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... THE ...  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**S**

UPON THE  
**Health & Sanitary Condition**  
OF THE  
**BOROUGH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS,**

For the Year ended the 31st December, 1904,

BY

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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,**

AND

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**Chief Sanitary Inspector for the Borough.**



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1904.

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

GENTLEMEN,

It is with great pleasure that I lay before you my report upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Tunbridge Wells, for the year ending December 31st, 1904.

It is very gratifying to record that once again we have a death-rate so low that it is, with one exception, below that of any year since the sanitary statistics of this Borough have been systematically kept. This is the fifth report in which I have had to state this remarkable maintenance of so satisfactory a condition of things, and, more certainly than ever before, am I able to say that for a period of five years the health of the Borough has been all that anyone could expect in such a community.

In some respects this report may seem over full of details that have appeared in former reports, but it is made out according to instructions received from the Local Government Board. Their order says that it has to be remembered that these reports are for the information of the Local Government Board, Home Office, and County Council, and that statements of local circumstances and histories of local sanitary questions which may seem superfluous to the Council of the district, may often be needed by the Board and others.

The Zymotic death-rate is also once more an almost negligible disturbance, and represents an immunity from diseases of this preventible character, which, it seems to me, must be unique in any place approaching the size of Tunbridge Wells.

**Population.**—The population of the Borough calculated upon June 30th, 1904, was 34,373 as against 34,073 for 1903.

**Births and Birth-Rate.**—There were 641 births registered during the year—308 males and 333 females,—as against 657 for the previous year. This is a decrease of 16 births, notwithstanding an increase in the population, and the already low birth-rate is brought down to 18·64 per thousand of the inhabitants. In 1903 the birth-rate was 19·28, and in the two years 1901 and 1902 it was stationary at 20·1. The birth-rate for this Borough is persistently low and compares with that of the country generally about as 2 to 3. During the year under consideration the birth-rate of England and



Wales is given in the Registrar-General's returns as 27·9. Our very low birth-rate affects our death-rate and has to be borne in mind in that relation, for, as I have pointed out on former occasions, there is a heavy mortality among young lives in all districts, and the dearth of young lives created by a low birth-rate has the effect of reducing the death-rate generally. Not until old age, do we come to a period wherein the mortality is so great as among those between birth and five years of age. This factor is to some extent counteracted by the diminished number who enter the period between five and twenty-five, during which mortality is at its lowest. This again, as will be seen when we refer to infantile mortality in Tunbridge Wells, must be considered in connection with the exceedingly low infantile death-rate that is invariably returned.

**Deaths and Death-Rate.**—The number of deaths recorded during the year was 418. This shows an increase of 11 upon the figures for the previous year. From this number it is right to deduct 25 which occurred in the case of non-residents who died in public institutions. If these are deducted, and forty deaths are added to represent those of residents who died in public institutions outside this district, the net mortality was 433, which is equal to a death-rate of 12·59 as against 12·30 for 1903. The death-rate for England and Wales was 16·2.

There is a fractional increase 0·2 in the death-rate, but it may be said to be for all practical purposes as low as the lowest on record.

This makes the fifth consecutive twelve months during which the death-rate of the Borough has fallen below 13 per 1000, and this circumstance, even more than the actual lowness of the year's death-rate, indicates most emphatically the high standard of precaution, foresight, and effectiveness, which has been reached by those responsible for the administration of the sanitary work of the Council.

**TABLE I.**

COMPARISON OF THE DEATH-RATES FOR TEN YEARS.

1895	...	...	...	13'3
1896	...	...	...	13'7
1897	...	...	...	12'2
1898	...	...	...	13'8
1899	...	...	...	14'8
1900	...	...	...	12'7
1901	...	...	...	12'9
1902	...	...	...	12'7
1903	...	...	...	12'3
1904	...	...	...	12'59
The mean Death-rate for Ten Years				13'0



**Correction of Death-Rate, and Foreign Mortality.**—It has been my custom for a number of years, to show as well as I can, how the mortality statistics of the Borough are modified by the incidence of deaths occurring in the persons of those resident here for short periods only, and I have separated what I have called foreign mortality. For this purpose I have included the deaths of those resident here for less than three months, and who, most of them, came here in the hope or expectation of deriving benefit from the salubrious surroundings and pure air of this favoured health-resort. The high reputation the Borough has won through a long series of years, for dealing tenderly with the invalid and favouring those who are nearing the close of a long life, has undoubtedly contributed a large proportion to our mortality bills, and though it is impossible to exclude every one who came here to die, it is well to adopt such measures to some limited extent. Such foreign deaths were very few during the year, numbering only nine, or 1 in 47 of the total number of deaths; as against 20 in the previous year, or 1 in 21. The foreign mortality was distributed over the several quarters and influenced the quarterly death-rates as follows:—

First Quarter	...	2	Corrected Rate	14·9
Second „	...	1	„ „	12·1
Third „	...	2	„ „	9·5
Fourth „	...	4	„ „	13·2

The corrected death-rate for the year, per 1000 of the inhabitants, was 12·3.

**TABLE II.**

SHOWING THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN MORTALITY FOR  
A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.

		Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate.
1895	...	13·3	...	12·3
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
1901	...	12·9	...	11·8
1902	...	12·7	...	11·4
1903	...	12·2	...	11·7
1904	...	12·5	...	12·3

**Quarterly Returns.**—The First Quarter was that in which we had the heaviest mortality, which is the usual experience, and the Third Quarter was again very free from loss.

TABLE III.

MORTALITY AND DEATH-RATE FOR THE FOUR QUARTERS.

	Total number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 per annum.	Number of Deaths foreign to the Borough.	Corrected Death-rate.
1st Quarter	130	15'1	2	14'9
2nd Quarter	105	12'2	1	12'1
3rd Quarter	80	9'2	2	9'5
4th Quarter	118	13'6	4	13'2

TABLE IV.

QUARTERLY DEATH-RATES PER 1000 PER ANNUM FOR  
FIVE YEARS.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
1st Quarter ...	16'5	15'2	15'5	15'0	15'1
2nd Quarter ...	10'4	13'3	11'6	12'7	12'2
3rd Quarter ...	12'7	10'9	11'1	9'1	9'2
4th Quarter ...	10'6	12'0	12'6	12'5	13'6

**Mortality at Several Ages.**—Table V. shows the mortality at the several ages contrasted for five years.

TABLE V.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Deaths at under 1 year ...	78	55	70	50	63
„ 1 and under 5...	14	47	29	23	31
„ 5 „ 15...	17	13	13	7	8
„ 15 „ 25...	23	19	11	10	15
„ 25 „ 65...	122	149	134	139	139
„ 65 and upwards	145	147	173	193	177



**Infant Mortality.**—There were sixty-three deaths under the age of 1 year recorded as having occurred during the year 1904. The number of births during the same period was 641. The rate of deaths per 1000 of those born was 98·28, as against 76·1 for the previous year which was the lowest on record in this district. Of the sixty-three children who died, there were twelve prematurely or still-born, returned as such in the statistics.

The Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales was 146. These figures show the infant mortality affecting this Borough to be exceedingly low, and it affords one of the best indications of the perfection of the water supply and drainage systems that I could bring before your notice.

Out of sixty-three children who died under the age of 1 year, two only died from Diarrhœa and four from Enteritis, and it is to this class that we should look for a heavy loss in a town having imperfect drainage or a vicious water supply. Deaths of this class are, however, brought about by other circumstances, notably the ignorance with regard to the proper methods for artificially feeding of hand-fed infants. The deprivation of the natural source of nourishment for a young infant, is a source of mortality which cannot be disregarded, and it is very largely due to this origin that we have to chronicle even six cases of enteric disease. Dairies and cowsheds have been continuously kept under observation with a view to making certain of a fresh and wholesome milk supply, and I must say once more that the efforts of the Sanitary department, far from being resented by the dairymen, have been in many cases welcomed, and in all willingly assisted. I am still of opinion that public interest should be strongly aroused in the matter of the provision of good larders in cottage homes, which would be a most advantageous supplement to the provision of satisfactory dairies. It is of little use to provide the mother with a pure germ-free milk for her infant if she is to place it for some hours under the worst conditions for the introduction of germ life and its favourable incubation.

**TABLE VI.**

INFANT MORTALITY RATE FOR TEN YEARS.

1895	...	Per Thousand Born	...	112
1896	...	"	"	117
1897	...	"	"	97
1898	...	"	"	116
1899	...	"	"	119
1900	...	"	"	121
1901	...	"	"	81
1902	...	"	"	102
1903	...	"	"	76
1904	...	"	"	98
1904	Rate for England and Wales			146



**Mortality at Advanced Ages.**—That there should be a number of deaths at advanced ages in a Borough having the natural advantages of Tunbridge Wells as a health resort is not to be wondered at. From ancient times it has been resorted to by the weak and the aged because of its equable climate, its sheltered situation, and its healthful surroundings. In this respect its reputation has grown with the advancing years, and especially with the increased facilities for reaching it which have been the outcome of railway enterprise in the last two decades. It is not surprising, therefore to find that out of a total of 418 deaths at all ages, no less a number than two hundred and thirteen, or over 50 per cent., occurred at ages beyond sixty.

Over 90	...	...	...	...	6 deaths.
Under 90 and over 80	...	...	...	...	49 „
„ 80	„	70	...	...	90 „
„ 70	„	60	...	...	68 „
Total					213

**Zymotic Diseases.**—For many years there have been so few deaths under this heading that the general death-rate has been practically unaffected by them. During the year 1904 there were only 28 deaths, which is equal to a death-rate per 1000 of the population of 0·8. Though this rate is twice that of the previous year it is only a fraction of a unit, and variations within such circumscribed limits are not of such importance as might at first sight appear. The death-rate from these diseases in the whole of England and Wales during the same period was 1·94.

It is to these diseases the sanitarian will turn in order to grasp in a moment the good or bad character of the vital statistics of a town. Under his scrutiny the Town of Tunbridge Wells has cause for pardonable self-congratulation, in that, out of a population of nearly 35,000, there were only 28 deaths which could be set down to preventible causes of this class during a whole year. Such a condition of things may reasonably excite the envy of many very favourably-placed boroughs. This position has not been reached, neither is it maintained without the most systematic and devoted endeavours on the part of those responsible for the sanitary conditions, which we have become so accustomed to that we are apt to look upon their exceptional results as nothing out of the common.

Out of the 28 cases of death from Zymotic diseases 15 occurred from Whooping Cough, a disease which is not notifiable under the Act, and while suffering from which, children are seldom restrained from mixing with their playmates. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, and there have been only 5 during a period of 10 years; one only died from Diphtheria.



TABLE VII.

MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES FOR TEN YEARS.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Enteric ... ..	0	0	1	1	4	0	2	1	3	3
Erysipelas ... ..	0	0	1	1	4	2	4	0	0	0
Diphtheria ... ..	8	14	10	31	7	3	1	2	0	1
Diarrhoea & Dysentery	3	2	2	15	15	13	4	1	2	4
Smallpox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Measles ... ..	0	10	0	0	10	0	11	2	4	5
Whooping Cough ...	10	2	12	9	4	1	21	1	4	15
Croup (Membranous) ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total number of Deaths from Zymotic Disease	21	29	29	57	45	19	43	8	17	28
Percentage upon the number from all causes	5.3	7.4	7.8	13.4	19.7	4.7	10.0	11.8	4.0	6.4
Zymotic Death Rate per 1000 living ... ..	0.7	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.8

**Scarlet Fever.**—There were 70 cases of this disease notified to me, as against 110 during the previous year. There was, however, no mortality. 65 of these notified cases were removed to the sanatorium, for isolation and treatment, where they all recovered and from which they were discharged cured. Every house from which a case was removed or where convalescence had occurred was most energetically disinfected at the earliest possible moment. It is pleasant to know that this disease against which so many efforts have been directed, and which has caused the constant attention of every sanitary authority in Great Britain for many years, was the cause in Tunbridge Wells of no single death during 1904, and that for a period of 10 years we can only find a loss of 5 lives from this cause.

This immunity, I can only attribute to the successful working of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, the effect of which has been to stamp out nearly every outbreak and thus save many lives per annum. My visits to schools have been frequent and painstaking. I have noticed the need which exists for extreme watchfulness on the part of those having the children under their charge. During the dangerous period for the spread of infection, children disclose so little that would attract attention, that it becomes possible for one child to infect a great number and indeed to lay the found-



ation for a wide spread epidemic. Children suffering from discharge from the ear or nose of a thin watery character, and those whose skin is desquamating, should be rigidly excluded from school attendance and medical advice should be sought. Parents should be required to produce a medical certificate on returning a child to school after absence, to ensure against the possibility of its having come from a house where itself or others have been suffering from infection.

**Enteric Fever.**—Six cases of this disease were notified. Three of them were imported, that they might be received into the General Hospital for treatment. Three deaths occurred, two of which were in the cases of middle-aged women who lived in the Borough. It appears that the contagion was conveyed by means of oysters, of which these women were in the habit of consuming a good many. In this connection I would point out that it has been demonstrated by the researches and experiment made by Dr. Klein that oysters contaminated with typhoid will cleanse themselves and become free from the bacillus in a very short time, if placed in pure sea water. This measure of safety ought to be compulsory upon all who grow oysters in the estuaries of rivers.

**Erysipelas.**—Eighteen cases were notified, but there were no deaths.

**Diphtheria.**—Only 12 cases were notified, of which only one died. When we look back to 1898, when there were 285 cases, we will appreciate the remarkable decline which has marked the frequency of this disease in our midst, and there is clear evidence of the telling effect of systematic and well-directed sanitary work.

In 1898 there were 285 cases notified.

„ 1899	„	120	„
„ 1900	„	85	„
„ 1901	„	31	„
„ 1902	„	23	„
„ 1903	„	9	„
„ 1904	„	12	„

**Diarrhœa and Dysentery.**—These diseases caused four deaths, which gives a very excellent indication that the sanitary condition of the Borough during the summer months was all that could be desired.

