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*With D. Stamford's Compl.*



THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
UPON THE  
Health & Sanitary Condition  
OF THE  
BOROUGH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

For the Year ended December 31st, 1895,

BY

WM. STAMFORD,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON,  
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, ENGLAND,  
FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH,  
ETC., ETC.

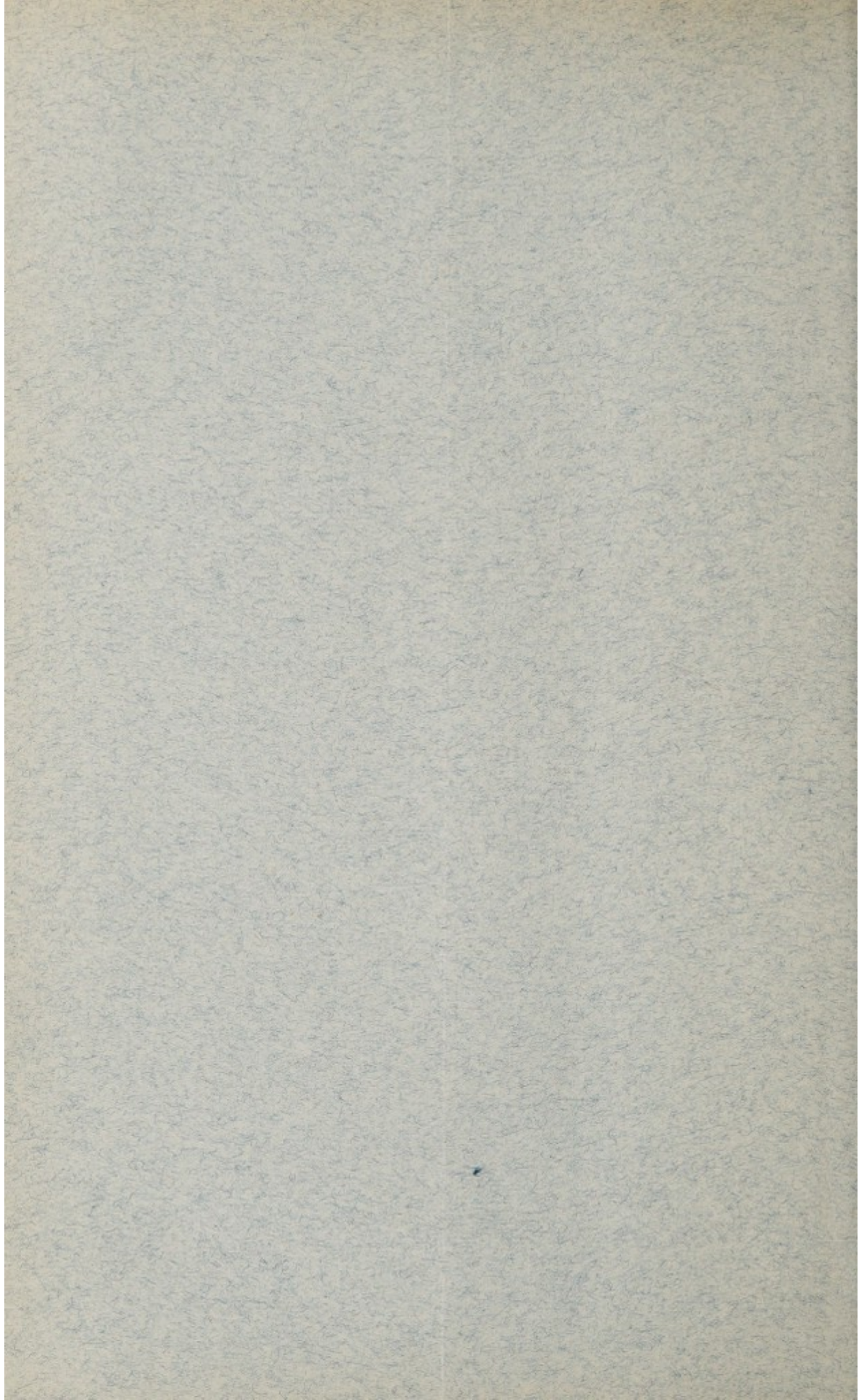
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH.

