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THE
ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE
Health and Sanitary Condition
OF THE
BOROUGH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

For the Year ended December 31st, 1900,

BY

W.M. STAMFORD,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH,

FELLOW OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS


. . . OF HEALTH . . .

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH

Tunbridge Wells:

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Medical Officer of Health's Report

For the Year ended December 31st, 1900.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of
Tunbridge Wells.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in laying before you my Report upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Tunbridge Wells, during the year ended December 31st, 1900, which it is gratifying to feel is in many respects a record one, even for this favoured Borough, in relation to which the vital statistics are always such as to afford little opportunity for adverse criticism by the most captious advocate for sanitary progress.

As will be seen later on, the first half of the year was absolutely free from mortality due to zymotic disease, and I venture to say this freedom from disease of the class against which practically all the efforts of the Public Health Department are directed, is unique within the borders of the United Kingdom, for any place approaching the size and population of this Borough.

Population.—The population of the Borough on June 30th calculated by the method I have adopted for many years, was 31,335, the increase for the year having been 360, but it will have to be remembered that the extension of the Borough affects the population during the latter half of the last quarter of the year.

Births and Birth-Rate.—The Births registered during the year numbered 641,—331 males and 310 females,—as against a total of 629 during the previous year, and shewing an increase of 12.

The Birth Rate per thousand of the estimated population was 20·45 against 20·30 for the previous year.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales during the year was approximately 28·9.

Deaths and Death Rate.—Notwithstanding the estimated increase in the population of the original area of the Borough, and the large increment represented by the new area included in the returns for the last half of the last quarter, there was a decrease in the number of deaths equal to a fall of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the number registered in 1899.

The number of deaths registered was 399 from all causes, as against 460 in the previous year, being a decrease of 61. This includes 42 deaths, referred to later under the head of foreign mortality, which took place in the cases of persons who at the time of their deaths were temporary residents within the Borough.

The Death Rate per thousand of the estimated population was 12·73, as against 14·8 for the previous year.

Only once during the decade, in 1897, have I been able to record so low a death rate, when it was 12·2, the lowest recorded since the statistics of the mortality of this Borough have been kept.

The Death Rate for England and Wales for 1900, was 18·3, as extracted from the returns issued by the Registrar General.

TABLE I.

COMPARISON OF THE DEATH RATES FOR TEN YEARS.

1891	...	...	...	13·4
1892	...	...	...	15·9
1893	...	...	...	14·8
1894	...	...	...	13·4
1895	...	...	...	13·3
1896	...	...	...	13·7
1897	...	...	...	12·2
1898	...	...	...	13·8
1899	...	...	...	14·8
1900	...	...	...	12·7
The mean Death Rate for Ten Years				13·8

NOTE.—The population is taken as at 30th June, the deaths for the year include deaths among the population added to the Borough on the 9th November, 1900.

Correction of Death Rate and Foreign Mortality.—For many years it has been my custom to report specially upon the effect that the mortality among temporary residents has upon the vital statistics of the Borough, as I have found this to be so great that it demands attention. Over a period of ten years I have found it sufficient when deducted to bring down the mean Death Rate for deaths from all causes no less than ten per cent.

This is of course mainly due to the fact that this Borough is selected by many people of advanced years, and by those who by reason of their suffering from chest affections and other debilitating affections, because of its salubrious climate and the many ameliorating conditions such persons are able to meet with in this district, which are calculated to prolong invalid lives; and naturally many who seek these benefits do so when in a hopeless state, admitting of nothing but a speedy ending.

For the purpose of this calculation I have only taken out the deaths of persons resident for periods less than three months within the Borough, and this by no means includes all the mortality falling under this heading, though as I have pointed out it is sufficient to account for a tenth of the deaths that have taken place over a period of ten years.

During the year 1899 the number of deaths falling under the head of foreign mortality was 42, and again in the year under notice the number was 42. Excluding these 42 deaths, or 10·5 per cent of the total number, I find the deaths properly included in the mortality of the Borough numbered 357, which yields a Corrected Death Rate per thousand of the estimated population of 11·07, as against 12·7, the returned Death Rate.

This correction of the Death Rate has been resorted to by some of the Metropolitan districts, and provincial towns, for years past, but nowhere is it of so much importance as it is in a Borough of the character of Tunbridge Wells.