**Smallpox.**—No cases. It was very prevalent throughout the country, and it came very near to our borders, causing great anxiety to the sanitary authority, and requiring the utmost vigilance. I would once more emphasise the necessity for some legislation that would render it possible to compel tramps to give their names and addresses properly to the keepers of common lodging-houses, and to submit themselves for inspection and



cleansing when necessary. They should also be compelled to give evidence of recent vaccination.

**Measles.**—This disease was prevalent during the year, but it was the cause of only five deaths.

**Whooping Cough** was also very prevalent during the year, is also a non-notifiable disease, and caused more deaths than all the other Zymotic diseases put together—15 in all.

**Membranous Croup.**—There were no cases notified.

**Puerperal Fever.**—Two cases were notified. There were no deaths. Measures were at once taken upon receipt of notification in each case, to avoid the possibility of the spread of the disease by the midwives or others in attendance.

**Notification of Infectious Diseases.**—There were 108 notifications of infectious diseases made to me during the year under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889 and 1899.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	70
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	18
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	12
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...					108

Last year there were 166 notifications.

I have again to thank the members of the Medical Profession who are practicing in the Borough for promptly notifying cases of infectious disease occurring in their practices.

**Tuberculosis.**—In every community there are to be found cases of Tuberculosis, every one of which becomes a threat to the community in which it exists. It behoves everyone having to do with Tuberculous patients to carry out those preventative measures which have been found so potent for the safe-guarding of others. Patients should isolate themselves and employ spitting-pots made specially for them which they can carry about, or pieces of rag which they can burn, and they should not be permitted to spit on the floors in public vehicles or workshops.

**Re-Vaccination.**—This work has been continued, and is unquestionably the great prophylactic against Smallpox.

**Closing of Schools.**—It was found necessary to close various Schools on ten occasions, the chief reasons being the prevalence of Whooping Cough, Measles and Mumps. In one instance it was through a case of Scarlet Fever occurring in the School House, and in another through extensive sanitary improvements.



**Factories and Workshops Act, 1901.**—The duties imposed upon the department in administering the provisions of the above, entail a considerable amount of work owing to the comprehensive character of the Act, and very little short of the entire services of one Inspector are required on this work alone.

The result of the Act has been extremely gratifying, the improvements effected, especially in the under-ground bakehouses, being most striking. These alterations were carried out under the most trying and difficult circumstances, as in nearly every case the occupiers had to carry on their business while the structural alterations were carried out. It is however, gratifying to be able to state that the occupiers were, with one exception, extremely grateful for the advice and assistance that was rendered to them by the Health Department. At the suggestion of the Secretary of State, I append a Table showing the particulars of the work carried out, that lend themselves to statistical treatment, but the fuller statement of the work will be found in Appendix B.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

### I.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries).	62	2	Nil
Workshops ... .. (including Workshop Laundries).	681	20	"
Workplaces ... ..	549	1	"
Homeworkers' Premises ...	68	Nil	"
Total ... ..	1360	23	Nil

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	74	74	Nil	Nil
Want of Ventilation ... ..	33	33	"	"
Overcrowding ... ..	5	5	"	"
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	1	1	"	"
Other nuisances ... ..	8	8	"	"
†Sanitary accommodations { insufficient ... ..	3	3	"	"
{ unsuitable or defective ... ..	7	7	"	"
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	2	2	"	"
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ... ..	17	16	"	"
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ... ..	24	24	"	"
Failure as regard list of outworkers (S. 107) ... ..	5	5	"	"
Giving out work to { unwholesome (S. 108) ... ..	Nil	Nil	"	"
be done in pre- { infected (S. 110) ... ..	"	"	"	"
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109) ... ..	"	"	"	"
Other offences... ..	"	"	"	"
Total ... ..	179	178	Nil	Nil

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted, and the standard of sufficiency and suitability enforced is as follows:—  
 "That one W.C. be required for every 20 females, and subject to sufficient urinal accommodation being provided, one W.C. be required for every 25 males.



### 3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ... ..	8
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5).	5
Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	7
Others ... ..	8
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
In use during 1903 ... ..	18
Certificates granted { in 1903 ... ..	Nil
{ in 1904 ... ..	14
In use at the end of 1904 ... ..	14
Homework :—	
<i>List of Outworkers*</i> (S. 107) :—	
Lists received ... ..	13
Addresses of { forwarded to other Authorities ...	4
outworkers { received from other Authorities...	4
	Nil
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—</i>	
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108) ... ..	Nil
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ... ..	Nil
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) ... ..	"
	"
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904 :—	
Important Classes of Workshops such as Workshop Bakehouses may be enumerated here. { Bakehouses ... ..	43
{ Dressmakers and Milliners ... ..	54
{ Tailors ... ..	26
{ Laundresses ... ..	26
{ Various... ..	104
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	253

\* The Lists should be received twice in the year.

**General Sanitary Work.**—During the year an enormous amount of good work has again been accomplished of which there is ample proof in Appendix B. to this report.

Much of the work has been done in connection with the applications for Sanitary Certificates.

Considerable time has also been taken up in examining various sewers, which has been done by request of and in conjunction with the Works Committee and their Officers.

The Staff of the Health Department has worked in a most satisfactory manner during the year and I must record my appreciation of the able assistance which I have always received from them. Mr. Cave is as zealous as ever in his efforts for the sanitary efficiency of the Town, his work is a pleasure to him and I must express my sincere thanks to him personally for the willing help that he has always afforded me.

**Water Supply.**—An abundant supply of water has been available throughout the year.

**Sanatorium.**—There were 70 cases admitted, 65 of which were scarlet fever and 5 diphtheria cases. They all recovered. The value of this institution requires no comment. It is at once apparent to anyone who looks over the figures given in Table VII. The Staff has won my hearty approval for the manner in which the work of their offices has been carried out and I have again to notice that they have evinced great tact in dealing with the patients and their relatives.

**Health of the Borough.**—The health of the Borough at the close of the year was most satisfactory.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

**WM. STAMFORD.**



# APPENDIX A.

## TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.						Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate *	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.							Number.	Rate *
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate *	Number.	Rate *					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1894	29,065	655	22.53	58	88.54	391	13.45	37	—	—	341	11.74		
1895	29,533	585	19.80	66	111.11	395	13.37	21	—	—	356	12.00		
1896	29,895	680	22.74	80	117.60	410	13.71	29	—	—	355	11.87		
1897	30,255	615	20.32	54	87.80	370	12.22	35	—	—	338	11.10		
1898	30,615	611	19.95	71	116.00	424	13.84	21	—	—	392	12.80		
1899	30,975	629	20.30	75	119.23	460	14.80	35	—	—	418	13.40		
1900	31,335	641	20.45	78	121.68	399	12.73	31	—	—	357	11.39		
1901	33,433	673	20.10	55	81.70	432	12.90	35	—	—	396	11.84		
1902	33,773	680	20.13	69	101.47	430	12.73	43	24	38	444	13.14		
1903	34,073	657	19.28	50	76.10	407	11.94	37	24	39	422	12.38		
Averages for years 1894-1903	31,295	642	20.56	65	102.12	411	13.16	32	—	—	381	12.16		
1904	34,373	641	18.64	63	98.28	418	12.16	42	25	40	433	12.59		

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

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

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

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are as follows:—The General, the Homœopathic, and the Eye and Ear Hospitals, the Kent Nursing Institution, the Tombidge and Ticehurst Union Workhouses and the Small Pox Hospital at Dislingbury near Capel. Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 4,008; Total population at all ages, 33,385; Number of inhabited houses, 6,586; Average number of persons per house, 5.06. At census of 1901.

