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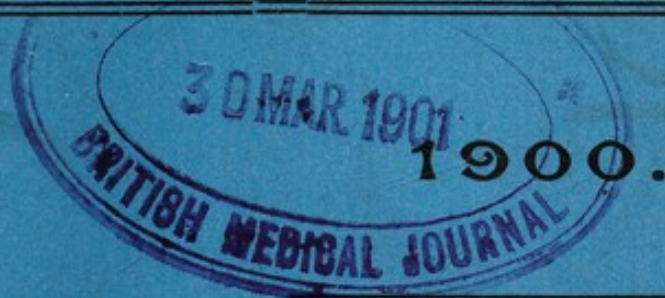
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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Town and Port of Newhaven.

ARTHUR GEORGE MOSSOP, D.P.H.

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NEWHAVEN,

SUSSEX,

FEBRUARY 20th, 1901.

*To the Newhaven Urban and Port Sanitary  
Authorities.*

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GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present herewith my Annual Report for the year 1900.

There has been a very decided increase in the number of Scarlet Fever cases notified, but it is pleasing to note that no death was attributable to this disease.

With this exception the health of your district has been well maintained.

In my Report upon the Port I have called your attention to the danger of being without proper isolation accommodation at the present time when plague has already invaded some of our seaport towns.

My best thanks are due to Mr. R. R. Davis for his notes on Meteorology and to Captain Morris.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR G. MOSSOP,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.** The Population of Newhaven at the middle of 1900 is calculated to be 7000. This estimate is derived from a consideration of many factors, and is, I think, as nearly accurate as possible. During the past year 88 new dwelling-houses were erected and passed by the Surveyor.

**Births.** The total number of births registered during the year 1900 was 187, 91 males and 96 females. Of these, 2 births occurred in the Workhouse and should be deducted. The 185 births give a birth rate of 26·43 per 1000 inhabitants. Of the births, 9 were illegitimate children. Thus of the total births 4·8 per cent. were illegitimate.

**Deaths.** During 1900, 87 deaths occurred, 46 of males and 41 of females. Twelve of these deaths occurred in the Workhouse, and 4 were those of non-residents, that is, people not belonging but brought here on account of sickness. The number of deaths belonging to Newhaven is therefore 83, giving a rate of 11·85 per 1000 inhabitants. The excess of births over deaths (*i.e.*, the natural increase), is thus 102.



TABLE I.—FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population Mid-estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES, TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.†	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.†			Number.	Rate.†
1895.	5,500	167	30.36	16	96.00	72	13.09	...	...	72	13.09
1896.	5,750	164	28.52	17	103.03	94	16.35	6	4	84	14.60
1897.	6,000	165	27.50	23	138.55	91	15.16	13	0	78	13.00
1898.	6,100	174	28.53	18	103.46	67	10.98	8	6	53	8.69
1899.	6,500	190	29.23	39	205.26	105	16.15	12	6	87	13.38
Averages for years 1895-1899.	5,970	172	28.83	22.26	129.26	85.80	14.34	9.75	4.00	74.80	12.55
1900.	7,000	185	26.43	16	86.48	87	12.43	13	4	83	11.85

† Rates 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 11 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

Area of District in acres }  
(exclusive of area } 11000-0-17  
covered by water).

Total population at all ages .....4,739 } At Census  
Number of inhabited houses ..... 812 } of  
Average number of persons per house.....5.83 } 1891.

TABLE II.  
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	
Diphtheria & mem- branous croup ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Enteric ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other septic dis- eases ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Phthisis ...	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	1
Other tubercular diseases. . .	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Bronchitis ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	5	2	...	...	1	...	2	2
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver }	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Premature birth ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	..
Diseases & accidents of parturition ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heart diseases ...	11	1	...	...	...	8	2	2
Accidents ...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	1
Suicides ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All other causes ...	29	3	1	2	2	11	10	4
All causes ...	83	16	7	4	7	35	14	13



The Infant Mortality was low, 16 children having died under one year of age; of these, none were illegitimate.

