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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF BEXHILL.

**Medical Officer of Health's
Annual Report
for year ended Dec. 31st,
1907.**

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (LORD BRASSEY, G.C.B.)

Mr. Alderman YOUNG (*Chairman*).

” ” COOPER.

” ” MAYER.

” ” NOAKES.

” ” WILLS, M.D.

Mr. Councillor BOND.

” ” ELDRIDGE.

” ” FITCH-JONES.

” ” GAMMON.

” ” STAPYLTON-SMITH.

” ” WALL.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

OSWALD OSBORNE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sanitary Inspector :

ALFRED FLINT, A.R. SAN. I.

Meteorologist :

GEORGE BRISLEY, M.P.S.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Bexhill.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

*I have much pleasure in submitting to you my
11th Annual Report for the Borough of Bexhill.*

*It is drawn up on the same lines as usual, and
apart from its satisfactory character as regards the low
death rate, the few deaths due to preventable disease,
and the absence of any outbreak of infectious disease,
calls for little comment.*

*I have again to thank the members of the
Sanitary Committee for their courtesy during the year,
and also to tender my thanks to the members of the staff
for the ready help they have always afforded me when
required.*

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

OSWALD OSBORNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Bexhill.

Area of the Borough	...	...	8,013 acres.
Rateable value	...	...	£108,996
Population	...	...	15,499
No. of inhabited houses	...	...	2,818
Gross death rate	...	...	9.87 per 1,000
Corrected ditto	...	...	7.93 "
Birth rate	...	...	16.71 "
Infantile mortality	...	...	81.08 ,, births
Death rate from Zymotic diseases			0.51 "
Mean annual temperature	...		50° F.
Hours of bright sunshine	...		1799½ hours
Total rainfall	...	...	24.35 in.

Population.

The area of the district is 8,013 acres. There are 521 acres of foreshore, and 11 acres of inland water.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 2,818, as compared with 2717 at the end of 1906.

There were 40 newly erected houses certified as fit for occupation during the year, and there are 43 now in course of erection.

Number of houses certified during the year 1907.

Sackville Ward	...	...	...	..	12
Central Ward	...	...	...	...	7
Egerton Park Ward	...	...	...	...	17
Old Town Ward	...	...	...	...	1
St. Mark's Ward	...	...	...	...	3
				—	
Total	...				40

The population of the district, calculated on the basis of $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons per house, is 15,499.

The following table shows the rate of increase in the population since the census year 1881.

Year	1881	1891	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Pop.	2452	5026	12210	12850	13797	14160	14634	14943	15499

The distribution of the population according to the Wards is approximately estimated and shewn in the following table for the past three years.

Ward.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population
Sackville ...	349	2504	345	2500	362	2596
Central ...	856	5266	865	5278	890	5428
Egerton Park	375	1920	378	1940	416	2130
Old Town ...	581	2614	577	2741	594	2821
St. Mark's ...	515	2317	552	2484	556	2502

Births.

There were 259 births registered during 1907, comprising those of 127 males and 132 females.

There were 15 illegitimate births, a proportion of 57·91 per 1,000 births against 44·94 last year.

The Birth Rate for Bexhill this year is 16·71 per 1,000 of population, which is again a very low rate.

The following table gives the number of births registered, divided into males and females for this district, and the birth rate compared with that for the combined countries of England and Wales for the years stated.

Year.	No. of Births.	Male.	Female.	BEXHILL.	England and Wales.
				Birth Rate per 1,000.	
1894	183	81	102	27·03	29·6
1895	173	84	89	24·00	30·3
1896	192	97	95	23·5	29·7
1897	218	109	109	24·46	29·7
1898	253	135	118	22·49	29·4
1899	265	119	146	22·08	29·3
1900	307	152	155	24·17	28·9
1901	306	156	150	25·06	28·5
1902	280	150	130	21·78	28·6
1903	243	122	121	17·61	28·4
1904	243	107	136	17·35	27·9
1905	239	127	112	15·64	27·2
1906	267	136	131	17·8	27·0
1907	259	127	132	16·81	26·3

Table giving number of births in each Ward.

Ward.	No. of Births.	Male.	Female.	Birth Rate.
Sackville (1 illegitimate)	15	4	11	5·77
Central (4 illegitimate)	65	30	35	11·97
Egerton Park (0 illegitimate)	32	20	12	15·02
Old Town (7 illegitimate)	80	43	37	28·36
St. Mark's (3 illegitimate)	67	30	37	26·80

Deaths.

There were 153 deaths registered during the year, of which 64 were males and 89 females.

The gross death rate in which all the deaths occurring in the Borough are estimated=**9·87** per 1,000.