**TABLE II.**  
**Vital Statistics in 1904 and previous years.**

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1894	29,065	655	341	58
1895	29,533	585	356	66
1896	29,895	680	355	80
1897	30,255	615	338	54
1898	30,615	611	392	71
1899	30,975	629	418	75
1900	31,335	641	357	78
1901	33,433	673	396	55
1902	33,773	680	444	69
1903	34,073	657	422	50
Averages of Years 1894 to 1903 ...)	31,295	642	381	65
1904	34,373	641	433	63

**TABLE III.**  
**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.**

Notifiable Disease.					Cases Notified in whole District.							Removed to Hospital.
					At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
						Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	12	—	3	3	1	5	—	5	
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	18	—	—	—	1	15	2	—	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	70	—	15	42	8	5	—	65	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	6	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Totals ...	...	...	...	108	—	18	46	11	31	2	70	

*Isolation Hospitals.*

Frant Sanatorium (within the District).

Dislingbury Smallpox Hospital (outside the District).



TABLE IV.

Estimated Population to June 30th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,373
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433
Rate per 1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.59
Zymotic Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Rate per 1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.81
Visitors	...	...	9	Corrected Death-rate	...	...	...	12.33
Number of Births—Boys	308	Girls	333	Total	...	...	...	641
Rate per 1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.64
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.28
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.								
CAUSES OF DEATH. (1)	Deaths in whole District at subjoined Ages.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions, whether of residents or non-residents in the District.
	All Ages. (2)	Under 1. (3)	1 and under 5. (4)	5 and under 15. (5)	15 and under 25. (6)	25 and under 65. (7)	65 and up- wards. (8)	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	15	7	8	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Other Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	7	1	1	...	...	...	5	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
Enteritis	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	36	1	...	2	6	23	4	3
Other Tubercular Diseases	8	2	2	2	...	2	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	47	...	...	...	...	27	20	7
Bronchitis	29	4	1	...	...	3	21	...
Pneumonia	21	4	5	...	1	5	6	3
Pleurisy	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	6	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
Accidents	62	3	...	...	...	29	30	3
Suicides	6	...	1	...	2	2	1	3
All other Causes	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
All Causes	157	17	5	4	5	39	87	20
All Causes	433	63	31	8	15	139	177	42

## APPENDIX B.

### CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

10, CALVERLEY PARADE,

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for 1904.

During the eleven years which have elapsed since my appointment methods have been adopted that have set the Public Health work of the Borough on a firm and effective basis, and the general improvements recorded in past reports go to prove this statement.

The report under review will show that great changes have taken place in the sanitary conditions of the town, and good work is generally maintained as the result of genuine and persistent efforts.

The tables that I submit herewith show to some extent the amount of work carried out, but the continued high standard of health maintained in the Borough is the best proof of its effect.

The work of the Department cannot be accurately measured by the tables because many particulars do not lend themselves to statistical treatment.

It will be seen on reference to Table 1, that 117 complaints were received. Inquiry was made into the circumstances of each case and means were taken to abate any nuisances discovered.



The method which I have adopted for some years past is to obtain an interview with the person responsible for abating a nuisance or default, and endeavour to persuade them that statutory notices only cause friction and it is far better to recognise responsibility in such matters and do what is required without further trouble, and I am generally successful.

Only 102 notices have been served during the year, and when the list of work executed is taken into consideration one can but say that praise is due to the owners of the various properties dealt with for having saved us much time and trouble.

Sanitary surveys of over a thousand houses have been made, and consequently 2,687 visits to works in course of progress.

The number of W.C.'s reconstructed and provided with proper flushing arrangements compare well with former years, it is of course impossible to keep up the record of the years 1898 to 1901, because the number of unflushed W.C.'s in this town is very small, in fact it would be very difficult to find any, except in those few places which are unable to connect to the sewers, our work in this respect especially among the smaller houses is more preventive than otherwise.

It is most satisfactory to say that no legal proceedings were necessary during the year in respect of sanitary works.

**House to House Inspection.**—The system hitherto adopted of inspecting those places requiring more frequent inspection than others has again been carried out in the smaller class properties, many of the occupiers of these houses do all in their power to keep their habitations in the best possible order, others simply defy the ordinary laws of cleanliness and decency, and the way in which they serve W.C.'s and other sanitary fittings is positively disgraceful.

The keeping of fowls and rabbits is the cause of nuisance to a very large extent, although the nuisance generally is not so bad as in former years. Many persons however, still persist in encroaching on the free air space of their back yards by erecting wooden structures and keeping chicken, &c., all sorts of refuse for the animals to feed on is thrown on the ground which is frequently unpaved, and full of holes, and when this has been subjected to a heavy fall of rain, the result may be better imagined than described.

I have frequently noticed foul and offensive chicken runs existing at the houses where infection has occurred. I am sure no real benefit is derived by keeping chicken in confined places, and if the cottagers would cultivate a few flowers instead of keeping croupy and diphtheritic fowls their homes would be sweeter and far more healthy.



TABLE I.

**List of Works carried out under the Public Health and  
Tunbridge Wells Improvement Acts during 1904.**

117	Complaints received and investigated.
102	Premises in respect of which notices have been served.
1022	Houses, drains and sanitary fittings inspected.
2687	Visits of re-inspection or to works in course of progress.
71	Drains re-constructed.
40	Drains repaired.
20	Choked drains cleared and cleansed.
186	Inspection chambers constructed.
13	Inspection chambers repaired.
45	Drain ventilation shafts erected.
61	Soil pipes erected.
196	w.c.'s re-constructed and provided with flushing apparatus.
6	Flushing apparatus repaired.
385	Efficient traps substituted for inefficient ones.
177	Rain-water and waste pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge over properly trapped gullies.
78	Yards and areas paved or paving repaired.
7	New w.c. buildings and apparatus constructed.
25	New sinks provided.
11	Old sinks provided with new waste pipes.
5	Urinals provided at licensed premises.
13	Eaves gutters repaired.
10	Windows repaired.
6	Floors repaired.
3	Roofs repaired.
8	Defective cisterns abolished and water supply taken from rising main.
38	Houses provided with sufficient supply of water.
12	Samples of water submitted for analysis.
88	Rooms cleansed and limewashed.
27	Dustbins provided or repaired.
9	Wells and cesspools abolished.
5	Cases of overcrowding abated.
6	Offensive ditches cleansed.
42	Various improvements.
876	Hours' observation work.
2395	Inspections of stable yards and manure pits.
608	Offensive accumulations removed.
4	Stables paved and drained.
68	Inspections of slaughterhouses.
181	Inspections of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops.
3	Cowsheds paved and drained.
72	Inspections of common lodging-houses.
332	Inspections of food shops.
1120	Parcels of food examined.
1344lbs.	Food unfit for human consumption seized and destroyed.