This gives the following figures:—

Total Infant Mortality per 1000 births...	...	...	86.48
Deaths of legitimate children per 1000 legitimate births			90.90
„ „ illegitimate „ „ „ illegitimate „			0.00

Infant Mortality Rate, per 1000 births.					
1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
96.00	103.03	138.55	103.46	205.26	86.48

I have, on more than one occasion, called your attention to the high Infant Mortality in this town due to a large extent to the mismanagement and gross ignorance shewn by many mothers in the rearing of their children. I am glad to point that during the past year this rate has sensibly decreased. It is pleasing also to note that the illegitimate death rate is nil.

The rates per 1000 of the population for 1900 are compared with those of England and Wales in the subjoined Table.

TABLE III.

Eng. & Wales.			Newhaven		
Birth rate ...	...	28.87	...	...	26.43
Death „ ...	...	18.35	...	...	11.85
Zymotic death rate ...	...	1.98	...	...	1.28
Infant Mortality per 1000 born	154	...	...	...	86.48

The influence of the Infant Mortality upon the average age at death is well exemplified by the following Tables, giving these figures for the past six years.

TABLE IV.

Average age at death in years:—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
1st Quarter	29.87	24.51	18.85	46.75	39.63	32.71
2nd „	27.30	42.00	39.75	39.18	41.06	45.19
3rd „	17.48	25.22	34.32	23.53	15.91	39.60
4th „	36.33	48.70	38.12	33.22	30.60	34.71
Whole Year	27.74	35.11	32.73	35.67	31.80	38.05

If however, we deduct the deaths under 5 years of age we see how marked is the influence upon the average age at death of this factor.



TABLE V.

Average age at death in years, deducting the deaths under 5 :—

	1895.	No. dying under 5.	1896.	No. dying under 5.	1897.	No. dying under 5.	1898.	No. dying under 5.	1899.	No. dying under 5.	1900.	No. dying under 5.
1st Qtr ..	58'27	8	48'19	19	57'15	22	57'84	3	58'40	9	48'71	7
2nd „ ..	36'71	9	58'62	8	53'72	5	43'33	2	50'46	3	52'00	3
3rd „ ..	38'25	8	50'11	7	48'21	7	51'54	9	56'11	24	52'46	5
4th „ ..	47'25	6	54'69	5	61'70	5	47'09	4	64'97	15	45'00	6
Whole Year	45'12	31	52'90	39	55'19	39	49'95	18	57'48	51	49'54	21

### THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the Notification Act, 53 cases have been notified.

These are distributed in the following table :—

TABLE VI.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1900.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.				
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.			
		1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.
Diphtheria ...	3	1	2	...	...
Erysipelas ...	10	...	...	1	9
Scarlet fever ...	33	13	19	1	...
Enteric fever ...	6	...	...	3	3
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	1	...
Totals... ..	53	14	21	6	12

Number of cases removed to Hospital from each locality :—

Scarlet fever, 2.

Name of the isolation hospital, Newhaven Urban District Isolation Hospital.

Compared with previous years, the incidence of Infectious Diseases is as follows :—

TABLE VII.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Diphtheria	3	3	0	2	16	3
Scarlet Fever	10	9	0	4	2	33
Enteric Fever	10	13	9	6	8	6
Erysipelas	4	6	2	15	21	10
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	31	11	27	48	53

It will be seen that the number is greatly in excess of previous years and is to be accounted for by the large number of Scarlet Fever cases.

**Small-Pox** was again fortunately absent.

The following Table gives the Vaccination returns for the years, 1894-99.

TABLE VIII.

Vaccination returns for the six years, 1894-1899.

Year.		Births.	Vaccinated.	Deaths before Vaccination.	Un-vaccinated.	% of Un-vaccinated
1894	...	151	130	12	9	6.4
1895	...	148	114	14	20	14.8
1896	...	157	123	15	19	13.3
1897	...	163	122	18	23	15.8
1898	...	163	101	23	39	27.8
1899	...	182	90	27	65	35.7

This year shews a further increase in the number of children left un-vaccinated. This increasing number of un-vaccinated persons is in itself a great danger, but this danger is much increased by the lack of isolation accommodation.