After deducting the deaths of visitors and those of the temporary residents in the various Homes and those due to accident or violence, the corrected Death Rate=**7·93** per 1,000.

The death rate for England and Wales	...	...	15·0
" " Rural	"	"	14·7
" " 76 Great Towns	"	"	15·4
" " 142 Smaller Towns	"	"	14·5

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.	Death Rate of England and Wales.
1894	78	11·52	9·89	16·6
1895	113	15·8	14·07	18·7
1896	106	13·00	11·5	17·1
1897	97	10·88	9·98	17·4
1898	129	11·46	10·22	17·6
1899	143	11·91	11·00	18·3
1900	151	12·23	10·12	18·3
1901	153	12·53	10·40	16·0
1902	154	11·98	9·80	16·3
1903	123	8·90	7·61	15·4
1904	133	9·5	8·21	16·2
1905	151	10·31	7·85	15·2
1906	169	11·26	8·8	15·4
1907	153	9·87	7·93	15·0

The following table gives the number of deaths occurring in each Ward.

Ward.	No. of Deaths.	Gross Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.
Sackville	33	12·71	5·77
Central	45	8·29	7·01
Egerton Park	14	6·57	5·63
Old Town	29	10·28	10·28
St. Mark's	32	12·80	11·60

Table of Deaths.

Causes of Deaths in Bexhill during the year 1907.	Total Deaths	Sex.		Ages at Death.																							
		Male.	Fem ^{le} .	0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75		75 & up	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Small Pox ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	15	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism ...	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	28	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory Diseases...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory ...	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive Diseases ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterus & Ovaries, Diseases of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy & Low Vitality ...	15	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Child Birth ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Violence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	153	64	89	14	7	1	4	3	6	2	4	5	8	11	4	12	11	14	14	26	14	4	10	14	14	26	

Senile Mortality.

There were in 1907, 65 deaths of persons over 65 years of age.

Between 65—75 years of age—	11	males	14	females	...	25
" 75—85 "	10	"	20	"	...	30
	4	"	6	"	...	10

Deaths due to Accidents or Violence.

There were five deaths due to these causes during the year.

A woman was killed on the railway line by a motor train. A man found drowned on the beach, two infants suffocated in bed, and one new-born infant found dead in a house.

Inquests

were hold on these cases, also on two cases of sudden death, one of cerebral hemorrhage and one of internal hemorrhage.

There was one uncertified death from heart failure.



Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants, that is, of children under one year of age, was 21; male 14, female 7.

Infantile mortality is calculated on the number of births registered, and for the year was at the low rate of 81·08 per 1,000.

Two deaths only were due to Zymotic diseases, viz.:—Whooping Cough, 1; Diarrhœa 1; the other causes were Meningitis 1, Convulsions 1, Bronchitis and Pneumonia 6, Digestive Diseases 3, Low Vitality 5, Accident 3.

The Infantile Mortality for

Bexhill	81·08 per 1000 births.
England and Wales	118 " "
Rural	106 " "
76 Great Towns	127 " "
142 Smaller Towns	122 " "

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

There were 7 deaths from this group of diseases this year, viz.: 3 from Whooping Cough, 2 from Diphtheria, 1 from Measles, and 1 from Diarrhœa. This gives a Zymotic death rate of 0·51 per 1000.

A visitor also died here from Enteric Fever, contracted elsewhere.

The Zymotic death rate for England and Wales ...	1·26
" " " Rural " "	0·91
" " " 76 Great Towns	1·54
" " " 142 Smaller Towns	1·29

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS.

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
1·06	1·5	1·21	1·14	0·70	0·21	0·14	0·75	0·93	0·51

Phthisis.

There were 15 deaths from Phthisis, 3 being visitors to the town.

This gives a death rate among the residents of 0·77 per 1000.

1904	1905	1906	1907
0·78	0·68	0·93	0·77

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified for the past 10 years.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Scarlet Fever ...	12	21	2	20	74	34	11	13	20	19
Diphtheria ...	9	8	32	32	13	9	14	8	4	7
Measles ...	201	44	89	76	306	87	22	205	249	49
Rotheln ...	11	1	2	44	55	3	21	15	4	3
Typhoid Fever ...	9	2	3	4	4	2		2	7	2
Puerperal Fever...	3		1	1		1	1	1	3	
Erysipelas ...	5	3		4	3	3	6	6	12	9
Total ...	250	79	129	181	455	139	75	250	299	89

The Ward distribution of the Infectious diseases will be found on Table III. at the end of the Report.

Fifty-three rooms were disinfected.