TABLE II.

FULL AND CORRECTED DEATH RATE FOR TEN YEARS.

		Full Death Rate.		Corrected Death Rate.
1891	...	13·4	...	12·2
1892	...	15·9	...	12·5
1893	...	14·8	...	12·9
1894	...	13·4	...	11·7
1895	...	13·3	...	12·0
1896	...	13·7	...	11·8
1897	...	12·2	...	11·1
1898	...	13·8	...	12·8
1899	...	14·8	...	13·4
1900	...	12·7	...	11·0

From this table it will be seen that the corrected Death Rate for the Borough is the lowest on record for the decade, and as this corrected Death Rate is the true criterion of the Health of the Borough, this fact, together with its actual lowness, is matter for congratulation.

Quarterly Returns.—The mortality for the four quarters of the year was as follows :—

TABLE III.

	Total number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum.	Number of Deaths foreign to the District.	Corrected Death Rate.
1st Quarter ...	129	16·51	7	15·6
2nd Quarter ...	82	10·46	12	8·9
3rd Quarter ...	100	12·72	17	10·2
4th Quarter ...	88	10·66	6	9·93

During the first quarter the mortality was increased by no less than 17 deaths due directly to Influenza, and by many indirectly due to that disease, which was prevalent at that period of the year.

The third Quarter also was influenced in an exceptional manner by the very hot weather which prevailed, to which may be attributed in great measure the loss of life among young infants, of whom there were ten deaths recorded as the result of Diarrhœa.

The second and fourth Quarters call for no remark, the mortality having been well within the mean.

TABLE IV.

QUARTERLY DEATH RATES PER 1000 PER ANNUM FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
1st Quarter ...	11·6	11·0	20·8	14·11	16·51
2nd Quarter ..	12·1	14·5	10·8	13·17	10·46
3rd Quarter ...	11·4	11·9	12·1	14·03	12·72
4th Quarter ...	19·4	11·3	12·0	17·97	10·66

Mortality at several ages.—Table V. shows the mortality at the several periods of life for the year 1900, contrasted with the figures for the preceding four years.

TABLE V.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Deaths at under 1 year of age...	80	54	71	75	78
„ „ 1 and under 5 years	26	24	35	25	14
„ „ 5 „ „ 15 „	24	15	36	14	17
„ „ 15 „ „ 25 „	19	20	16	20	23
„ „ 25 „ „ 65 „	105	109	121	150	122
„ „ 65 and upwards....	156	148	145	176	145

Infant Mortality.—During the first year of life there took place 78 deaths in the course of the year, which is equal to a mortality of 121 per thousand infants born, as against 154 the approximate rate for England and Wales, and the mean rate for nine years in the Borough of 99 per thousand born. Fifteen of the deaths in this class were in the cases of infants prematurely born.

I have frequently referred in my annual reports for past years to the preventable character of the greater portion of the mortality falling under this heading, and I have suggested measures for its limitation. It will be found referred to in a latter portion of this report.

TABLE VI.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE FOR NINE YEARS.

1892	Death Rate per 100 born	114
1893	" " " "	110
1894	" " " "	88
1895	" " " "	112
1896	" " " "	117
1897	" " " "	97
1898	" " " "	116
1899	" " " "	119
1900	" " " "	121

Mortality at Advanced Ages.—The deaths registered during the year as having occurred at advanced ages, were as follows :—

Deaths at over 90 years	5
„ under 90 and over 80.....	38
„ „ 80 „ 70	59
„ „ 70 „ 60	69
	—
	171
	—

The deaths occurring at ages over 60 are equal to 42·8 per cent. of the total mortality of the Borough for the year.

Zymotic Diseases.—Under this, the most important heading from a sanatarian's point of view, I have only to chronicle 19 deaths as having resulted from those diseases against which a continual warfare is being waged with unremitting vigour by the officials of the Public Health Department.

I have already reported that during the first half of the year there was absolutely no mortality from zymotic diseases.

I think I am not wrong in saying that such a state of the public health during so long a period as six months is a record which it would be impossible to find a parallel for in any town of large size in the country, and it is the best guarantee I could have hoped to be able to give you that the work of the Department is conducted on the best possible lines and in an efficient manner by all concerned.