## TABLE II.

## Summary of Proceedings.

It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings in respect of Sanitary Work during the year.

**Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**—In my Report for 1902 and 1903, I brought to your notice that the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 put upon the Officials of the Public Health Department some of the most important duties that it was their business to carry out. As time goes on this becomes more apparent, and on reference to Table 3 it will be noticed that 1360 inspections have been made under this Act alone.

The improvements and alterations required to make the underground bakehouses suitable and certifiable for use according to the Act were not completed until this year. There is in fact one place, on account of its peculiar situation, that has not yet been certified. This place will receive attention when some controversy on the question of liability has been settled.

The difficulties met with in carrying out this work were most exceptional, and it is absolutely impossible for me to describe them in this Report.

The general improvement is great, many of the bakehouses which were small, badly lighted and ventilated, are now large and as well lighted and ventilated as it is possible to make them, but after all they are underground and I cannot but think that it would have been far better if the legislature had given the bakers about five years' notice and made an underground bakehouse an impossibility.

In addition to the bakehouse work attention has been paid to cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding, drainage of floors, and sanitary accommodation of factories and workshops, details of which will be found on reference to Table 3.

List of outworkers have been sent in as required (with a few exceptions).

The homes of the outworkers are inspected to see the work is done in cleanly surroundings, and notices sent to the surrounding authorities of any outworkers living in their respective districts.

The register of outworkers is always examined when a notifica-

tion of infectious disease is received in order, if necessary, to stop work being given out to any person that may have been in contact with infection.

### TABLE III.

#### List of Works carried out under the Factory and Workshops Act.

13	Complaints received from Home Office.
23	Notices served.
1360	Inspections of Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses, &c.
33	Workshops provided with sufficient and maintainable ventilation.
74	Workshop walls and ceilings cleansed and limewashed.
7	Underground bakehouses made certifiable.
2	Underground bakehouses abolished.
1	New bakehouse provided.
5	Drains re-constructed or repaired.
6	New w.c.'s provided.
7	w.c.'s repaired.
5	Cases of overcrowding abated.
16	Floors and yard pavings reconstructed or repaired.
4	Dust bins provided.
9	Drain inlets inside workshops abolished.
13	Efficient traps substituted for defective ones.



TABLE IV.

List of Workshops (as per Section 131) on the Register at the end of 1904.

WORKSHOPS.	No. on Register.	Persons employed		Total.
		Male.	Female.	
Bakers ... ..	43	109	—	109
Basket Makers ... ..	1	3	—	3
Blacksmiths ... ..	11	46	—	46
Boot Makers ... ..	2	6	—	6
Builders and Carpenters ... ..	37	312	—	312
Cycle Manufacturers ... ..	5	16	—	16
Cabinet Makers ... ..	5	27	—	27
Carvers and Gilders ... ..	3	6	—	6
Carriage Builders ... ..	5	25	—	25
Confectioners ... ..	1	3	2	5
Dressmakers and Milliners ... ..	54	—	455	455
French Polisher ... ..	1	2	—	2
Gas and Hot Water Fitters ... ..	6	55	—	55
Laundresses ... ..	26	1	88	89
Monumental Masons ... ..	3	12	—	12
Picture Frame Makers ... ..	3	6	—	6
*Printers ... ..	2	4	—	4
Saddlers and Harness Makers ... ..	6	17	—	17
Sign Writers ... ..	1	2	—	2
Scale Maker ... ..	1	2	—	2
Tailors ... ..	26	70	2	72
Telephone Fitters ... ..	1	4	—	4
Undertakers ... ..	2	7	—	7
Upholsterers ... ..	7	17	5	22
Umbrella Manufacturer ... ..	1	1	1	2
	253	753	553	1306

\* These should have been placed in Factory List, Table V.

TABLE V.

**List of Factories and Workplaces on the Register at the end of 1904.**

FACTORIES.	No. on Register	Persons employed		Total.
		Male.	Female.	
Brewers ... ..	1	8	—	8
Cabinet Makers ... ..	1	8	—	8
Carpet Beating Works ... ..	1	3	—	3
Carriage Builders ... ..	1	25	—	25
Coffee Roaster ... ..	1	2	—	2
Cycle Manufacturer ... ..	1	6	—	6
Electrical Engineer ... ..	1	2	—	2
Engineer ... ..	1	2	—	2
Electric Light Works ... ..	2	22	—	22
Gas Works ... ..	1	40	—	40
Laundries ... ..	4	15	179	194
Mineral Water Factories ... ..	4	19	—	19
Motor Car Works ... ..	1	2	—	2
Photographers ... ..	2	23	25	48
Printers ... ..	9	145	11	156
Saw Mills ... ..	2	32	—	32
Stone Breakers ... ..	1	12	—	12
Tonbridge Ware Factory ... ..	1	7	3	10
Wood and Metal Letter Makers...	1	3	—	3
	36	376	218	594
WORKPLACES.				
Including—				
Restaurant Kitchens, Livery } Stable Yards, &c., &c., &c. }	83	328	35	363
Totals ... ..	119	704	253	957

**Shop Hours and Seats for Shop Assistants Act.**—The above Acts are practically bound up with the Factory and Workshops Act, and I have always endeavoured to see the provisions carried out although not specially appointed on that behalf as required by the Acts.



In July last year a letter from the Home Secretary brought the matter under notice and I was in August specially appointed by the Council as Inspector under the Shop Hours Act, 1892 to 1895, and the Seats for Shop Assistants Act, 1899.

The provisions of these Acts are briefly :—

No young person (" young person " means a person under the age of eighteen years) shall be employed in or about a shop for a longer period than seventy-four hours, including meal times, in any one week. In every shop in which a young person is employed a notice shall be kept exhibited in a conspicuous place referring to the provisions of the Act, and that in all rooms of a shop where females are employed in the retailing of goods to the public the employer shall provide seats in the proportion of not less than one seat to every three females employed.

Penalties of 40/- to £5 are provided for non-compliance with these Acts.

I have during the latter part of the year made 35 visits in respect of above Acts and I propose to make a register of all places that come under the Act for future reference.

**Sanitary Certificates.**—These are issued to owners or occupiers provided the drains and sanitary fittings comply with the prescribed conditions. Several persons have complained recently because a sanitary certificate could not be granted for a newly built house, so perhaps a word in explanation will not be out of place.

The issue of Sanitary Certificates is under the control of the Health Committee and the requirements and conditions governing the issue go farther than what is required by law, especially as regards the law affecting old houses.