The disinfecting is now carried out by means of Formalin gas, generated by evaporating the liquid Formalin over a lamp, steam being generated also at the same time.

The rooms are afterwards thoroughly cleansed, the paper stripped from the walls, and the ceilings whitewashed.

A small fee is charged to visitors for disinfecting rooms, and these amounted to 12s. 6d. for the year.

Scarlet Fever.

Nineteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, 15 of which were removed to Hospital.

In the other four cases there were facilities and accommodation for isolation at home.

The cases were all of a sporadic nature, occurring at intervals of a month, except during March and April, when there were 10 cases distributed over the district.

Four of the cases were scholars at the private schools, and after the removal of these first cases, no others arose among the rest of the pupils; two had returned to school after the holidays with the infection on them, as the rash was developed four days after their return.

One case was a visitor who was not well before coming here, and was notified as suffering from the disease four days after his arrival.

Diphtheria.

Seven cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, but the diagnosis of one was very uncertain.

Four cases were removed to Hospital.

The first three cases occurred in a house in which the children had been suffering with Measles, one having died from that complaint.

The grandmother of these children was taken ill with Diphtheria whilst nursing them, and died the same day as notified, and apparently infected one of the children and her son, who were removed to Hospital, where the child died soon after admission.

No definite cause was traced in two of the other cases beyond that in one there was an untrapped waste pipe in the bedroom, and in the other there was an uncleaned and foul sink gully, near which the patient, a domestic servant, used to work.

The last patient was removed from the Metropolitan Convalescent Home the day after her arrival there from London, so that in this case the disease was not contracted in the district.

Enteric Fever.

Two cases only of this disease were notified in the early part of the year.

The first case was a young man, who, about 6 weeks before coming here, had lunched at a London restaurant with a friend, oysters forming part of the menu. Both were taken ill, the friend speedily recovering, but the patient gradually got worse, and came here to his mother's residence, and was notified as suffering from Typhoid Fever; he died on January 22nd.

The other case was an elderly man who had been travelling about a good deal during the 3 weeks preceding his illness, and occasionally dined at restaurants, and had partaken of milk and refreshments on his journeys.

In these cases there was no cause to think that the complaint was contracted in the town.

Measles.

This disease did not assume an epidemic form this year, although in February and March there were a good many cases scattered over the Central and Egerton Park Wards among the children attending St. Barnabas' Infant School, but they were not numerous enough to make the closure of the school advisable, isolation of the affected families proving sufficient.

Erysipelas.

The great majority of these cases are not of the virulent, infectious type, but are of the facial kind due to irritation of the sun and wind. In one case the drainage of the cottage in which it occurred was defective.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

The notification of this disease was made compulsory for six months, commencing April 15th. No case was notified after this date, but previously, on the receipt of the deaths returned for February, a death from this cause was noticed.

Enquiries were made of one of the medical practitioners of the town, who stated that 4 cases had occurred in his practice, 2 having died, but one was registered as Meningitis; the other two cases were doubtful, as one recovered in 2 or 3 days, and the symptoms in the other case were hardly those of the epidemic form of the disease.

The Medical Officers of the County Council and Local Government Board were notified of the facts, and no further cases occurred.

The following tables show the work done in connection with infectious diseases during the year.

No. I. Visits, &c., and Notices Served.

Particulars.	
Visits in respect of sickness (private houses) ...	175
„ Schools	18
No. of Rooms disinfected	53
„ Notices sent to private houses, <i>re</i> sickness	17
„ Notices sent to Schools, <i>re</i> sickness ...	15
„ Visits by Sanitary Inspector to Isolation Hospital or Disinfector	40
TOTAL ...	318

No. II. Particulars of Work Executed.

By Owners.	Notices.
To thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house	2
„ Cleanse, purify, strip and whitewash rooms	17
TOTAL ...	19

By Occupiers.	Notices.
To cleanse or whitewash interior of house ...	2
„ Strip and whitewash rooms	11
„ Cleanse rooms	26
TOTAL ...	39

The disinfection of rooms, after being occupied by infectious cases, is carried out by means of Formalin in the majority of cases.

The 53 mentioned in the table include cases of Measles, Chicken Pox, Phthisis, Whooping Cough, Cancer, and Septic Diseases, besides the notifiable diseases.

Isolation Hospital.

At the beginning of the year there were six patients in the Hospital, 4 cases of Scarlet Fever and 2 cases of Diphtheria.

During the year 15 cases of Scarlet Fever and 4 cases of Diphtheria were admitted.

Seven of these cases were charged for maintenance on the scale adopted by the Council.

The average stay of the Scarlet Fever cases was 7 weeks and 5 days, the longest being 10 weeks, 5 days, and the shortest 5 weeks and 5 days, and of the Diphtheria cases 3 weeks.