There were 19 deaths from zymotic diseases recorded during the year, as against 45 in the previous year and 57 during 1898, giving a Zymotic Death Rate, per thousand of the inhabitants, of 0.60.

The Zymotic Death Rate for England and Wales, for the year 1900, was approximately 2.0.

TABLE VII.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Scarlet Fever	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
Continued Fever	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	4	0
Erysipelas and Pyæmia	4	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	4	2
Diphtheria	4	5	9	5	8	14	10	31	7	3
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	1	0	8	0	3	2	2	15	15	13
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	15	2	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Whooping Cough	2	4	10	2	10	2	12	9	4	1
Croup (Membranous)	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total number of Deaths } from Zymotic causes ... }	12	32	34	11	21	29	29	57	45	19
Percentage upon the total } number of Deaths from } all causes }	3.2	7.0	7.9	2.9	5.3	7.4	7.8	13.4	9.7	4.7
Zymotic Death Rate per } 1000 living }	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.6

Scarlet Fever.—There were no deaths from this disease, and of the 67 cases of it which occurred in the Borough, there were several imported from other places. There was a marked decrease in notifications sent to me of cases of Scarlet Fever, from the number notified last year, when I received 250.

I am quite convinced that a great deal of the difficulty of effectually dealing with this disease is due to the wilful neglect of the parents of children suffering slightly from it to send for a doctor, because of their objection to the precautions which would be taken, entailing some trouble and perhaps inconvenience upon some member of the family. Nothing is therefore more important than the education of the people as to the liabilities they incur in disregarding the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Act.

These slight cases are the centres for much of the dissemination of this ailment, mainly from the circumstance that children are under School Attendance regulations, compelled to go to school, unless there is infectious disease or some other valid excuse to account for absence. The infected children, who are not ill enough to, in the opinion of their parents, require the attention of a doctor, are allowed to mix with others at school and at play, with most disastrous results to the endeavour to stamp out the disease. Sometimes children who have recovered from the acute stage of the disease are sent to school when desquamation is in progress, and when they are most liable therefore to convey the infection.

I am of opinion that the only safe and certain means whereby an end may be put to this unsatisfactory state of things, is in the hands of the headmasters and mistresses of schools, who might be induced to require a medical certificate of freedom from infection, from all scholars returning after short absences to school.

Of the 67 cases notified to me, 63 were removed to the Sanatorium, and disinfection was efficiently carried out in the houses from which they were removed.

I made frequent visitations to schools during the year, and every precaution was taken to minimise the evil arising from the presence of the disease in our midst.

Typhoid Fever.—There was no deaths recorded due to this disease, and of four cases notified as having occurred in the Borough, one was taken for treatment to the General Hospital, where it was not verified, and two others were imported cases.

Erysipelas.—This disease caused two deaths.

Diphtheria.—The mortality from this disease was almost nil, three deaths only having occurred, which is a great improvement on the returns for the past years, as will appear from a reference to Table VII. There were 82 cases of the disease notified to me as having occurred in the Borough, but a number of these notifications were not verified by bacteriological examination.

The Health Committee, recognising the difficulty of diagnosing Diphtheria with certainty, have wisely obtained from the Council powers to enable them to afford most useful assistance to practitioners of medicine in the Borough, by giving them the opportunity of having all cases submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination, and many medical gentlemen have availed themselves of these facilities, with satisfaction to themselves and to their patients.

A letter bearing date November 10th, 1900, was despatched to each of the members of the medical profession practising within the Borough, calling their attention to this provision. A copy of this document will be found appended to this report.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Again diarrhœa appears in the statistics of the year, as it did last year, to have caused the most mortality among the zymotic class of diseases. It is responsible for 13 deaths, a number twice as great as that representing the mortality from all the other zymotic diseases put together. Ten of these deaths took place during the very hot weather of the third quarter, when it was prevalent all over the country.

This mortality was practically confined to young infants, in whom the disease assumes a peculiarly intractable type.

It is, in my opinion, beyond doubt, that most of the loss of life from diarrhœa among infants, is due, first to the system of promiscuous feeding adopted by parents, especially among the working classes, for the nourishment of their off-spring, and second, to the imperfect provision that exists in the houses of the poor, for the preservation of perishable articles of food during hot weather.