When a person proposes to build a new house, he submits a plan of same to the Works Committee. The plan having been passed, a letter in the following form is sent to him by the Borough Surveyor :

*Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells.*

*Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office.*

Sir,

I beg to inform you that your plans of No. 4 New Street (Plan No. 6), were laid before the Works Committee for consideration on Friday last and were approved.

Signed by

The Borough Surveyor.

N.B.—Your attention is directed to Section 47 of the Tunbridge Wells Improvement Act, 1890, which is as follows :—



No new building shall be occupied as a dwelling-house until the drainage thereof shall have been made and completed, and a proper water supply shall have been provided thereto to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, and if any building shall be occupied contrary to the provisions of this section, the owner of such building, if he shall occupy, or shall allow to be occupied, and every person who shall wilfully and knowingly occupy such building as a dwelling-house shall be deemed to have committed an offence against the provisions of this section, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and to a daily penalty not exceeding five pounds.

A Certificate by the Borough Surveyor under the above Section must be obtained before the house is occupied.

If a Sanitary Certificate is required, the conditions set forth on the back must be complied with.

It will be seen that the two bottom paragraphs are underlined; in the letter that is sent out these paragraphs are printed in red. Under these circumstances, builders can only blame themselves by not taking advantage of what is suggested. (A copy of the drainage regulations and sanitary certificate conditions may be obtained on application at the Public Health Department, No. 10, Calverley Parade).

During the year the drains and sanitary fittings to properties of a total rateable value of £4711 os. od., were surveyed in consequence of applications made for Sanitary Certificates. The income derived from the work was £82 14s. 8d. The income would have been £120 3s. 8d. if all the certificates it was possible to grant had been taken up.

Many persons apply for a certificate in order to obtain a report on the sanitary condition of their house, not having an idea of taking up the certificate.

I would urge all persons when re-constructing any portion of their drains or sanitary fittings to obtain our advice and carry out any section of the work in such a manner that it would not have to be pulled to pieces in the event of the certificate being taken up later on.

It has been proved that the commercial value of a house having the certificate is enhanced considerably, and although a deal of our time must necessarily be taken up, it is a most satisfactory work from a public health point of view and it is the cause of many improvements being made that are unattainable by law.



TABLE VI.

Showing Income derived during the seven years the system had been in vogue.

Year.	Amount of Application Fees received.	Amount of Certificate Fees received.	Total Amount received.	What the Income would have been if all the Certificates were taken up that it was possible to grant.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1898	24 3 0	24 8 5	48 11 5	71 2 1
1899	22 1 0	20 7 8	42 8 8	64 6 5
1900	22 1 0	11 15 6	33 16 6	55 2 10
1901	27 6 0	10 7 1	37 13 1	73 10 6
1902	24 13 6	9 0 6	33 14 0	81 1 11
1903	29 7 0	27 0 4	56 7 4	104 1 3
1904	32 0 6	50 14 2	82 14 8	120 3 8
Totals ...	£181 12 0	£153 13 8	£335 5 8	£569 8 8

**Infectious Diseases.**—Our splendid record in respect of above is maintained. Immediately on receipt of notification from a Medical Practitioner or house holder of the existence of a case of infectious disease, the house is visited and arrangements made for the removal of the patient if practicable.

In all cases of infectious disease occurring in the town, the disinfection of the rooms, bedding and clothing used by the person effected is carried out by the Sanitary Staff, the bedding and clothing being removed, if requisite, by specially constructed van to the steam disinfector, and after disinfection delivered back to the owner (the same van is not used for the two processes.)

Notifications are sent to the various Week day and Sunday School Superintendents informing them of the infection and requesting them not to allow children from the infected houses to attend school for a stated period.

Notices are sent to the various lending libraries so as to avoid possible infection by books.

Notifications are also sent to both schools and libraries when the houses are judged to be free from infection.

A thorough inspection of the house and any other premises that may be in peculiar touch is made, and a test applied to the drains and sanitary fittings, and any defects found are made good.



Other duties in connection with source of milk supply and connection with factories and workshops receive due attention.

The table of work carried out under this Act include disinfection of rooms and clothing of cases of illness other than notifiable diseases.

We are frequently requested to disinfect rooms and bedding where cases of Tuberculous diseases, Cancer, etc., are under treatment, or where death has taken place, and in accordance with the Health Committee's instructions these requests are complied with.

### TABLE VII.

#### List of Works carried out under the Infectious Diseases Acts.

572	Visits have been paid to infected houses.
239	Rooms disinfected.
4300	Articles of clothing disinfected.
12	Loads of bedding removed to the steam disinfecting and returned to their respective owners.
70	Visits to flush w.c.'s and drains.

**Sewers, &c., on Private Property.**—I have found it necessary to reconstruct branch sewers or combined drains at the following houses during the year :—

Nos. 13 to 21, Stone Street.

Nos. 16 and 17, Dunstan Road.

Nos. 1 to 7, Shaftesbury Road.

St. John's Schools, and Nos. 50 to 68, St. John's Road.

Nos. 1 and 2, Osborne Cottages.

No. 31, Mount Ephraim, and the George Hotel.

The whole cost of this work does not fall on the owners. The Corporation share of costs in this work for the year is not so heavy as was anticipated ; but I am confident that unless the Legislature amend the law with regard to this matter that the costs will be considerably increased.

Sewers, like other constructions, are not of everlasting wear.



Several of our sewers that were laid down many years ago require repairing or renewing.

This matter will in all probability be one of the greatest sanitary works that will have to be faced during the next decade.

**Smoke Nuisances.**—I am pleased to say that we have had very little trouble from above during the year.

There is really no reason why black smoke should be discharged at all, provided the owners have their furnaces properly constructed, the draught and boiler power sufficient, and the firemen pay due attention to the stoking.

The Smoke Nuisance Clauses of the Public Health Act do not apply to chimneys of private dwelling houses.

**Food Inspection, Sampling, etc.**—This is a most important work and too much time cannot be devoted to it.

I have again to thank the Sanitary Officers in the surrounding districts for assisting me in the execution of my duties by sending information from time to time *re* anything suspicious being brought into the town.

During the year nearly three-quarters-of-a-ton of food was seized and destroyed which may be summarised as follows:

About 896lbs. of herrings, 180lbs. of tripe, 70lbs. of beef, 40lbs. of veal, 68lbs. of liver, 20lbs. of fry, 40lbs. of mackerel, 30lbs. of bananas.

No action was taken beyond the destruction, a large quantity was surrendered and certificates given in consequence.

There are two firms on the Margarine Register (the Register is for wholesale dealers only).

164 samples of various foods were taken and examined in the Public Health Department, 51 of these being obtained on Sundays. 100 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst with the result shown in Table.

80 of these samples were purchased by deputies.

28 samples of milk, out of 45 taken, were purchased in the street.

23 samples of milk were taken on Sundays.



TABLE VIII.

Return of Articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year 1904, and the results of the Analyses.