The Hospital was empty from July 9th. to August 10th., when the opportunity was taken to have the block painted inside and out.

It was again empty for a week in September.

In order to deal with any cases of Typhoid Fever that may occur in the district, a small corrugated iron building to accommodate 4 patients and a nurse, was erected during the year, but so far no necessity has arisen for its use.

The water supply was not satisfactory during the summer months, as when much is being drawn off on the lower levels, the pressure is not enough to raise the water to the level of the hospital taps.

To prevent inconvenience arising from this, a large tank has been provided, which can be filled during the times of sufficient pressure.

The taste of the water was objectionable at times, but this improved towards the end of the year.

A sample was analysed in February; the chemical analysis shewed no trace of any pollution, and the report was that it was of good quality, both chemically and bacteriologically.

Nurse Richardson, who had been at the Hospital for nearly 2½ years, left on November 20th., and a temporary nurse was engaged up to the end of the year.

A proposal for the erection of a block of buildings to accommodate infectious cases that may arise in the private schools in the town, has been under the consideration of the Council.

The type of building has not yet been decided upon, as the Local Government Board were not prepared to sanction a loan unless the building were to form part of the proposed permanent hospital.

The accommodation in the present buildings has so far proved sufficient for the needs of the town, but the number of schools has of late greatly increased, and it is desirable that the scholars should be able to be isolated without filling beds that would be urgently required in the case of an outbreak in the poorer parts of the town.



Scale of Charges for Maintenance at the Isolation Hospital, Clinch Green.

1. Where income of patient or parent, etc., does not exceed 30s. per week, no charge will be made. Alternately, no charge will be made in respect of persons living in houses of rateable value of £12 and under.

2. Where income exceeds 30s. per week, but does not exceed £200 per annum, members of family will be charged.

Patients not exceeding 14 years of age, 7s. 6d. per week.

Patients exceeding 14 years of age, 10s. 6d. per week.

Alternatively, a similar charge made in respect of persons living in houses of rateable value over £12 but under £35.

3. Where income exceeds £200 per annum members of family will be charged 15s. per week. Alternatively, a like charge may be made in respect of persons living in houses of rateable value over £35.

4. The charge in respect of patients admitted from Boarding Schools in the town, £1 per week.

5. In case of visitors to Bexhill (i.e. persons temporarily resident for not exceeding 4 months at a time), £1 1s. per week.

N.B. No charge for domestic servants in classes Nos. 1 and 2.

Conveyance.

No charge will be made for persons in class 1 or domestic servants in classes 1 and 2.

In other cases a charge of 5s. for each journey.



Hospital.

Expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1907, as supplied by the Borough Accountant.

	£	s.	d.
Nursing	120	2	3
Maintenance of Patients	109	3	3
Repairs to Buildings... ..	12	3	2
Analysis of Water	2	2	0
Surgical Requisites		11	3
Fuel, Oil, etc.	20	10	5
Horse Hire... ..	10	19	0
Repairing Furniture	1	0	0
Bedding	4	11	2
Cleaning Materials		5	1
Disinfectants	1	1	9
Wages	31	4	0
Telephone Subscriptions	24	17	3
Crockery, etc.	2	4	2
Chemical Fire Extinguishers	6	6	0
Team Labour		19	5½
Charwoman	16	2	1
Hand Lamps		5	0
Stamping Agreements		5	6
Dog License		7	6
Water		18	6
Insurance		6	4
Sundries	1	15	7
	<hr/>		
	368	0	8½
Recovered from Patients	78	3	4
	<hr/>		
	£289	17	4½
	<hr/>		
Provision of New Ward Block	235	9	4

Disinfecter.

The Steam Disinfecter has worked satisfactorily during the year.

The number of articles disinfected were as follows:—

Beds	5
Mattresses	21
Bolsters	13
Pillows	47
Sheets, Blankets, etc.	34
Carpets, Rugs and Mats	16
Curtains	2
Cushions	15
Wearing Apparel	28
	<hr/>
	181
	<hr/>

Expenditure.

				£	s.	d.
Horsing Van	...	...	...	3	15	0
Lamp Wick	...	...	...	3	0	
Dungaree Suits for Disinfecting	...		...	5	11	
Wages	...	...	...	15	0	
Repayment of Loans	...	...	...	46	16	3
Insurance of Boiler	...	...	...	2	0	6
" Building	...	...	...	8	11	
Repairing Van	...	...	...	2	6	
				<hr/>		
				£54	7	1
				<hr/>		

Water Supply.