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Tunbridge Wells :

PRINTED BY A. K. BALDWIN, GROSVENOR WORKS.









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# Medical Officer of Health's Report

For the Year ended December 31st, 1895.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the Council of the Borough of Tunbridge Wells.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have now the pleasure of laying before you my report upon the health and sanitary condition of the Borough of Tunbridge Wells during the year 1895, and it is with much satisfaction that I find the statistics upon which it is based quite up to the high standard that has been maintained so unvaryingly for a long period of years.

This standard has been reached after making the most of the means at command, and the unwearying efforts of all responsible for the sanitation of the Borough for many years; so that it may be acknowledged that to surpass the excellence of the statistics of recent years would be a fruitless endeavour, and that a continued decrease in the annual death rate cannot be regarded as being within the range of possibility, even in this favoured neighbourhood.

This fact is strongly supported by the returns made by the Registrar-General for several years back, wherein figures are given which enable us to contrast the health of this Borough with that of neighbouring places like Brighton, Hastings, &c.

For a period of more than ten years the death-rate has only represented what may be considered to be the normal and unavoidable mortality among a people resident in a town of the magnitude of this Borough, living under the most exceptionally favourable circumstances.

This excellence has again been maintained, notwithstanding a visitation of Influenza, which caused considerable loss during the first and second quarters of the year under notice.

**Population.**—The estimation of the population made by my



usual calculation, which is based upon the suggestions of the Registrar-General, shews an increase of 470 upon the figures for June 30th, 1894, and fixes the number of the inhabitants on June 30th, 1895, at 29,535.

The inhabitants of this Borough have, collectively, the following points of interest in considering the death rate :—

- 1st.—A low birth rate.
- 2nd.—Many aged lives.
- 3rd.—Invalid lives in excess.
- 4th.—Few operatives.
- 5th.—Opulent class in excess.

The low birth rate implies that the young, healthy lives are not so numerous as in a normal community ; also that the death rate is therefore increased, inasmuch as the natural rate of mortality increases with each year of life, from youth onward to old age.

The number of aged lives is also increased by the immigration of persons past the prime of life, who seek this favoured district to spend their latter days amid the peaceful and healthy surroundings which they cannot find elsewhere.

Again, the invalid life is attracted by the same considerations ; and many sufferers from chronic and fatal disorders appear from time to time in our midst, with a view to prolonging the evening of their lives, and in doing so further burden the vital statistics with a class of residents among which mortality must of necessity prove phenomenally high.

The dearth of operatives and the excess of the opulent about balance one of these adverse circumstances—the low birth rate—in their tendency slightly to reduce the death rate.

In none of these respects, however, do we get consideration in the comparison by the Registrar-General of our vital statistics with those of other places, and they must, therefore, be carefully noted by all those interested specially in the condition of the health of this Borough.

**Births.**—During the year ended December 31st, 1895, there were 283 boys and 302 girls—585 infants in all—born within the Borough, being a decrease of 70 on the figures for the previous year.

**Birth Rate.**—The birth rate for the year was 19·80, as against



22·53 for 1894, which is exceptionally low for this district, and is not more than two-thirds of that for the country generally.

**Deaths.**—During the year ended December 31st, 1895, there occurred 395 deaths within the Borough, as against 391 in the previous year, an increase of only 4 deaths, notwithstanding the estimated increase of 470 in the number of inhabitants of the district.

No less than 39 of these deaths were not properly belonging to the statistics of this Borough, having been registered as occurring in the persons of visitors or persons having no permanent residence here, and whose sojourn had not extended beyond a period of three months, and among those strangers brought from a distance for treatment in the General Hospital.