Description of Samples taken.	No. of Samples	Analyst's Report.	Proceedings.
Milk ...	36	Genuine.	
	1	Milk fat 2.46% instead of 3%. The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 18% of milk fat.	Vendor was fined 25s. including costs. (This fine only covered the actual costs, which were—Analyst's fee 15s., Court fees 10s.)
	1	Traces of artificial colouring matter; otherwise genuine.	No action.
	1	Milk fat 2.82% instead of 3%. The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 6% of the milk fat.	Vendor cautioned.
	1	Traces of boric acid; otherwise genuine.	Vendor cautioned.
	1	Milk fat 2.18% instead of 3%. The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 27% of the milk fat.	Vendor was fined 20s. and 25s. costs.
	1	Milk 94%, added water 6%, solids not fat 7.94%.	Vendor cautioned.
	1	Milk fat 1.62% instead of 3%. The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 46% of the milk fat.	Vendor was fined £5 and 24s. costs.
	1	Milk fat 2.64% instead of 3%. The deficiency in milk fat corresponds to the abstraction of 12% of the milk fat.	Vendor was summoned, and the case was dismissed with a caution.
	1	Milk 94%, added water 6%, solids not fat 7.99%.	Vendor cautioned.
Butter ...	28	Genuine.	
	1	Foreign fats 70%, water, salt and curd 20%, butter fat 10%, boric acid traces.	Vendor was fined 20s., including costs, for selling margarine for butter, and 20s. for selling margarine not labelled as such. (The costs were 5s. and 13s. respectively.)
Margarine	6	Genuine.	
Cheese ...	8	Genuine.	
Lard ...	3	Genuine.	
Mustard	1	Wheaten flour 5%, mustard 95%, turmeric traces. (This was disclosed on package.)	No action.
	2		
Pepper ...	2	Genuine.	
Brandy ...	4	Genuine (rather husky).	
Gin ...	1	Genuine.	



**House Refuse.**—The removal of house refuse from the Borough is undertaken by the Corporation and it is gratifying to say that very few genuine complaints have been made during the year.

The regulation time for removal is once in nine days in winter and once in seven days in summer. Now with regard to the winter time removal I can say little. If persons place animal and vegetable refuse in their bins when it might be burned in the kitchener they deserve to put up with any annoyance that is created. In summer however they have my sympathy, there is probably no fire going, cooking by gas is the order of the day, green vegetable refuse is produced in abundance, and is more than objectionable in a few days. I am of opinion that arrangements should be made to remove the refuse twice a week when special application is made during the months of June to September.

As regards the disposal, I can only repeat what I have so often said, that the nuisance caused at High Brooms by the deposit of house refuse will have to be reckoned with sooner or later, and if I was the Inspector at High Brooms it would probably be the former.

**Stable Refuse.**—If the burgesses in this town are thankful for small mercies they must be for the improved system in regard to removal of above. Some ten years ago it was quite the order of the day to see three months' accumulation in a dung-pit and piled up the wall until it reached the windows. Under the Council's Order and in pursuance of Section 50 of the Public Health Act, 1875, public announcement has been given in this district for stable refuse to be removed every seven days, and I may say that where any such notice has been given any person, to whom the refuse may belong, who fails to remove the same or permits a further accumulation and does not continue such periodical removal as directed, is liable, without further notice to a penalty of twenty shillings a day, during which such refuse is permitted to accumulate.

This order has had the desired effect, and I have very few complaints to make about those responsible.

**Common Lodging Houses.**—These places are generally well kept, the cleansing and limewashing has been carried out in conformity with the Bye-laws.

There are five on the register providing accommodation for 115 persons.

Common lodging houses are necessary evils, and they are a continual source of disquietude to me especially in the hop-picking time.

I am truly thankful to say we escaped a repetition of our



experience of 1903, and were particularly fortunate in this respect considering smallpox was prevalent all over the country through the agency of the tramp.

Fresh legislation for both common lodging houses and lodgers is urgently needed and until we get it, so long will the tramp continue to defy all attempts to teach him to be cleanly, and to recognise the fact that by carrying about infectious disease and distributing it broadcast, he may be morally responsible for his fellow-mortals death.

**Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops.**—At the end of 1904 there were 24 Cowkeepers and Dairymen, and 32 Purveyors of milk on the Register.

Seven of these are persons who have no residence in the town but come in to sell their goods, the Cowsheds and Dairies Order require the names of such persons on our Register.

It should be a matter of satisfaction to the inhabitants of the town to know that frequent inspections are made of all Cowsheds and Dairies in the Borough, and also periodical inspections to the Dairy Farms outside the district from whence milk is brought into the town.

Improvements have been carried out in three of the town Cowsheds during the year, and the bye-laws have been carried out satisfactorily.

**Slaughter Houses.**—There are six in the town that are registered, and these have been inspected frequently to see that offal was promptly removed and cleansing and limewashing properly carried out. Special visits have also been made both day and night during killing hours, in order to inspect as far as possible the carcasses and viscera of animals slaughtered.

Butchers begin to more fully realise the advantage of submitting for examination any meat which there is any question about before taking it to the shops for sale.

The inspection of meat will never be carried out as it should be until the law steps in and insists on the examination of all meat before it is sold for human consumption.



TABLE IX.

Comparative Table of all Works carried out during the past Ten Years.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Complaints received and investigated	205	232	280	212	137	125	113	105	109	117
Premises in respect of which notices have been served	48	52	91	160	855	279	732	357	398	102
Houses, drains and sanitary fittings inspected	304	287	440	423	1194	439	936	869	1058	1022
Visits of re-inspection or to works in course of progress	604	690	780	3815	5593	3888	3164	2603	2948	2687
Drains re-constructed	27	56	62	166	305	179	269	122	111	71
Drains repaired	19	54	80	197	168	169	71	64	33	40
Choked drains cleared and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	28	18	20
Inspection chambers constructed	..	28	32	73	65	92	178	102	85	186
Inspection chambers repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	20	13
Drain ventilation shafts erected	35	38	53	241	276	160	208	80	36	45
Soil pipes erected	21	21	29	71	34	16	40	66	41	61
W.C.'s reconstructed and provided with flushing apparatus	164	114	172	459	721	554	513	243	178	196
Flushing apparatus repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	6
Efficient traps substituted for inefficient ones	213	302	330	746	913	476	557	387	273	385
Rain water and waste pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge over properly trapped gullies	40	60	92	312	340	207	283	152	169	177
Yards and areas paved or paving repaired	36	49	121	412	471	260	312	161	112	78
New w.c. buildings and apparatus constructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	22	11	7
New sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	40	25
Old sinks provided with new waste pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	9	11
Urinals provided at licensed premises	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	1	2	5
Eaves gutters repaired	..	11	2	1	3	2	2	5	13	13
Windows repaired	..	10	7	..	..	4	7	4	14	10
Floors repaired	..	9	8	4	2	7	..	8	24	6
Roofs repaired	..	10	13	11	5	7	13	7	14	3
Defective cisterns abolished and water supply taken from rising main	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	42	8
Houses provided with sufficient supply of water	124	140	132	31	38	345	476	23	18	38
Samples of water submitted for analysis	5	9	11	6	7	11	26	10	4	12
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	72	87	60	41	49	51	58	37	116	88
Dustbins provided or repaired	..	..	..	145	235	35	78	105	189	27
Wells and cesspools abolished	8	9	13	3	3	10	31	3	4	9
Cases of overcrowding abated	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	5
Offensive ditches cleansed	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2







**Clinical Research Work.**—There is always someone on duty in respect of above at the Public Health Department from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays inclusive).