The water supplied by the Bexhill Gas and Water Company has been of excellent quality throughout the year, and no complaints of a deficient supply have been received. There is a constant supply throughout the part of the district which is supplied with town water.

The water is pumped from the springs at Buckholt and Sweet Willow Wood to reservoirs on the Haddocks Hill Road, where it is filtered, and to supply the higher parts of the town is thence pumped into a storage tank high enough for this purpose.

The few houses at Pevensey Sluice are supplied with water from the River Haven, which is passed through a shingle and sand filter into a storage tank, from which the inhabitants can obtain it by means of a pump fixed over the tank.

The inhabitants of the parts of the district that are outside the area of the Water Company's supply obtain their water from wells.

The Water Company's new works at Boreham Street are not yet completed.

The Analyst's reports on the samples of water taken from the town were very satisfactory.

That taken from Little Common, although not varying much in the chemical constitution, was reported as not being satisfactory from a bacteriological standpoint. The only reason for this that I can give is that the flow through the pipes is not fast enough to prevent formation of deposit, and so favours the growth of bacteria.

The flushing of the dead end of the main at Clinch Green has been continued by the Water Company during the year and the objectionable tarry taste of the water has now almost gone, although sometimes it still occurs.

The quarterly analyses by Dr. Bernard Dyer are here appended:—

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
17, GREAT TOWER STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Results of Analysis of Samples of Town Water.

	No. 1 29th Apr., 07. Grains per gallon.	No. 2 9th July, 07. Grains per gallon.	No. 3 8th Oct., 07. Grains per gallon.	No. 4 10th Jan., 08 Grains per gallon.
Total Dissolved Matter	16·24	15·40	15·96	16·52
Loss on Incineration of Residue	1·12	1·12	·84	1·12
Chlorine in Chlorides (Equal to Chloride of Sodium)	3·70	3·50	3·50	3·50
Nitrogen in Nitrates... (Equal to Nitric Acid)	(6·10)	(5·77)	(5·77)	(5·77)
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia	inappreciable	inappreciable	inappreciable	inappreciable
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia	—	—	—	—
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, &c., from a solution of Potash at a temperature of 80° Fahrenheit—				
In 15 minutes	traces	traces	traces	001
In 4 hours ...	traces	traces	traces	traces
Phosphoric Acid ...	·005	·003	·005	·003
Appearance in 2ft tube	·008	·010	·007	·009
	traces	traces	traces	traces
	clear	clear	not quite clear	clear

No. 1.—This water is of a satisfactory degree of purity, both chemically and bacteriologically.

No. 2.—There is no chemical indication of any undesirable impurity in this water, but its bacteriological condition is not satisfactory. It contains nearly ten times as many micro-organisms as I found in the last sample, and I think some unusual condition must have existed prior to the taking of this present sample.

No. 3.—This water is somewhat less clear than usual, but there is no indication of any unwholesome contamination.

No. 4.—This water is of excellent quality, both chemically and bacteriologically considered.

DR. BERNARD DYER.

DRAINAGE.

One combined drain has been relaid and taken over by the Council as a sewer.

A Committee has been appointed to go into the question of additional ventilation to the sewers, as the pressure of gas in some of them is greater than it should be.

The drainage of 19 houses was examined, not on account of any nuisance having arisen, but for the satisfaction of the owner or occupier.

The drains were found sound in eight of these cases. In two they had to be relaid, and in two partly so, and only minor defects were found in the remaining five.

Four Sanitary Certificates were granted. In other cases the examination was sufficient to satisfy the applicant, or a certificate in letter form was written.

The fees for these examinations amounted to £19 8s. 6d.

Drainage of Existing Buildings.

As shown in table 833 visits were made to examine or test by water or smoke, newly-constructed drainage or sanitary fittings.

The work, as usual, has been carefully carried out and laid so as to comply with the Bye-Laws relating to Drainage of Existing Buildings.

As the town is of modern construction, the house drainage has been laid on up-to-date lines and the sanitary fittings are of an approved pattern.

In most cases the system is laid outside the building, the pipes being embedded in concrete, and the drain intercepted from sewer, and where necessary, inspection chambers have been provided, and the drains properly ventilated by shafts fixed outside the building, which are composed of heavy iron pipes with joints made airtight with molten lead, and carried up so as to form a safe outlet for foul air.

Drainage of New Buildings.

In addition to the work stated under Table II., the examination and testing of all new drainage work and sanitary arrangements has been carried out so as to comply with the Building Bye Laws.

Drainage during the Year, 1907.