**Diphtheria** was notified 3 times, as against sixteen last year. The first case occurred at 7, Denton Island Huts, on Sept. 17th, to be followed by another on Oct. 25th at 8, High Street. The third and last was reported on Dec. 6th at 24, Norman Road. Of these, the first and last cases were fatal.

The house in which the first case occurred was in a very insanitary condition generally, and belongs to the most unhealthy part of your district. The house is near the old river and below high-water mark and the sewer has very little fall. I found the back yard very foul.



The house in which the second case occurred was in an insanitary condition, the upstairs w.c. pipe, which passed through the scullery, was exposed to view and leaked. The father (a postman), was taken off duty at once, but on Nov. 1st I found him delivering letters. I wrote at once to the Postmaster General and informed him of this with the result that on Nov. 3rd he was again taken off duty and remained at home till the child was cured and the house disinfected.

No source of infection could be found for the third case. The child died before my visit.

**Scarlet Fever** was notified 33 times, attacking 30 different houses, and although 114 other persons lived in these houses, in only one case did another contract the disease after it was notified to me (in three instances, more than one case was reported at the same time in a house), and as only two of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, I think it speaks well for the care bestowed on the patients (all children with one exception) by the mothers, and the attention paid to my directions.

I had rather a difficulty in tracing the disease, but I found that several children attended the Board School from the village of Heighton and on visiting that place I found several cases in various stages of the disease, either playing about or at home. I wrote to this effect to the Medical Officer of Health and also to the Newhaven School Board asking them to exclude all Heighton children from our schools: this was done at once. If many more had been attacked it would not have been surprising, because during the years 1894-99 we had only 25 cases, so that a large per centage of the children are highly susceptible to the disease. But despite the exclusion of the Heighton children from the schools in your district the epidemic was a protracted one, a few cases being notified during each month from June to Dec. 4th. All the cases from June 12th to August 6th lived in houses which are situated close together, the inmates of which probably had frequent intercourse. The disease was of a mild type and caused no death.

**Typhoid or Enteric Fever** was notified 6 times, the cases being distributed as follows:—

Date.	Residence.
March 1st ...	"Cathay."
,, 12th ...	4, South Lane.
,, 16th ...	6, Sefton Terrace, Denton Island



August 15th	...	The Workhouse.
November 22nd	...	High Street.
December 3rd	...	Lower Elphick Road.

An account of the first three cases will be found in the Special Report which I presented to you on May 25th, the following being a copy :—

NEWHAVEN,

MAY 25th, 1900.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Newhaven Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions which I received, I have the honour to submit the following Report upon the prevalence of Typhoid Fever in your district.

Since September, 1899, four cases of Enteric Fever have occurred in your district. Of these, one does not properly belong to this district. The case was that of a child who was removed from the Newhaven Rural District to their Infectious Hospital which is situated within your district.

Of the three cases which occurred in your district, two were fatal. The histories are as follows :—

CASE I.—(Fatal). Patient aged 40 years, living at "Cathay," Newhaven. He had only very recently returned home from a long visit abroad. From the history it was probable that the disease was contracted at Naples, probably through eating oysters. The sanitary arrangements of the house were excellent.

CASE II.—(Fatal). Patient aged 24 years, was a sailor. He was removed from the ship "Mary Jane," on March 9th, suffering from Typhoid Fever. He had been staying in London before going on board, and it was probably at the Metropolis that he contracted the disease. The sanitary arrangements of the ship were good and the water was excellent.

CASE III.—(Not Fatal). Patient aged 19 years, lived at Denton Island. This was quite an isolated case, and it was impossible to trace the source of infection. The public water supply was used in the house, the milk was obtained from the High Street Dairy. There was a somewhat gross sanitary defect in this house. The closet was very close to the kitchen window, and was without



water or ventilation, in addition to this there was a broken long hopper. There was no other case of illness in the house.

The water supply of Newhaven is both good and abundant. In my Report for 1899 I have given many of my own analysis as well as that of Mr. Woodhead, the Public Analyst, and Dr. Washbourn's report upon the bacteriological condition of the water.