These deaths, as will be seen when I discuss the corrected death rate, materially increase the mortality, and should not appear were it not that they are compulsorily included in making returns to the Registrar-General.

**Death Rate.**—The death rate, calculated upon the estimated population of the Borough on June 30th, 1895, is 13·37 per 1,000, as against 13·45 for 1894, and it compares very favourably with the mean death rate for ten years, as shewn in the following table :—

**TABLE I.**  
COMPARISON OF DEATH RATES FOR TEN YEARS.

1886	...	...	...	14·4
1887	...	...	...	13·4
1888	...	...	...	14·0
1889	...	...	...	13·3
1890	...	...	...	13·3
1891	...	...	...	13·4
1892	...	...	...	15·9
1893	...	...	...	14·8
1894	...	...	...	13·4
1895	...	...	...	13·3
Mean Death-rate for the ten years				... 13·9

**Correction of Death Rate.**—As already stated, there were 39 deaths registered as having occurred in the persons of strangers brought to the General Hospital for treatment, and of visitors



whose residence in our midst had not exceeded a period of three months, and whose permanent homes had been outside the Borough. These deaths amount to one in every ten, and when deducted from the total death rate is reduced from 13·3 to 12·0 per 1,000 per annum.

The corrected death rate, therefore, for the Borough is 12·0, and compares as follows with that of previous years :—

**TABLE II.**  
CORRECTED DEATH-RATE FOR SIX YEARS  
CONTRASTED WITH THE ORDINARY DEATH-RATE.

		Corrected Death-rate.		Ordinary Death-rate.
1890	...	12·80	...	13·3
1891	...	12·22	...	13·4
1892	...	14·53	...	15·9
1893	...	12·92	...	14·8
1894	...	11·74	...	13·4
1895	...	12·07	...	13·3

In a Borough so influenced by foreign mortality it is of vital importance to note its presence and gauge the extent of its modifying power, as by no other method of study can we ascertain the effect of the efforts made to maintain the sanitary condition of the Borough, and this course has now been adopted by many Metropolitan districts and provincial towns.

**Quarterly Returns.**—The first and second quarters of the year 1895 were marked by a visitation of Influenza, which caused 19 deaths, while it influenced the mortality from chest affections, and among the aged must have made itself felt in other classes. Notwithstanding this heavy loss, the quarterly returns compare very favourably with those for previous years.

The heaviest loss is usually felt during the first quarter, and it is so in the year under discussion, when the quarterly mortality was :—

1st Quarter	-	-	-	114	Death rate, 15·61
2nd „	-	-	-	98	„ „ 13·27
3rd „	-	-	-	90	„ „ 12·15
4th „	-	-	-	93	„ „ 12·51



During the first quarter the weather was exceptionally severe, and there was a loss of 12 lives from Influenza, while no less than half the total number of deaths registered occurred in persons who were over 60 years of age.

It will be seen on reference to the following table that the number of deaths which occurred during the first quarters of 1895 and 1894 were equal, that during the second quarter of 1895 there was one less than during the corresponding quarter of 1894, during the third quarter 9 more, and during the fourth quarter 4 less.

**TABLE III.**  
SHEWING THE RELATIVE QUARTERLY MORTALITY  
FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1st Quarter	Number of Deaths	102	160	104	114	114
	Rate per 1000 per annum ...	14·6	22·6	14·53	15·8	15·6
2nd Quarter	Number of Deaths	90	106	103	99	98
	Rate per 1000 per annum ...	12·7	12·8	14·9	14·3	13·2
3rd Quarter	Number of Deaths	86	94	97	81	90
	Rate per 1000 per annum ...	12·25	13·22	13·12	11·11	12·15
4th Quarter	Number of Deaths	99	91	123	97	93
	Rate per 1000 per annum ...	14·0	12·7	17·0	13·2	12·5

**Correction of Quarterly Death Rate.**—The foreign mortality, as previously explained, fell to the several quarters as follows (see Table IV.), wherein also is given the corrected quarterly death rate:—

**TABLE IV.**

	Number of Deaths to be deducted.	Corrected Death-rate.
1st Quarter	6	14·80
2nd Quarter	13	11·15
3rd Quarter	10	10·80
4th Quarter	10	11·30



**Infant Mortality.**—The deaths registered as having taken place during the first year of life numbered 66, as against 585 born during the year.