Premises redrained into the common sewer	23
Premises provided with watertight system of drainage and connected to the sewer	1
Drains repaired and made watertight or part relaid	37
New portions of drains added to existing system of house drainage	4
Drains disconnected from Cesspool and a new system of drainage constructed and connected to the sewer ...	1
Premises redrained and connected to watertight Cesspools ...	1
Total	67
Cesspools or Cesspits emptied and cleansed or filled up with clean solid material	1
Privies or earth closets abolished, and properly constructed Water Closets provided in lieu of same	3

No. I.—Inspections.

Inspections Made and Drainage Tested, &c.

Particulars.	
To drains opened for examination, <i>re</i> complaint ...	30
„ Drains opened for examination, <i>re</i> certificates ...	19
„ Visits to examine or test old drains or sanitary fittings ...	445
„ Visits to test by water, drains or portions of drains ...	787
„ Smoke test applied to drains or soil pipes ...	46
„ Notices served on Occupiers under Sec. 41 P.H.A. to enter on premises to examine drain ...	9

No. II.—Work Executed by Owners.

NATURE OF NOTICE.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To provide a watertight trapped and ventilated drain to premises and connect same to common sewer ...	2		2
„ Drain taken up and relaid to the common sewer and properly ventilated ..	23		23
„ Repair drain and make same watertight	37		37
„ Properly construct watertight drain, and connect same to watertight covered and ventilated cesspool ...	1		1
„ Disconnect drain from cesspool and provide a watertight trapped and ventilated drain and connect same to the common sewer ...	1		1
„ Portion of drain laid and connected to existing drainage system ...	4		4
„ Remove the defective and leaky zinc soil pipe ventilator, and replace by 4in. iron pipe ...	3		3
„ Remove existing soil pipe, T piece, and ventilator, and replace the same by 4in. iron pipe with molten lead joints and carried up so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air ...	8		8
„ Repair the joints of soil pipe or drain ventilator ...	35		35
„ Remove defective form of closet and replace by a more efficient form of closet	8		8
„ Properly ventilate drain or soil pipe, so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air ...	5		5
Total ...	127		127

House Refuse.

The house refuse is removed by the Council once a week in the majority of cases, but from the large hotels and boarding houses the removal takes place twice a week, and in a few cases it is removed daily.

The Council arranged to have the refuse removed from houses in the principal thoroughfares before 10 a.m., to obviate the inconvenience that was found to arise from a collection later in the day.

Trade Refuse is removed by the Council on payment of a small fee, and fish offal is collected every other day.

The refuse is now deposited at Coombe Wood, close to the railway. The work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, and the tip itself is properly kept. In consequence of complaints of the smell of burning the refuse that were received from the inhabitants of Sidley, the site was visited and it was found that the nuisance only arose when the wind was in the North-East, or when there was no wind, when the smell was carried along the railway cutting. The contractor said that in future he would make arrangements to have the burning done when the wind was in a favourable quarter.



Slaughter Houses.

There are 2 registered and 2 licensed slaughter houses in the district.

- No. 1 (licensed) in Parish Meadow.
- „ 2 (registered) in High Street.
- „ 3 (licensed) in Kennels Road, Little Common.
- „ 4 (registered) in Cobbs Hill.

Repairs had to be carried out in the case of No. 1.

On the occasions that they were visited, the animals that were being slaughtered were all healthy, but in the case of Nos. 3 & 4 the opportunities for frequent visits are limited as they are situated some distance from the town, and thus afford facilities for slaughtering diseased animals, as efficient supervision is impossible.

The sanitary conditions of the premises are satisfactory, and the regulations have been properly carried out.

No. I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections make by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Insp'ctions	Notices.
Slaughter-houses	40	8
Total	40	8

No. II.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied
To thoroughly cleanse or lime-wash slaughter-house	4	4
„ Empty blood pit and remove offal from slaughter-house ...	2	2
„ Cleanse floors of slaughter-house or lairs	1	1
„ Repair paving of floor	1	1
Total	8	8

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops Order, 1885.

At the end of the year there were in the district :—

- 13 cowkeepers.
- 10 cowkeepers and purveyors.
- 10 dairymen.
- 7 purveyors.

The cowsheds and milkshops have been inspected as usual at intervals during the year. The general sanitary condition was found to be good, but as in former years the whitewashing of the sheds is in a good many cases left until notice is served to do it.

In several of the sheds the manure is removed through the windows and forms an accumulation just outside. This is not satisfactory as the emanations from these heaps are carried back into the sheds and the walls are kept constantly dirty by the process of removal.

During the winter time when the cows are always in the sheds, in most cases they are not kept as clean as they might be, and the hind quarters become caked with dung, which it is almost impossible to prevent falling into the milk, and the regulation for washing the udders of the cows, and the hands of the milkers is not carried out as it should be.

