

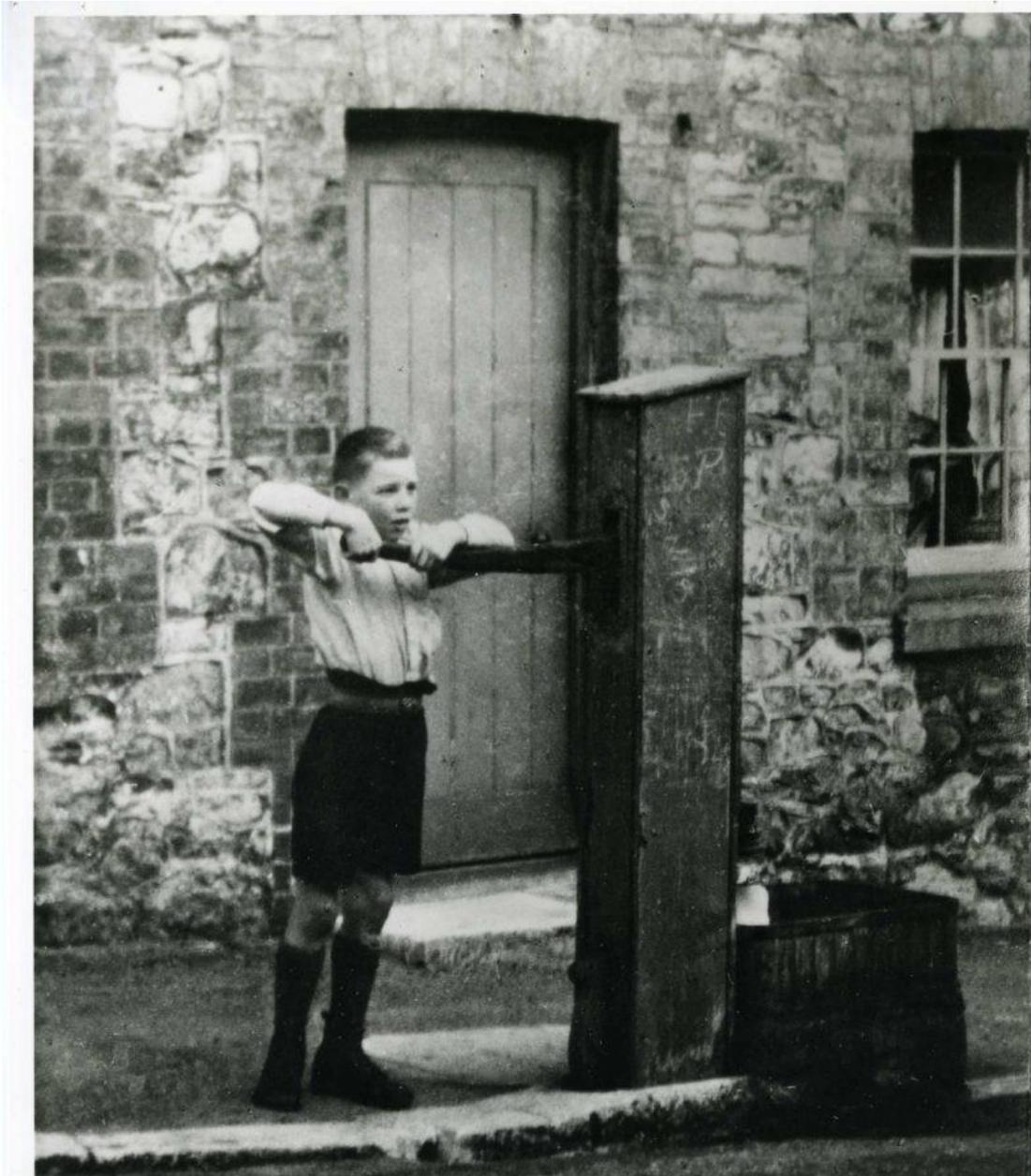
Water Pumps in Brading High Street 3



The High Street (date unknown)



The High Street in 2019



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Things to think about

- Look at the photo of today. Can you see where the pump used to be?
- Look at the letters sent to the Town Trust in 1914. Why was it important that they could still use the pump in the photograph above?
- Look at the report from Otto Henner on the next page. Was sample 1 or 2 okay to drink?
- Research when most houses had their own supply of water.

ROSE COTTAGE,
BRADING, I.W.
February 11th 1914.

BRADING TOWN TRUST.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 28th ulto together with the copy of Mr Henner's Report on the samples of water taken from the two Public Pumps in the High Street was considered on the 10th inst but The Trust fails to understand the grounds on which your Council require the supply from the Pump opposite Mr Riddick's to be discontinued.

According to Mr Henner's report this water is "Clean & unpolluted" and "can be safely used for drinking" and in view of this The Trust are unable to take the responsibility of depriving a large number of the poor of this valuable supply, and they hope your Council will, on further consideration, also find it unnecessary to do so.

With regard to the Pump opposite Mr Harper's, which was locked up some time since at the request of the Sanitary Officer Mr Cullin, The Trust have reason to believe the contamination complained of has been caused by the construction by your Council of a Catch pit near the well and before this supply is finally condemned they would be glad if your Council would cause this to be inspected and remedied if it is found to be at fault.

^{am}
I/also to suggest that it would be desirable to have the Council's flushing tank near the well inspected to see that this is in working order as it has not been opened for a very long time.

Yours faithfully,

John West-Mahon
Clerk to the Trust

H. Eldridge Stratton Esqr.,
Isle of Wight Rural District Council,
30, Pyle Street,
NEWPORT, I.W.

The Laboratory,
 11 Billiter Square,
 LONDON, E.C.
 16th January, 1914.

REPORT ON TWO SAMPLES OF WATER received on Jan.13th. from
 Inspector H.B.Cullin, on behalf of the
 ISLE OF WIGHT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The samples were marked: Nos.1. and 2. B.W.S. and
 sealed: "R.D.C. N.E.M."

Sample No.1. was quite clear and had a faint blue
 colour, while No.2. contained a considerable amount of sediment,
 consisting mainly of decaying vegetable fibres, and possessed a
 marked yellow tint.

The composition, expressed in parts per 100,000, was
 as follows:-

	No.1.	No.2.
Chlorine	7.4	10.4
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃)	11.3	9.7.
Nitric Acid (N ₂ O ₅)	0.92	3.33
Nitrite	None	Heavy trace
Free Ammonia	0.0016	0.9600
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0026	0.0257
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F. in 15 mins.	0.011	0.118
do. in 4 hrs.	0.020	0.242
Total solids dried at 212°F.	72.48	79.92
Loss on Ignition	4.96	5.36
Appearance of solids on heating-	No change	Charred
Hardness - Permanent	15.4	13.8
" Temporary	33.4	32.4
" Total	48.8	46.2

Bacterioscopic Examination

B.Coli

Not detectable in
36 cubic centimetres

Present in
0.05 cub. cent

Sample No.1 is a clean and unpolluted water of considerable hardness. It can safely be used for drinking but is inconveniently hard for washing and cooking.

Sample No.2 is highly sewage polluted and contains much organic nitrogenous matter and filth and swarms with excremental bacteria. It is also exceedingly hard.

No.2 is quite unfit for drinking or general use.

(50) Otto Henner.