These figures give a death rate per 1,000 infants born of 112·8, as against 88·5 in 1894, and 110·7 in 1893.

This rate, calculated for the 33 large towns of England and Wales by the Registrar-General, is given as having been 182 per 1,000, and for Brighton 164 per 1,000, shewing that in this Borough infant life is passed under exceptionally good conditions during the first and most trying year, when zymotic influences are so readily felt, which give rise to gastro-intestinal disorders of great gravity, especially during the summer months.

Our low infant mortality has a direct influence upon the general death rate, inasmuch as every infant emerging from its first year of life passes out of a period for which the normal death rate is shewn by the Registrar-General to be five times as heavy as the death rate for the whole period of life.

Much of this loss might be avoided were it possible to instruct the poorer inhabitants in the hygiene and management of infant life.

**TABLE V.**  
RATE OF MORTALITY IN INFANTS UNDER ONE.  
YEAR OF AGE.

1891	Death-rate per 1000 born	87·8
1892	“ “ “	114·9
1893	“ “ “	110·7
1894	“ “ “	88·5
1895	“ “ “	112·8

**Duration of Life.**—The following deaths took place at advanced ages :—

Deaths at over 90	-	-	-	3
“ under 90 and over 80	-	-	-	45
“ “ 80 “ 70	-	-	-	56
“ “ 70 “ 60	-	-	-	60
				164



These deaths at advanced ages were equal to 41·6 per cent. of the deaths at all ages, as against 36 per cent. in 1894, and 39 per cent. in 1893.

So high a percentage of aged lives upon the total number falling in among the inhabitants of an urban district like this Borough, with a population of nearly 30,000, shews the mortality at ages up to 60 years to be very low indeed, and the longevity of its inhabitants exceedingly great.

**Mortality at the Several Ages.**—The only circumstance in connection with the age distribution among the persons whose deaths were registered which calls for remark is one that accentuates the statement just made, namely, that whereas the deaths at ages over 60 had risen from 144 in 1894, to 164 in 1895, a corresponding decrease took place in the mortality at ages between 25 and 60, which fell from 125 to 93.

**TABLE VI.**  
SHEWING THE MORTALITY AT THE SEVERAL AGES  
FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Deaths at under 1 year of age ...	58	76	69	58	66
„ 1 and under 5 years of age	30	44	30	28	41
„ 5 „ 15 „	7	15	26	18	14
„ 15 „ 25 „	21	22	22	18	17
„ 25 „ 60 „	100	111	113	125	93
„ 60 and upwards ...	161	161	167	144	164

**Effects of Influenza.**—I have already mentioned that during the first quarter 12 deaths were registered as having been directly due to Influenza, and a further 7 deaths were so registered during the second quarter of the year.

This number, 19 in all, makes an appreciable increase in the annual death rate, without considering the number of deaths from



complications of Influenza with other diseases, notably chest affections, and had it not been for the mortality directly and indirectly due to this disease, the death rate would have been a phenomenally low one.

**Zymotic Diseases.**—I have again to record a fractional death rate arising out of ailments of the preventable class, which in this district never cause anything approaching such an average loss as other towns and villages experience.