The practice of exposing milk in open vessels in the shops when it is retailed is also dangerous, as dust and germs are thus introduced.

The ventilation of one of the cowsheds was found to be defective and was remedied, and one dairy was re-drained in consequence of defects being found in the drains.

Two persons began business without being registered, but did so directly their attention was drawn to the fact; and one who had taken over the business of a dairy company closed his premises in a very short time without being registered.

On the occasion of a visit to one of the cowsheds a carcase of a cow that had just been slaughtered was found. It had evidently been suffering from Milk Fever, and it was pointed out to the owner that it was not fit for human food, and it was destroyed.

COWSHEDS, &c.

I. Inspection.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections.	Notices.
Cowsheds, Dairies, or Milkshops ...	125	47
Total ...	125	47

II. Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.
To cleanse and limewash cowsheds, dairy or milk store	13	13
„ Thoroughly cleanse floors and walls of cowshed, dairy or milk store ...	12	12
„ Repair defective paving of cowshed dairy or milk store	10	10
„ Provide proper light and ventilation to cowshed	2	2
„ Provide drain to cowshed	1	1
„ „ Milk Store	1	1
„ Cleanse out Water Storage Tank...	1	1
„ Provide heating apparatus for washing cans	1	1
„ Cleanse udders of cows	3	3
„ Remove accumulations of manure	3	3
Total ...	47	47

Vaccination.

I have been furnished with the following figures through the kindness of the Vaccination Officer, Mr. Cane :—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Births during the year ...	306	280	244	244	237	267	259
Successfully vaccinated ...	266	255	231	205	210	224	211
Removed unvaccinated ...	39	19	19	23	16	11	27
Exemptions under Sec. II....	42	21	15	23	29	38	32
Summons under the Act ...	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Convictions	—	1	—	—	3	—	—

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

There are no large factories in the district.

The small factories and workshops are all well lighted and ventilated, and no serious defects were found when they were inspected, and no notices have been received from H.M. Inspector, of matter requiring the Sanitary Authority's attention.

No offensive trade is carried on in the town.

The lists of outworkers are not sent in regularly twice a year as required, and letters have had to be sent and verbal requests made to get them, as was the case last year.

This class of work, is in this town, of a very casual nature, none of the outworkers being regularly employed.

Business.	Number of premises included in register as		
	Factory	Workshop.	Workplaces.
Bakers and Confectioners	1	19	
Blind Makers		2	
Bottling Stores	1	6	
Boot Makers	1	9	
Brick and Sanitary Pipe Makers ...	1		
Brick Makers			11
Carpenters and Joiners	5	11	
Carriage Builders and Wheelwrights		4	
Corn Merchants (Electric Motor Employed)	2		
Cycle Makers		4	
Dressmakers and Milliners		15	
Dressmakers (Domestic)		5	
Electric Light Works	1		
Engineers and Motor Works	3		
Firewood Works	2		
French Polishers and Cabinet Makers		2	
Gas Works	2		
Herb Beer Manufacturer		1	
Hair Dressers... ..		12	
Laundries	3	10	
Laundries (Domestic)		3	
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3		
Painters and Sign Writers		10	
Photographers... ..		3	
Picture Frame Makers		1	
Plumbers and Gas Fitters		5	
Printers	2		
Saddlers and Harness Makers		4	
Saw Mills (Timber)	1		
Shoeing and General Smiths		6	
Stable Yards			13
Stone Mason		1	
Stone Slab Manufacturers	1		
Tailors		5	
Upholsterers		5	
Umbrella Repairers		2	
Watch Makers		4	
Wood Turners	1		
TOTAL	30	149	24

Bakehouses.

The bakehouses of the Town have been kept inspected during the year and generally found in a satisfactory condition, although in four cases they were not being kept as clean as usual. One has been closed and another has been enlarged. Machinery for dough mixing has been installed in one. The only underground bakehouse in the district has been kept in a satisfactory manner.

I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections.	Notices.
Bakehouses and Flour Stores	69	24
Total	69	24

Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Re-medied.
To cleanse or whitewash bakehouses and flour stores, and clean paint work ...	15	15
„ cleanse floor of bakehouse	9	9
Total	24	24

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with **Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.**

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	6	1
Workshops „ Workshop „	70	6
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	7	2
Total	83	9

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	16	16
Want of Ventilation	1	1
Overcrowding	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation, unsuitable or defective	1	in hand
Total	18	17

3.—Home Work.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers once in the year.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers premises.
	Lists.	Outwork'rs	
Wearing Apparel, making, &c. ...	5	8	9
Furniture and Upholstery... ..	4	4	
Total	9	12	9

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	20
Boot Makers	10
Carriage Builders and Wheelwrights	4
Dressmakers and Milliners	15
Laundries	13
Painters and Sign Writers	10
Plumbers and Gas Fitters	5
Saddlers and Harness Makers	4
Tailors	5
Upholsterers	5
Others (see list in Health Report)	5 ⁸
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	149

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—	0
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	
Other Laundry turned into Factory Laundry	1
„ Machinery fixed in Bakehouse	1
„ Boy employed in Bakehouse	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	1

Statistics of Inspections, Nuisances Remedied, &c.