I would strongly recommend that such a provision be insisted upon in every house.

Smallpox.—There was no mortality from, and no case of this disease in the Borough.

Measles.—There was no mortality from this disease.

Whooping Cough.—This disease caused only one death:

Membranous Croup.—There was no death from, and no case of this disease notified during the year.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.—Under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1899, there were 174 cases notified to me as against 420 notified during the previous year. They were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever...	...	...	67 cases
Diphtheria ...	...	...	82 „
Typhoid Fever	...	...	4 „
Puerperal Fever	...	..	4 „
Erysipelas ...	...	...	17 „
			—
			174
			—

Of these cases, three died from Diphtheria, two from Erysipelas, and two from Puerperal Fever.

I have to thank the members of the medical profession practising in the Borough for the prompt notification of cases of infectious diseases occurring in their practices, and for the endeavours they have made to facilitate the working of the Act.

Sanitary Work.—The Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report, made to me at the end of the year, is appended, and again shows an enormous amount of good work accomplished. Full particulars of the sewerage and drainage works, &c., carried out will be found in the Inspector's Report. This has been done with a minimum of friction with property owners, and I am sure many of the inhabitants are deeply grateful to the Health Department for the improved sanitary conditions under which they live.

Sanatorium.—There were only 109 cases admitted to this institution during the year, as against 279 in the previous year. Of these, 63 were Scarlet Fever, and 46 Diphtheria. All the patients recovered except one case of Diphtheria. This child recovered from the acute attack of the disease, but succumbed to the after following paralysis.

I have in many instances received expressions of gratitude from both patients and parents for the care and attention received at the Sanatorium.

The staff have again earned my utmost commendation for their untiring zeal and good management.

Borough Extension.—The efforts of the Council to secure the inclusion of New Town and St. Peter's Estate within the Borough boundaries have been successful, and the extension of the Borough has become an accomplished fact. This gives control over these districts, which from their near proximity, were a standing menace to the health of the Borough, while such control could not be exercised.

Water Supply.—I have again the satisfaction of recording an ample supply of pure water throughout the year.

The filter beds are nearly completed, and shortly the water will be thoroughly filtered before it is supplied, and thus the inhabitants will be served with pure spring water, with the additional security of knowing that this purity is doubly assured by efficient filtration.

The two new and larger Artesian wells are completed, and the compressed air machinery for lifting the water is ready, so that the Council are in a position to test the value of these wells at an early date.

There is every reason to hope that these wells will yield an abundant supply as the former two, and thus meet the needs of the increasing population.

Health of the Borough.—The health of the Borough at the end of the year was highly satisfactory, and I may say that on New Year's morning, though that day falls outside the scope of this report, the Sanatorium was without a single patient.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. STAMFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT.

For the Year ended December 31st, 1900.

Estimated population	31335
Number of deaths	399
Rate per thousand	12.73

AGE AT DEATH.

Under one year	78
One and under five	14
Five and under fifteen	17
Fifteen and under twenty-five	23
Twenty-five and under sixty-five	122
Sixty-five years and upwards	145

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption	20
Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and Pneumonia	42
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System, including convulsions in children	41
Old Age	26
Diseases of Organs of Circulation	58
Malignant Diseases	31
Congenital Diseases in Infants	7
Tubercular Diseases	24
Urinary Diseases	12
Premature Birth and Atrophy	19
Parturition	—
Rheumatic Fever... ..	1
Puerperal Fever	2
Suicide and Injuries	11
Influenza	23
Diseases of Digestive Organs	30

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever	—
Continued Fever	—
Erysipelas and Pyæmia	2
Diphtheria... ..	3
Diarrhœa and Dysentry	13
Smallpox	—
Measles.. ..	—
Whooping Cough	1
Croup (not spasmodic)	—
All other diseases	33

399

Number of Births ...	{ Boys 331 }	641
	{ Girls... .. 310 }	
Birth Rate per thousand		20.4

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

Per thousand of the estimated population	0.60
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COPY OF A LETTER SENT TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

10, Calverley Parade,

Tunbridge Wells,

10th November, 1900.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to inform you that the Town Council have confirmed a resolution, passed by the Health Committee, that facilities be afforded to medical men in the diagnosis of cases of diphtheria. It is a matter of common experience that many cases of diphtheria are difficult to recognise. In slight cases also it is not easy to persuade the patients or their guardians that they are suffering from so formidable a disease as diphtheria, or to induce them to adopt the requisite measures of isolation and disinfection. In the same way, grave difficulties arise as regards the removal of such cases.