All the houses are now, with the exception of eight (I believe), connected with the main drainage system, and these will be connected as quickly as circumstances will allow. The house on Denton Island was connected with the main drains.

When a case of Typhoid Fever occurs, the patient is isolated and instructions are given that all excrement shall be covered with a solution of perchloride of mercury for two hours before being emptied down the drain; that all soiled linen should be boiled; that all attending upon the patient shall soak their hands in perchloride of mercury solution before leaving the patient. After the recovery or death of the patient, the room where the patient has been lying and the contents are disinfected as well as the means at our disposal will allow; that is, the room is well fumigated with sulphur dioxide.

Far from the disease having been prevalent in your district, it is evident that there has been only one case which has really arisen therein, since no second cases were infected from those which were imported.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR G. MOSSOP.

The case at the Workhouse was that of a tramp, who had recently come into the town after visiting many other places, and having ample opportunities of contracting the disease.

The case in High Street was difficult to trace, the sanitary arrangements and condition of the house being excellent. The patient complained of having experienced a very bad smell from the trough closet at the girls school, but on visiting the school, I found it in good condition and working well.

In the last case I could not trace the source of infection.



Although the number of cases of Enteric Fever have not been large at any time during the past few years, it is extremely disappointing that the town is never free from the disease for a whole year; it is impossible to suppose that all are infected outside your district.

**Erysipelas** was reported 10 times, one of the cases occurred in the Workhouse.

**Whooping Cough.** Very few cases came under my notice.

**Measles** was virtually absent.

**Diarrhœa.** The town has been very free from this complaint.

**Influenza.** Very few genuine cases occurred.

**Phthisis.** Six deaths took place owing to this disease.

I had no reason to suspect the milk supply of having caused disease.

## B.—WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply has been well maintained as a constant supply. I have received no complaints as regards it, and the quality has been excellent. The analysis which I have made are detailed in the Appendix. No case of pollution of any stream or water-course has been brought to my notice.

## C.—SANITARY CONDITIONS AND WORK DURING THE YEAR.

During the past year I have visited many premises, and have regularly inspected the lodging-houses, slaughter-houses and the shops belonging to the butchers, fishmongers and greengrocers, milk shops and dairies, and have found them to be in a satisfactory condition.

## NOTES FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR (Mr. QUAIFE).

The following notes from the Annual Report of your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Quaife, will shew the amount of improvement which has taken place during this year.

Number of premises inspected during the year, 1900 ... 1200.



### NUISANCES DISCOVERED.

Defective and blocked drains	...	...	...	...	41
„ traps and gullies	...	...	...	...	16
„ w.c. pans	...	...	...	...	128
„ paving	...	...	...	...	13
No proper receptacles for ashes, and foul ash-pits	...	...	...	...	143
Defective scullery sinks	...	...	...	...	7
No proper w.c. accommodation	...	...	...	...	12
„ flushing cisterns to closet	...	...	...	...	443
Stagnant water	...	...	...	...	10
Lodging-house in dirty condition	...	...	...	...	1
Rubbish heaps	...	...	...	...	6
House-walls and ceilings in dirty state	...	...	...	...	1
					821

During the past year the following work has been carried out in connection with the foregoing and other nuisances standing over from 1899.

Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	...	...	34
New ventilation shafts	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	5
House drains ventilated	...	...	...	...	8
New w.c. pans and syphons	...	...	...	...	109
„ w.c.'s erected	...	...	...	...	9
„ stoneware gullies	...	...	...	...	10
„ receptacles for ashes	...	...	...	...	90
„ flushing cisterns to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	238
„ paving to yards	...	...	...	...	9
„ scullery sinks	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse heaps removed	...	...	...	...	6
Stagnant water removed	...	...	...	...	10
					531

### DISINFECTION.

Perchloride of mercury solution has again been supplied without charge in all cases of infectious disease, and to show how very valuable this has been to me, I might point out that although Scarlet Fever was notified to me as having occurred in 30 houses, in which lived 114 inhabitants who were more or less exposed to the disease, in only one case did a second attack take place after I



had received the notification. Of course I did not depend on mercury alone to prevent the spread of the disease, but I am convinced that it lent a powerful helping hand.