No doubt in this respect the Borough deserves its prolonged immunity from trouble of this character, for all that forethought can do to prevent outbreaks of Zymotic disease has always been done, and whenever it has happened that a first appearance has been put in by the importation of a disease of this description, urgent measures have been taken, as soon as the authorities have had notification sent to them, to isolate and to otherwise stamp out the beginning of the mischief. By these means I have many times experienced convincing proof of the necessity for taking measures of this kind, and I cannot press too urgently the fact that when scarlet fever has obtained a foothold in our midst, it has been due to the neglect by private individuals of those precautions which all right minded persons would deem it their duty to take. With this kind of neglect the Sanitary Authority is almost powerless to deal except through its penal provisions, but much might be done by educated and responsible members of the community in their intercourse with the poorer classes to inculcate lessons of providence in these matters which so vitally affect the health of the Borough.

The number of deaths which took place during the year from Zymotic causes numbered 21, caused by only three diseases, namely, Diphtheria, Diarrhœa, and Whooping Cough.

These deaths give a death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population per annum of 0·71, as against the Zymotic death rate for the 33 principal towns of England and Wales of 2·8 per 1,000, and 1·8 per 1,000 the Zymotic rate for the neighbouring town of Brighton.

In Wolverhampton the Zymotic rate was 4 per 1,000, and in Blackburn and Oldham exceeded 5 per 1,000.



It can be seen, therefore, that our loss from Zymotic causes remains within the strictest limits, and I question very much whether there is a town in England, with anything like the population of this Borough, which can boast so low a mortality from these diseases as obtains here, year after year.

Here follows Table VII., shewing the Zymotic mortality for ten years, and which forms the most important set of statistics which I have to place before you, embodying as it does in tabular form the classified loss from Zymotic diseases, against which all the expensive machinery of isolation, disinfection, inspection, &c., is persistently levelled by your officers, with so much effect, I am pleased to say, as to make me feel proud of the result.

**TABLE VII.**  
SHEWING THE MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC CAUSES  
FOR TEN YEARS.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
Continued Fever... ..	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
Erysipelas and Pyæmia ... ..	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	2	1	0
Diphtheria ... ..	1	1	9	3	5	4	5	9	5	8
Diarrhœa and Dysentery ... ..	11	5	1	2	4	1	0	8	0	3
Smallpox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ... ..	3	0	1	5	3	0	15	2	0	0
Whooping Cough... ..	2	1	12	1	8	2	4	10	2	10
Croup ... ..	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	0
Total number of deaths from Zymotic causes ... ..	20	13	27	17	24	12	32	34	11	21
Per centage upon the total number of deaths from all causes ... ..	5·1	3·5	6·2	4·5	6·4	3·2	7·0	7·9	2·9	5·3
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 living ... ..	0·70	0·40	0·87	0·61	0·85	0·42	1·12	1·25	0·38	0·71

**Scarlet Fever.**—No deaths occurred from this disease in this Borough, though it was very prevalent in many parts of the country. Cases occurred here, and the disease spread before it was discovered, but as soon as notifications began to come in prompt measures were taken, by isolating and disinfecting, so that the outbreak was stamped out without a single death having occurred.



This is mainly due to the facilities afforded for isolation and treatment at the Sanatorium, the excellent work of which institution I will have to refer to later.

**Erysipelas** caused no death.

**Typhoid Fever**, and other forms of Continued Fever caused no death.

**Diphtheria** was again very prevalent throughout the country, and here there occurred many cases of a mild type, our loss having only numbered 8 deaths, though in other parts the mortality from this disease ran very high.

**Diarrhœa and Dysentery** were the cause of only three deaths, all in infants, weak from other causes.

**Smallpox**.—Of this disease there were no cases, and consequently no deaths. The record of this Borough is free from losses under this heading, as will be seen on reference to Table VII.

**Measles**.—There were very few cases of this disease, and there occurred no death.

**Whooping Cough** was prevalent during the second quarter of the year, and was the cause of 10 deaths, due mainly to complications and exposure.

**Croup**, of the membranous variety, caused no death.

**Notifications of Infectious Diseases**.—The following is a list of the notifications sent in to me during the year, each one of which received prompt attention, every care being taken to prevent its becoming a centre for the spread of infection, with the excellent results I have been able to set forth:—

Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Membranous Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

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I have much pleasure in acknowledging the help given to me by the members of the medical profession, by their prompt notification of cases of this kind falling under their observation.