In order to obviate these difficulties, and to assist both the practitioner and the Health Department of the Borough, the Health Committee have arranged with the Clinical Research Association to diagnose the nature of matter obtained from cases suspected to be suffering from diphtheria.

For this purpose, the Committee now keep at the office of the Health Department, No. 10, Calverley Parade, tubes containing a sterilized swab, by means of which a practitioner can obtain, from a suspected case, matter for transmission to the above Association. Each tube is enclosed in a case, printed on the outside of which are full instructions.

Medical men are cordially invited to assist the Committee in their efforts, and earnestly requested to be careful to fill in the particulars asked for, as no bacteriological examination can be made in the absence of sufficient information.

On the application of the Medical Attendant in any suspected case, the Inspector will at once send a tube to the residence of such Medical Attendant, or to the address of the patient, as the Medical Attendant may desire. If the Medical Attendant is prepared at once to take a "swab" for diagnosis, the messenger from the Health Department will wait to receive the tube and forward it forthwith to the Clinical Research Association. The diagnosis will be sent to the Medical Attendant as soon as it is received from the Association.

The expense of the bacteriological examination will be defrayed by the Corporation and the usual fee for notification will be paid in any event.

In order to facilitate the work, it is very important that the swab should be received by the Health Department as early as possible on the respective days on which they are taken.

As the diphtheria organism may persist in the throat for a considerable period, I shall be glad if you will avail yourself of one or more bacteriological reports after the cessation of clinical symptoms, with a view to a continuance of local treatment, and the maintenance of proper precautions.

I would venture to remind you of the great importance of early treatment in cases of diphtheria, and would ask you to regard any suspicious cases as the more serious disease until you obtain the bacteriologist's report.

Relying on your cordial co-operation,

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WM. STAMFORD,

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
10, CALVERLEY PARADE,
February, 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to you my Seventh Annual Report of the work done during the year ended December 31st, 1900.

General Sanitary Work.—It is most satisfactory to say that a very large amount of good work has again been accomplished, and that with a very small amount of friction. Some hundreds of houses have been inspected and many nuisances abated.

There has been a deal of work done also with regard to combined systems of drainage, and for some months past the department has been somewhat taxed by the preparation of specifications and plans and the supervision of many systems of combined drains or sewers that have been re-constructed. The following table will give you some idea of the work done in this direction.

179	Drains have been re-constructed.
169	Drains have been repaired.
92	Manholes constructed.
160	Drain ventilation shafts erected.
16	New soil-pipes erected.
554	W.C.'s have been properly trapped and provided with flushing apparatus.
476	Efficient traps have been substituted for inefficient ones.
207	Rainwater and waste-pipes have been disconnected from drains and made to discharge over properly trapped gullies.
260	Yards and areas have been repaved or had the existing paving relaid.
35	Dustbins have been provided or repaired.
439	Houses have been newly inspected.
3888	Visits of re-inspection or to works in course of progress have been made.
38	Offensive accumulations removed.

- 2256 Inspections of stables or manure pits.
 11 Samples of water have been submitted for analysis.
 345 Houses have had the town supply laid on.
 279 Notices have been served to abate nuisances.
 Several wells and cesspools have been abolished.
 405 Visits made to infected houses.
 162 Rooms disinfected.
 11 Loads of bedding removed to the steam disinfecter and
 returned to their respective owners.
 178 Streets and roads have been regularly swept and kept
 clean.
 186 New houses have been built.
 6188 Dustbins have been periodically emptied and cleansed.
 23 Pigs removed

I am still of the opinion that some steps should be taken by the Council to ensure notice being given when sanitary works are in course of progress. Instances are continually coming under my notice why this should be so.