I deeply regret to learn that your Committee have decided not to supply disinfectants to any in future, unless it is a case of great poverty. This is a very serious decision, and the want of a proper Isolation Hospital, steam disinfecting apparatus and temporary abode for the poor whilst disinfection is in process, will, if possible, be more acutely felt in the future.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Although the water carriage system of house drainage is adopted in Newhaven, there have been, and still are, many houses without a water supply to the closets or any flushing apparatus placed at the extremity of the house drains, but your council ordered a house to house visitation in order to ascertain which houses were without a water supply to the closets, and where absent, caused a notice to be served on the owner; since this was done, I am glad to say 238 flushing cisterns have been put in. The sewage is discharged into the mouth of the river and is carried out to sea.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The scavenging has again been well carried out, the receptacles being cleansed once a week. The contents are carted away from the town and sold for brickmaking. No nuisance has arisen therefrom.

### SANITARY ADOPTIVE ACTS, &c.

The Public Health Amendment Act and the Infectious Diseases (Preventive) Act are in force in your district and the Model Bye-Laws are adopted.

On Jan. 1st, 1900, the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act became compulsory.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR G. MOSSOP,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## PORT OF NEWHAVEN.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Newhaven Port Sanitary Authority.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me pleasure to again report that the health of the crews has during the past year been excellent. One case of infectious disease only was notified to me, this being erysipelas. One sailor was on March 9th, removed from the ship "Mary Jane" into the town, and after an interval of a few days the illness developed into typhoid fever, the man I regret to say died; the disease was probably contracted in London. On Sept. 14th, I was sent for to see a lady who had just arrived from Paris; she was suffering from diarrhoea and was allowed to continue her journey home to New Cross. I wrote, informing the Medical Officer of Health of the nature of the illness, and about a week afterwards the case was reported to him as typhoid fever.

Owing to the outbreak of plague at Glasgow, I visited the ships on their arrival from that port, during the months of September and October. H.M. Customs officials very kindly always sent me a message as soon as the ships were sighted; fortunately I found no suspicious case. I have been sent for many times to see cases of illness, but the disease has not been of an infectious nature. During the past year I have made many visits to the shipping and inspected a large number of vessels. Some small defects were discovered and at once abated. The present sanitary condition of the ships visiting this port compares very favourably with that existing five or six years ago, more especially with regard to the French boats, these at that time were kept in anything but a wholesome condition, the sleeping berths, owing to dirt, etc., being most undesirable places for repose; but of late years great improvement has taken place.

In order to insure greater safety at Newhaven, it is becoming very imperative that steps should shortly be taken to provide isolation accommodation where cases of plague might be treated and cases of suspected plague watched. You are aware that several cases of plague have occurred at English ports, and ships may call at Newhaven which have come from infected ports, for during the past year ships have come from German, Dutch, Russian, Norwegian, Swedish and Baltic ports, in addition to those



plying constantly with the French ports. Should we have a case or even a suspected case of plague at Newhaven, we should be in the greatest danger of having an epidemic, on account of the insufficiency and inefficiency of our isolation accommodation. I have pointed out to you in previous years that the isolation hospital is really unfit for the treatment of patients, but now that the added danger of the introduction of plague is looming before us, it is high time to set our house in order.

The following figures shew how greatly the passenger traffic to and from Dieppe is increasing and point out the danger we run of importing such diseases as cholera, plague, typhoid fever, small-pox, etc.

Number of passengers conveyed to and from Dieppe, 1893-1900.

1893	...	112,000	1897	...	164,144
1894	...	123,322	1898	...	167,144
1895	...	153,897	1899	...	176,157
1896	...	165,279	1900	...	270,105

Number of trips made during 1900—Dieppe Steamers.

Outwards	Inwards	Total
787	788	1575 (passengers).
448	451	889 (cargo).

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2474

Cæn Steamers.

159	160	319
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One new steamer, the s.s. "Arundel," has been added to the Dieppe fleet during the past year. She is 1066 tons gross register, and accommodates nearly 1000 passengers. The sanitary arrangements of the steamer are of the most modern and complete order. Lavatory accommodation and ventilation having been studied with the utmost care, both with regard to the passenger and crew spaces.