Schools have been frequently visited at intervals for years past, and whenever it is deemed necessary a school is closed and disinfected.

**Sanatorium.**—I am pleased to report that the new Sanatorium is finished and ready for occupation. Arrangements for the appointment of a permanent staff are in progress, and I am sure that the advantages afforded by the isolation of infectious cases in the hospital will repay all the outlay incurred, and that the Burgesses will entrust their sick to the care of those appointed by the Council, well knowing that every detail is provided which can bring comfort to the patients under treatment.

During the year there were 71 cases admitted to the Sanatorium for isolation and treatment, all of which were discharged convalescent, no death having occurred within the institution in the course of the year. Of these cases admitted, 58 were over the age of five years, and 13 were under that age.

**Water Supply.**—I am pleased also to report that the water supply has been abundant, and of excellent quality, having been recently examined and reported upon by Drs. Stevenson and Frankland, as mentioned in my last report.

It gives me much pleasure to know that the Council has recognised the necessity of providing an additional supply by boring Artesian Wells at Pembury, and laying down permanent pumping machinery in connection therewith. I trust that the results will fulfil the expectations entertained with respect to the works.

**Sanitary Work.**—The report of the Sanitary Inspector has been thorough and practical, in keeping with the character of the work which he describes as having been done during the year. It will be found appended to this document, along with the usual Summary of Births and Deaths.

In conclusion, I am glad to be in a position to state that every part of the Borough was unusually healthy at the close of the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WM. STAMFORD,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



**TABLE VIII.**  
**TABULAR STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1895.**

Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	29,535
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	395
Rate per 1000	...	...	...	...	13.37
<b>AGE AT DEATH.</b>					
Under One Year	...	...	...	...	66
One, and under Five	...	...	...	...	41
Five, and under Fifteen	...	...	...	...	14
Fifteen, and under Twenty-five	...	...	...	...	17
Twenty-five, and under Sixty	...	...	...	...	93
Sixty Years and Upwards	...	...	...	...	164
<b>CAUSES OF DEATH.</b>					
Consumption	...	...	...	...	34
Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	49
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System - including Convulsions in Children	...	...	...	...	47
Old Age	...	...	...	...	24
Diseases of Organs of Circulation	...	...	...	...	34
Diseases of Digestive Organs	...	...	...	...	18
Malignant Diseases	...	...	...	...	37
Congenital Diseases in Infants	...	...	...	...	2
Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	30
Urinary Diseases	...	...	...	...	18
Premature Birth and Atrophy	...	...	...	...	15
Parturition	...	...	...	...	3
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Suicide and Injuries	...	...	...	...	12
Influenza	...	...	...	...	19
<b>ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>					
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas and Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...	8
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	...	...	...	...	3
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	10
Croup (Not Spasmodic)	...	...	...	...	0
All other Diseases	...	...	...	...	31
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the estimated population 0.71					
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>395</b>
Number of Births (Boys, 223 ; Girls, 302)	...	...	...	...	585
Birth-rate per 1000	...	...	...	...	19.80

BOROUGH SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,  
TOWN HALL,  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

*January 28th, 1896.*

SIR,

It is with much pleasure that I hand you this, my second Annual Report on the sanitary work that is being carried out in the Borough under my supervision.

It is also an increased pleasure to me to show by the appended list what a vast amount of improvements have been carried out during the past twelve months. Our town is, indeed, an ideal spot, and I venture to say that, although there is much to be done, we cannot look around and envy any other place, so far as sanitary conditions and pending improvements go.

When I say "much to be done," it is with regard, mostly, to educating the people up to what they are individually expected to do to keep themselves and their habitations in the best condition they possibly can.

It is absolutely useless for a new drain and sanitary fittings to be put to any house unless the people in charge take the necessary precautions to keep the same clean (a plate requires washing, so does a drain).