I will quote one instance only. A short time ago the owner of a certain house in the town spent a considerable amount of money on the drainage in order to put it beyond suspicion; within four weeks after completion a gardener broke into the new water-tight drain and made a rough untrapped connection to it in order to get rid of surface water from the garden walk. A regulation or bye-law should be made to prevent this kind of thing being done.

Sewers.—The main sewers have been repaired or re-constructed in the following streets during the year :—

Upper Grosvenor Road.
 Under the South Eastern Railway.
 Murray Road.
 Golding Street.
 Warwick Road.
 Bayhall Road, and
 Down Lane.

And branch sewers in—

Basinghall Lane.

Crescent Road.

Calverley Street.

Berkshire Cottages.

Camden Road.

Goods Station Road.

Beech Street, and

Mount Pleasant Cottages (North portion).

The Southern portion of Mount Pleasant Cottages is in hand at the present time, and arrangements are being made to re-construct a portion of the Pantiles sewer and the whole of the sewer in Garden Street.

House Refuse.—This work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, a removal once in five days in the summer being much more satisfactory than once in seven days; a daily removal from those houses having bad storage accommodation is under consideration.

Slaughter Houses, Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops are inspected from time to time to see that they are kept in a clean and wholesome condition, and I am pleased to say I have found very little to complain about.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are three of the above on the register, providing in all, accommodation for 77 lodgers.

They are all well drained, and the accommodation provided compares favourably with towns similar to ours.

Smoke Nuisances.—I am pleased to say that the nuisances mentioned in last year's report have been considerably abated.

Observations kept on the shaft at the Electric Light Works proved that they reduced the discharge of smoke very considerably, and I have reason for saying that this was done while they were working under most adverse circumstances.

Factories.—I have had no complaints to make with regard to above during the year, the few places that we have under the Factory Acts being well kept.

Cellar Dwellings.—I am pleased to say that not a single cellar dwelling exists in the town.

Food and Drugs.—During the year abstracts of the Food and Drugs Acts have been delivered to every known seller of Food and Drugs in the town.

A constant watch is kept upon the sale of all foods, the result being that during the year the following has been condemned and destroyed :—

About 600 lbs. of Beef.
 „ 500 lbs. of Pork.
 „ 28 lbs. of Tripe.
 „ 2 Bushels of Winkles.
 „ 2 Bushels of Crabs.

No action was taken beyond the destruction, proof of being intended for food could not be obtained.

There are only three firms on the Margarine Register. (The register is for wholesale dealers only.)

Seventy-four samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, the results being as shown in the following table :—

Description of Samples taken.	No. of Samples.	Analyst's Report.	Proceedings and Results.
Milk	30	27 Genuine 2 Doubtful 1 27% Fat deficit	Cautioned Fined 15/-
Butter	17	Genuine	
Margarine	6	Genuine	
Lard	2	Genuine	
Cheese	4	Genuine	
Beer	6	Genuine	
Brandy	2	1 Genuine 1 29½ U.P.	Fined 15/-
Whisky	2	1 Genuine 1 32 U.P.	Proceedings deferred
Gin	1	Genuine	
Rum	1	Genuine	
Camphorated Oil	1	Deficient in Camphor 12%	Cautioned
Mustard	2	Genuine	

Conclusion.—A considerable amount of my time has been taken up during the year by the sewer work already mentioned, and by the extra work enforced by the Food and Drugs Amendment Act; there is also much time taken up in interviewing owners and in advising them how to best carry out our orders, and many other matters that cannot be included in the foregoing paragraphs.

For the purposes of properly carrying on Clinical Research work there is always some one on duty up to 10 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays included).

I now beg to tender my thanks to you, Sir, and to the Health Committee for appreciating my endeavours, and to the Borough Officials generally for having assisted me whenever called upon to carry on our important work.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES CAVE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

W. STAMFORD, Esq., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX.

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METEOROLOGICAL NOTES AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS, FOR 1900.

The total amount of sunshine shown by the Jordan Photographic Recorder was 1,840 hours 3 minutes, the mean being 1,834 hours, 45 minutes. The most sunny day was July 10th, when 15 hours 5 minutes were recorded. There were 66 sunless days, 62 being the average.