During the prevalence of plague in Glasgow, a clean "Bill of Health" was required by every steamer entering Dieppe harbour. This document was issued by the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine at Newhaven, and after being endorsed by the French Consular Agent, it met the requirements of the French Authorities, with whom no difficulty was experienced in connection with the epidemic.



Number and Tonnage of British and Foreign Sailing and Steam Vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, from and to Foreign Countries and British Possessions and Coastwise, at the Port of Newhaven during the year 1900 :—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	Foreign Countries and British Possessions.			
Sailing	255	23,580	210	17,962
Steam	1,588	344,823	1,571	340,557
Total	1,843	368,403	1,781	358,519
	Coastwise.			
Sailing	186	30,852	209	36,244
Steam	442	105,754	436	104,257
Total	628	136,606	645	140,501

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR G. MOSSOP,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## APPENDIX.

*The Analysis made by me of the Water supplied by the Newhaven and Seaford Water Company during the year 1900.*

Date.	Smell at 100° F.	Lead, Copper, Iron and Phosphoric Acid.	Grains per Gallon.			Parts per Million.		
			Total Solid Residue.	Chlorine.	NaCl.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen con. (moist com.)
Jan. 25th	None	None	23	2.50	4.12	.005	.01	.10
Mar. 25th	None	None	23	2.50	4.12	.003	.01	Trace.
May 25th	None	None	24	2.50	4.12	.001	.015	.10
July 16th	None	None	25	2.50	4.12	.002	.01	.20
Sept. 24th	None	None	24	2.50	4.12	.004	.01	.25
Dec. 20th	None	None	24	2.50	4.12	.005	.005	.15

*Character common to all. Clear pale grey in colour, no suspended matter, no debris.*



## METEOROLOGY.

*RAINFALL.* Total during the year 26·86 inches, this being 1·51 inches less than the average of the seven years 1885—91.

Rain to the amount of 0·01 inch, or more, fell on 157 days (or, on one day more than the average of the seven years 1885-91).

Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours during the year, 1·05 inch, on the 27th July.

Greatest Rainfall in one month, 4·54 inch in February.

Smallest Rainfall in one month, 0·66 inch in May.

The Rainfall in 24 hours exceeded one inch on only one occasion, the 27th July.

*BAROMETER.* (at 9 a.m.) Highest during the year, 30·60 inches, on the 14th March.

Lowest during the year, 28·90 inches, on the 20th February (fell to 28·75 at 11 p.m.)

Mean height during the year, 30·00 inches (or 0·06 inches higher than the average of the seven years 1885-91).

*THERMOMETER.* Mean temperature at 9 a.m. during the year, 52°09 (or 1°75 higher than the average of the seven years 1885-91).

Highest temperature in the shade, 86° on the 19th July.

Mean maximum temperature in the shade during the year, 56°76 (or 4°67 higher than the mean temperature at 9 a.m.)

Lowest temperature, 4ft. above the ground, 21° on the 10th February.

Mean maximum temperature during the year, 45·15.

Hottest month during the year, July; when the mean temperature in the shade, at 9 a.m. was 67°38; and the mean maximum temperature in the shade, 72°16.

Coldest month during the year, February; when the mean temperature in the shade, at 9 a.m. was 39°42; and the mean minimum temperature, 35°64.

## HYGROMETER (Mason's).

Mean difference of Readings between Wet and Dry Bulbs, during the year at 9 a.m., 2°45 (during 1899, the difference was 2°99).

*Analysis of Direction of Wind at 9 a.m.*

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
N.	12	17	31	26	18	29	22
S.	17	23	8	25	16	22	8
E.	9	28	22	8	9	8	5
W.	40	29	61	51	84	70	76
N.E.	96	90	70	80	71	47	41
N.W.	38	40	51	47	59	63	72
S.E.	28	30	22	35	29	59	35
S.W.	125	108	101	93	79	67	106
	<hr/> 365	<hr/> 365	<hr/> 366	<hr/> 365	<hr/> 365	<hr/> 365	<hr/> 365

Leap Year.