It is, however, pleasing to me to say that this teaching has done a vast amount of good already, and owners of property, also, are becoming alive to the fact that there is one way of doing a thing, *i.e.*, the right way, and the right way is the most economical.

I have had many complaints with regard to dust bins, it being said that they are not cleared as frequently as required, but I would like to point out that all animal and vegetable refuse should be burned, and then the receptacle would never be a nuisance. In the case of lodging houses, where there is a quantity of refuse of this description, I recommend it being kept apart, and removed daily by wash collectors.

The removal of stable refuse is also another important item that



I have to deal with, and there is a great difficulty, at times, to get the manure removed. Where peat moss litter is used, there is no nuisance during the accumulation, the refuse really making a crust on the surface, and keeping the odour inside ; but, this being broken, the nuisance becomes very bad indeed. Then the receptacles are not always the most desirable ; seldom can the rain water get away from the pits, the bottoms being below the surrounding soil, and in the case of sunken pits with wooden flaps there is a continually recurring nuisance. The bottoms, in time, are filled with a reeking wet mass. This is never cleared, on account of the horrible offensiveness, and so the nuisance gradually gets worse and worse. I strongly recommend movable galvanized iron cages, covered to prevent rain entering, and the bottom a cement platform, at least two inches above the ground level. For livery stables, or where a large quantity accumulates, I recommend what I have had experience with, namely, an old waggon, boarded inside, and tarred or lined in some other efficient way, and when it becomes full to remove the whole without disturbing the manure.

Offensive Trades are not carried on in any part of the district, and I have done my utmost to prevent hides, &c., being brought into the town, and deposited for future collection.

Cowsheds, Dairies, Slaughter Houses, Common Lodging Houses, Factories and Workshops are inspected as often as time permits.

Food Inspection has received special attention, and I have only found it necessary to submit three samples of milk to the Public Analyst, and these turned out to be genuine.

Infectious Diseases, I am pleased to say, we are absolutely free from, at the time of writing, and I may add that at least one-third of the cases that have occurred during the year have been imported.

The disinfection of rooms and bedding is done entirely under my own supervision, and with our new disinfectant I am in a position to say our system of disinfection is second to none.

I am pleased to record my appreciation of the kind and liberal way in which I was treated by our Committee when I had completed my first year's service.



In conclusion, I wish to thank the Borough officials for the kind way in which they have always been ready to assist me in my work, and to you, Sir, I offer my sincere thanks for having at all times appreciated my work, and made it more pleasurable than ever.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES CAVE,

*Borough Sanitary Inspector.*

W. Stamford, Esq.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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**Summary of Works, &c., Carried Out.-**

- 205 Complaints have received attention.
- 27 New drains have been constructed.
- 19 Drains have been repaired.
- 104 W.C.'s have been refitted.
- 60 W.C.'s have had water supply laid on.
- 35 Ventilating shafts to drains have been erected.
- 213 Defective traps have been abolished and efficient ones substituted.
- 5 Defective soil-pipes have been abolished,
- 21 New soil-pipes have been erected outside.
- 40 Rain water pipes have been disconnected and repaired.
- 72 Rooms have been cleansed.
- 2 Offensive ditches have been cleansed.
- 304 Houses and other premises have been inspected.
- 604 Visits have been made to works in course of progress.
- 382 Visits have been made to infected houses.
- 116 Rooms have been disinfected.
- 39 Loads of bedding have been disinfected.
- 3 Cesspools have been emptied, abolished, &c.
- 5 Wells have been dealt with.
- 124 Houses have had the town water supply laid on.
- 5498 Dustbins have been periodically emptied and cleansed.
- 223 Loads of offensive matter removed.
- 238 Parcels of food examined.
- 71 Cases have been removed to the Sanatorium, 58 over five years of age, and 13 under.