The sunshine recorded in—

	Hours.	Min.
January was	39	43
February ,,	78	5
March ,,	111	28
April ,,	197	10
May ,,	194	55
June ,,	239	51
July ,,	301	2
August ,,	230	51
Sept. ,,	222	46
October ,,	138	44
November,,	46	14
December,,	39	14

That for July, August, and September, was decidedly above the average.

10 hours of sunshine were first recorded on	March	30th
11	April	12th
12	April	20th
13	May	11th
14	June	4th
15	July	10th
14	July	25th
13	July	25th
12	Sept.	6th
11	Sept.	23rd
10	Oct.	9th

The greatest heat in the Sun was 132·7 deg. on July 22nd.

It first reached 100 deg. on February 22nd.

„	„	110	„	April 18th.
„	„	120	„	June 6th.
„	„	130	„	July 15th.
„	last	130	„	July 25th.
„	„	120	„	September 20th.
„	„	110	„	October 8th.
„	„	100	„	October 31st.

The greatest heat in the shade was 90·3 deg. on July 16th, which is the highest we have yet recorded.

It first reached 60 deg. on April 18th.

„	„	70	„	April 21st.
„	„	80	„	June 10th.
„	only	90	„	July 16th.
„	last	80	„	September 16th.
„	„	70	„	October 9th
„	„	60	„	October 31st.

The lowest temperature 4ft. above the ground on Mount Ephraim was 18 deg. on February 8th. The hottest night was July 23rd, when the thermometer did not fall below 64 deg. The mean temperature of the year was 49·3 deg. the average being 48·7 deg.

The mean daily range was 15·1, the average being 14·8 deg.

The mean temperature of each month was—

January	...	38·6 deg.	July	65·1 deg.
February	...	37·4 „	August	60·4 „
March	...	38 „	September	57·4 „
April	...	46·4 „	October	49·9 „
May	...	51·1 „	November	45 „
June	...	58·6 „	December	43·9 „

The lowest temperature on the grass was 7 deg. on February 8th.

The difference between the wet and dry bulbs at 9 a.m. was greatest on July 25th 11·6 deg., the mean being 3·1 deg.

The last frost in the air in Spring was on April 29th, and the first in Autumn, on October 16th. The last on the grass in Spring was on May 16th, and the first in Autumn on October 4th. There were 56 frosts in the air, and 127 on the grass, the average being 65, and 141 respectively.

The temperature of the soil at the depth of 1ft. was highest 70·6 [deg. on July 26th, which is the highest we have recorded. It was lowest, 34·2 deg. on February 15th and 16th. The mean was 50·4 deg.—49·9 being the average.

It first reached 50 deg.	on	April 21st
„ 60 „		June 7th
„ 70 „		July 20th
It last reached 70 „		„ 21st
„ 60 „		Sept. 23rd
„ 50 „		Nov. 9th

The means for the months were—

January, 38.2 deg.	July, 65.7 deg.
February 37.6 „	August 62.6 „
March 40 „	Sept. 58.8 „
April 46.4 „	October 51.3 „
May 53.2 „	Nov. 47 „
June 60.4 „	Dec. 44.5 „

The anemometer, showing the horizontal force of the wind, recorded 88,501 miles—the mean being 89,486. The most windy day was August 3rd, with 746 miles, and the calmest, May 26th, with only 48.

The wind at 9 a.m. was N on 47 days

„ „	N.E. „	32 „
„ „	E. „	33 „
„ „	S.E. „	31 „
„ „	S. „	54 „
„ „	S.W. „	66 „
„ „	W. „	59 „
„ „	N.W. „	41 „
„ „	Calm „	2 „

The rainfall amounted to 31.28 in., the average being 30.04. It fell on 180 days, the average being 173. It came as snow on 20 days. The most in one day was 1.28 in. on February 2nd.

The rainfall in January was 4.10 ins.

„	February „	6.32 „
„	March „	1.15 „
„	April „	1.29 „
„	May „	1.03 „
„	June „	2.66 „
„	July „	.86 „
„	August „	2.78 „
„	September „	1.26 „
„	October „	2.50 „
„	November „	3.29 „
„	December „	4.04 „

The mean amount of cloud at 9 a.m. was 6·9—10 representing overcast. The average has been 6·6. There were 13 fogs, and on 10 other days it was slightly foggy. There was thunder or lightning on 19 days, but only near on 3 of them.

F.G.S.

