide and fix proper waste pipes or trap, lengthen same or clear same	29		29
„ Repair defective paving of yard, cellar, stable	29		29
„ Clear choked drains or closets	35		35
„ Provide proper constructed water closet in lieu of privies or earth closets	1		1
„ Properly cleanse or cover drinking water cisterns or tank	7		7
„ Repair scullery sink or fix new sink	10		10
„ Provide and fix anti-syphonage pipes to closet traps	3		3
„ Provide light or ventilation to closets	2		2
„ Provide inspection chamber	2		2
„ Properly cover or seal down or make water- tight inspection chambers	19		19
„ Repair of brickwork round top of well	3		3
„ Provide and fit suitable cover to cesspool... ..	2		2
„ Repair defective and leaky roofs or walls... ..	4		4
„ Fix new pan to w.c.	2		2
„ Provide and fix flushing cistern to w.c.	2		2
„ Repair flushing apparatus	16		16
„ Pave yards	9		9
„ Provide guttering or down pipes or repair same	21		21
„ Repair fresh air inlet ventilators	27		27
„ Remove drain inlet from inside of building	3		3
„ Remove refuse from vacant plots of ground and cleanse site	7		7
„ Fix disc in syphon traps	10		10
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools	2	1	3
„ Empty and cleanse cesspits and fill up with solid material	1		1

TABLE I—Work Executed by Owners—(continued).

PARTICULARS.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house or rooms	20		20
„ Cleanse closets or yards, etc.	12		12
„ Provide pavement channel for surface water	2		2
„ Disconnect waste pipe from soil pipe ...	1		1
„ Provide and fix new lavatory basins ...	2		2
„ Pave, channel and drain back passage ...	8		8
„ Provide earth closet in lieu of privy ...	1		1
„ Carry up soil pipe ventilators above windows	1		1
Total	322	3	325

TABLE II.—Work Executed by Occupiers.

PARTICULARS.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To thoroughly cleanse interior of house ...	13	1	14
„ Repair flushing apparatus	2		2
„ Remove accumulations of manure, vege- table matter, fish, offal, or trade refuse	20	3	23
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools, ditch, water closets, earth closet, urinals, privies, yards, stables, cellars, etc.	59	1	60
„ Clear drain	9		9
„ Abate overcrowding	3		3
„ Discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	12		12
„ Discontinue conveying offensive matter through public streets during prohibited hours	6	1	7
„ Discontinue discharging black smoke ...	2		2
„ Provide receptacles for offal	1		1
Total	127	6	133

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	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.		
		Births.		Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.				Number	Rate*	
		Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	12000	265	22.08	32	120.75	143	11.91	11	11		132	11.00
1900	12340	307	24.87	37	120.84	151	12.23	26	26		125	10.12
1901	12210	306	25.06	32	104.57	153	12.53	26	26		127	10.40
1902	12850	280	21.78	34	121.43	154	11.98	27	27		126	9.80
1903	13797	243	17.61	20	82.30	123	8.90	10	10		105	7.61
1904	14160	243	17.35	25	102.88	133	9.5	9	9		115	8.21
1905	14634	239	15.64	22	92.05	151	10.31	20	20		115	7.85
1906	14943	267	17.8	30	112.35	169	11.26	13	13		132	8.80
1907	15499	259	16.71	21	81.08	153	9.87	10	10		123	7.93
1908	16126	297	18.56	24	74.07	155	9.68	7	7		118	7.37
Averages for years 1899-1908	13855	270	19.67	27	101.23	148	10.77	15	15		121	8.90
1909	16192	241	14.87	16	66.39	161	9.93	17	17		127.	7.84

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affects the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a net population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

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.	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	Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Sea Road (for Women). Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Little (for Men). Nazareth House, Hastings Road. St Katherine's Priory, Fairmount Road.	East Sussex Hospital, Hastings. Buchanan Hospital, Hastings. Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Bathle Infirmary.	Puffield House Nursing Home, De La Warr Parade. Dudley Hall Nursing Home, De La Warr Parade. Sidwell House Nursing Home, 22, Albert Road.
2			
3			