## **APPENDIX.**

*Reprinted from the "Tunbridge Wells Courier."*

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### A YEARS SUNSHINE AND RAIN AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

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The Jordan (photographic) sunshine recorder showed 1,858 hours of sunshine; but the only papers which it was possible to obtain during a considerable part of the year were so insensitive that upwards of 100 hours are believed to have been lost. The most recorded in one day was 15 hours 2 minutes on the 7th of June.

The Campbell-Stokes (burning glass) recorder gave 1,710 hours 44 minutes, and did not show any on 57 days. There was no sunless days in August or September. The most sunshine recorded in one month was 282 hours 42 minutes in May.

The greatest heat in the sun was 126·6 degrees, which was reached on June 23rd, and also on August 21st, and September 3rd was only ·2 of a degree below it. The heat in the latter part of that month, which was so unusual and so much felt, was not so great in the sun; though in the shade the highest temperature of the year (84·5 degrees) was attained on the 27th. The hottest night in the year was that between the 21st and 22nd of August, when the thermometer did not fall below 61·2 degrees. The lowest temperature in the air, 4ft. above the ground on Mount Ephraim, was 4 degrees on February the 7th; and that morning on the grass the thermometer registered —13·2. The mean temperature of the year was 48 degrees—the mean in the sun was 91·2 degrees; the mean daily range 15·8 degrees. There were 79 frosts in the air, 159 on the grass. The greatest number in the air in one month was 27 in February; and on the grass 28 in January. The last in the air in Spring was on April 13th, and the first in Autumn was on Octobe<sub>r</sub>



24th. But on the grass the last was on June 18th, and the first in Autumn occurred on September 14th.

The temperature in the sun

First rose to	100	degrees	on	March	15th.
" "	110	"	"	April	11th.
" "	120	"	"	May	13th.
Was last	120	"	"	Sept	27th.
"	110	"	"	Oct.	1st.
"	100	"	"	Oct.	18th.

In the shade it

First rose to	60	degrees	on	March	22nd.
" "	70	"	"	May	8th.
" "	80	"	"	May	30th.
Last	80	"	"	Sept.	28th.
" "	70	"	"	Oct.	1st.
" "	60	"	"	Nov.	16th.

The difference between the wet and dry bulbs at 9 a.m. was greatest (12 degrees) on both May 9th and June 27th. The mean for the year was 3 degrees.

The soil at the depth of 1ft. was coldest (32 degrees) on February 17th and 18th ; and hottest (65.7 degrees) on July 14th, and also on August 22nd.

It first reached	50	degrees	on	April	18th.
" "	60	"	"	May	14th.
It last	60	"	"	Oct.	2nd.
" "	50	"	"	Nov.	11th.

The mean was 49.7.

The first day on which the sunshine recorded amounted

To	10	hours	was	March	1st.
"	12	"	"	April	14th.
"	14	"	"	May	30th.

The only day on which it reached 15 hours was June 7th.

The last with	14	hours	was	July	8th.
"	12	"	"	Sept.	2nd.
"	10	"	"	Sept.	28th.

The anemometer, showing the horizontal force of the wind, recorded 90,758 miles. The most in one month was 10,758 miles, in November. The calmest month was June, with 5,351 miles. The most windy day was December 5th, when 866 miles were recorded ;



the calmest March 16th, which only showed 32 miles. The mean was 248.

The direction of the wind at 9 a.m.

Was	N.	on	34	days.
„	N.E.	„	39	„
„	E.	„	33	„
„	S.E.	„	44	„
„	S.	„	36	„
„	S.W.	„	56	„
„	W.	„	63	„
„	N.W.	„	52	„

And calm or variable on 8 days.

The rainfall amounted to 26.69 inches, and fell on 163 days. The wettest month was November, when 6.14 inches fell; but January had the greatest number of wet days, viz., 27. The heaviest fall in one day was 1.60 inches, on November 16th. May had the least rainfall, only .07 of an inch, which fell on two days. Snow fell on 36 days. There was fog on 4; and thunder heard, or lightning seen, on 14 days.

F.G.S.