On eleven occasions during the year the Clinical Research Association have examined swabs in connection with suspected cases of Diphtheria with the following results :—

The Klebs-Löffler bacilli absent,	cases not notified	9
„ „ „	present, case was notified ...	1
„ „ „	absent, case was notified and notification was not withdrawn ... ..	1

**Main Sewers, New Houses, &c.**—Information obtained from the Borough Surveyor's Department shows that main sewers in the following streets have either been provided, reconstructed, or repaired :—

Albion Road, Amherst Road, Broadwater Down, Dudley Road, Grosvenor Road, Grove Hill Road, Lansdowne Road, Lower Green Road, Mount Ephraim Road, St. John's Road, Sandrock Road and Woodbury Park Road.

197 Streets and Roads have been regularly swept.

84 New Houses have been built.

6805 Dustbins have been periodically emptied and cleansed.

44 Road Gullies have been reconstructed and properly trapped.

**Conclusion.**—I have made a humble endeavour in this Report to briefly describe the work of the Department, and I trust it will be favourably received. The Assistant Inspectors have carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I desire to express my appreciation of the support I always receive from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to tender my sincere thanks to you and the Borough Officials generally for having at all times been ready to assist me in my duties.

I am, your obedient Servant,

JAMES CAVE,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

W. STAMFORD, ESQ.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## APPENDIX C.

*Reprinted from the "Kent and Sussex Courier."*

### METEOROLOGICAL NOTES AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS FOR THE YEAR 1904.

The total amount of sunshine shown by the Jordan (photographic) Recorder was 1,936 hours 36 minutes. The mean is 1,817 hours 26 minutes.

The most sunny day was July 11th, when 15 hours 22 minutes were recorded. There were 64 sunless days, 62.2 being the average.

The sunshine recorded in—

				Hours.	Min.
January	was	...	...	45	6
February	"	...	...	79	53
March	"	...	...	108	55
April	"	...	...	204	10
May	"	...	...	186	44
June	"	...	...	247	3
July	"	...	...	342	3
August	"	...	...	280	46
September	"	...	...	203	13
October	"	...	...	119	49
November	"	...	...	88	55
December	"	...	...	58	59
10 hours Sunshine were first recorded on April 1st.					
11	"	"	"	"	11th.
12	"	"	"	"	11th.
13	"	"	"	May	15th.
14	"	"	"	June	5th.
15	"	"	"	"	29th.
15 hours Sunshine were last recorded on July 13th.					
14	"	"	"	"	26th.
13	"	"	"	August	28th.
12	"	"	"	Sept.	20th.
11	"	"	"	"	21st.
10	"	"	"	"	21st.

The greatest heat in the sun was 130.5 on July 15th.

It first reached 100 deg. on April 6th.

" " 110 " May 14th.

" " 120 " " 17th.

It only reached 130 deg. on July 15th.



It last reached 120 deg. on August 27th.  
 " " 110 " September 13th.  
 " " 100 " October 22nd.

The mean solar maximum for the year was 87.3 deg.

The greatest heat in the shade was 87.5 deg. on August 4th.

It first reached 60 deg. on April 8th.  
 " " 70 " May 16th.  
 " " 80 " June 23rd.  
 It last " 80 " August 4th.  
 " " 70 " September 5th.  
 " " 60 " October 20th.

The lowest temperature 4ft. above the ground on Mount Ephraim was 22.9 on January 1st. The hottest night was July 30th, when the thermometer did not go below 60.5. The mean temperature of the year was 48.4 deg., the average being 48.2 deg. The mean daily range was 14.3 deg.; the average is 14.8.

The mean temperature of each month was—

January	...	37.4 deg.	July	...	63.8 deg.
February	...	38.2 "	August	...	60.9 "
March	...	39.9 "	September...	...	54.4 "
April	...	40.7 "	October	...	50.2 "
May	...	52.8 "	November...	...	41.3 "
June	...	56.4 "	December	...	45.8 "

The lowest temperature on the grass was 17.7 deg. on November 27th; the average for the year was 37.2. The mean is 35.8.

The difference between the wet and dry bulbs at 9 a.m. was greatest (12.3 deg.) on August 4th, the mean being 2.9 deg.

The last frost in the air in Spring was on April 26th, and the first in Autumn was on October 9th. The last on the grass in Spring was on May 9th, and the first in the Autumn was on September 20th.

There were 54 frosts in the air, and 124 on the grass, the average numbers being 65 and 136.8 respectively.

The temperature of the soil at the depth of 1ft. was highest (68.2 deg.) on July 18th, and lowest (34.9) on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th January. The mean was 49.8 deg., 49.9 being the average.

It first reached 50 deg. on April 15th.  
 " " 60 " June 14th.  
 It last " 60 " September 1st.  
 " " 50 " October 28th.

The means for the months were—

January	...	37.3 deg.	July	...	65.3 deg.
February	...	38.7 "	August	...	64.6 "
March	...	39.7 "	September...	...	56.2 "
April	...	47.4 "	October	...	51.2 "
May	...	53.5 "	November...	...	44.2 "
June	..	59.5 "	December	...	41.7 "

The Anemometer, showing the horizontal force of the wind, recorded 83,976 miles. The mean being 89412.8 miles.



The most windy day was February 12th, when 691 miles were recorded, and the calmest November 4th, when only 52 miles were shown.

The wind at 9 a.m. was N. on 30 days.

"	"	"	N.E.	"	33	"
"	"	"	E.	"	50	"
"	"	"	S.E.	"	35	"
"	"	"	S.	"	43	"
"	"	"	S.W.	"	55	"
"	"	"	W.	"	81	"
"	"	"	N.W.	"	39	"

The rainfall amounted to 29.32 inches. The average is 30.21 inches. It fell on 180 days, the average being 173.3, and came as snow on 11 days. The most in one day was 1.03 inches on January 27th.

The rainfall in January was 5.90 inches.

"	February	"	3.89	"
"	March	"	1.88	"
"	April	"	1.08	"
"	May	"	2.71	"
"	June	"	.99	"
"	July	"	1.23	"
"	August	"	1.55	"
"	September	"	1.76	"
"	October	"	2.48	"
"	November	"	1.75	"
"	December	"	4.10	"

The mean amount of cloud at 9 a.m. was 7.0; 6.7 is the average, 10 representing overcast.

\* There were 21 fogs, and it was slightly foggy on 35 other mornings.

There was thunder or lightning on 18 days, but on only two occasions was it near.

F.G.S.





BALDWIN, CORPORATION PRINTER, NEWTON ROAD.