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 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 year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1899	12000	265	143	32																				
1900	12340	307	151	37																				
1901	12210	306	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	3	5370	61	37	5	1790	44	22	7	2700	60	28	5	2290	61	23	5
1905	14634	239	151	22	2504	10	30		5266	68	50	7	1920	27	25	4	2614	68	19	5	2317	66	27	6
1906	14943	267	169	30	2500	15	32	2	5278	73	42	2	1940	36	28	7	2741	63	26	10	2484	80	41	9
1907	15499	259	153	21	2596	15	33	2	5423	65	45	6	2130	32	14	1	2820	80	29	3	2502	67	32	9
1908	16126	297	155	24	2596	12	32	1	5686	90	36	5	2220	33	25	3	2827	79	34	6	2736	83	28	9
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	13855	270	148	27					5704	64	41	6	2370	33	17	2	2878	74	24	3	2641	64	37	4
1909	16192	241	161	16	2536	6	42	1																

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 I 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 1909.

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.	Total.	Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	Old T'wn Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	Total.
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65												
Small-pox ...																		
Cholera ...																		
Diphtheria inclndg M'embranous Croup	7			7														
Erysipelas ...	3					3												
Scarlet Fever ...	18		5	12	1			1	1									
Typhus Fever ...																		
Enteric Fever ...	2					2												
Relapsing Fever ...																		
Continued Fever ...																		
Puerperal Fever ...																		
Plague ...																		
Measles ...	64	2	14	38	4	6	49	7	5	1	2							
Rotheln ...	5		2	2	1		1	1	3									
Totals ...	99	2	21	59	6	11	51	13	20	6	9			4	7	4	6	21

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, and the accommodation available for the district afforded by it. 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.

§ One case notified December 29th, 1908.

† 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, Clinch Green, Bexhill.

Total available beds, 22. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

(See Notes on page 45).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	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, and of Visitors.
	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.	F. Park Ward.	Old Town Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Measles...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	7	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Other tuberculous diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer (malignant disease)	16	...	...	...	...	14	2	5	4	...	4	3	3
Bronchitis	6	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	4	...
Pneumonia	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Heart Diseases	22	...	...	...	...	7	15	2	6	4	1	9	2
Accidents	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nervous Diseases	17	4	1	...	1	5	6	...	5	2	4	6	6
Convulsions	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Digestive Diseases	11	...	1	1	...	7	2	3	4	2	1	1	2
Urinary Diseases...	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	3	...	2	...	3
Old age...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	6	...	3	2	2
All other causes	13	3	...	...	...	5	5	4	4	2	2	1	3
All causes	131	15	3	2	11	48	52	20	38	14	23	36	30

TABLE V.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	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.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES { Certified Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	2	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	16

Births in the Year	Legitimate	228	Deaths in the year of	Legitimate	14
	Illegitimate	13		Illegitimate	2
Deaths from all Causes			Deaths at all Ages 161		

Notes to Tables IV. and V.

- (a) In Table IV., 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 to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (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" in Table IV. 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 Table IV. 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 Table IV. 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 Table IV. 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 "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera (other than Asiatic or epidemic), and Cholera Nostras.
- Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhoeal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhous, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

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

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 Wadhurst clay. The shore is of sand and sandstone, with beds of lignite from two feet to six inches in thickness.

BEXHILL METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1909.

1909	Year's Sunshine.	Year's Rain.	MEANS OF TEMPERATURES, &c.														EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE.														DIRECTION OF WIND.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Sunshine.	Days with sun.	Days no sun.	Rain.	Days with rain.	Days no rain.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Sun's Temperature.	Grass Temperature.	Earth Temperature.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Maximum Dry Bulb.	Date.	Minimum Wet Bulb.	Date.	Sun's Max. Temp.	Date.	Grass Min. Temp.	Date.	Earth Max. Temp.	Date.	Barometer Maximum.	Date.	Sunshine Maximum.	Date.	Rainfall Maximum.	Date.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder was shifted to its new position on dome of public lavatories 25th August 1908.

GEORGE BRISLEY, M.P.S.

Borough Meteorologist,

27th January, 1910.

The first of these is the fact that the
of public interest in the subject is
The second is the fact that the
of the subject is of a high order.