During the year 207 complaints were received, as shown in Table I., and where necessary, notices were served for the abatement or suppression of the nuisances complained of.

Table I.

Complaints received during the Year.

No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	156
" Drains and closets choked or in defective condition	...	...	...	...	...	46
" Foul state of closets, urinals, or privies...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" Offensive smells from fish offal or hogwash	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " sewer grids or street gullies	...	...	...	...	...	10
" " " cesspools overflowing	...	...	...	...	...	2
" House or Workroom overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " walls damp and leaky roofs	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	11
" Accumulation of garden refuse or manure	...	...	...	...	...	18
" Houses or premises without a proper water supply	...	...	...	...	...	6
" Closets without a proper water supply...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Ditch or watercourse in a foul state	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Premises without dust receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	3
" House refuse not removed	...	...	...	...	...	10
" Stables, yards, or back passages, etc., in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	...	1
" *Complaints made and found not to be a nuisance or injurious to health	...	...	...	...	...	22
" *Discharge of black smoke	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	156

Table II.

Complaints attended to, Inspections made, for Abatement of Nuisances.

No. of Houses and other premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	850
" Complaints attended to	...	...	...	...	...	148
" Visits, serving notices, and for sundry purposes	...	...	...	...	...	379
" Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	5
" Visits <i>re</i> water supply	...	...	...	...	...	9
" Visits <i>re</i> state of Gipsy vans	...	...	...	...	...	4
" Letters written in connection with drainage and other matters	...	...	...	...	...	561

In the above table are given the number of visits to premises for various purposes, namely, Houses or premises inspected, Complaints attended to, also inspections or re-inspections made to ascertain if defects found to exist had been remedied so as to comply with the notices served.

Tables I. and II.

In Table I. are given in tabulated form the number of Notices served on owners. In Table II. are given in a similar manner the number of notices served on occupiers in each case for the abatement or suppression of nuisances, or for carrying into effect other sanitary work which has been duly carried out.

TABLE I.—Work executed by Owners.

PARTICULARS.	Verbal or written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To provide the premises with a proper covered dust bin	8		8
„ Provide the premises with a proper water supply	2		2
„ Lay on a proper and permanent water supply to closets or urinals	11		11
„ Provide and fix proper waste pipes or trap or lengthen same	22		22
„ Repair defective paving of yard, cellar, stable	23		23
„ Clear choked drains or closets	20		20
„ Provide proper constructed water closet in lieu of privies or earth closets	3		3
„ Properly cleanse or cover drinking water cisterns or tank	2		2
„ Repair scullery sink or fix new sink	2		2
„ Provide and fix anti-syphonage pipes to closet traps	1		1
„ Provide light and ventilation to closets	1		1
„ Provide inspection chamber	2		2
„ Properly cover or seal down or make watertight inspection chambers	19		19
„ Repair of brickwork round top of well	1		1
„ Provide and fit suitable cover to cesspool... .. .	1		1
„ Repair defective and leaky roofs or walls	2		2
„ Fix new pan to w.c.	2		2
„ Provide and fix flushing cistern to w.c.	8		8
„ Repair flushing cisterns	27		27
„ Pave yards	1		1
„ Provide guttering or down pipes or repair same	14		14
„ Repair fresh air inlet ventilators	20		20
„ Remove drain inlet from inside of building	1		1
„ Remove refuse from vacant plots of ground and cleanse site	12		12
„ Fix disc in syphon traps	3		3
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools	3		3
„ Empty and cleanse cesspits and fill up with solid material	1		1
„ Thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house	1		1
„ Cleanse closets or yards, etc., of unoccupied houses	21		21
Total	234		234

Table II.—Work executed by Occupiers.

PARTICULARS.	Verbal or written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To thoroughly cleanse interior of house ...	2		2
„ Repair flushing apparatus ...	5		5
„ Remove accumulations of manure, vegetable matter, fish offal, or trade refuse ...	25	1	26
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools, ditch, water closets, earth closet, urinals, privies, yards, stables, cellars, etc. ...	36		36
„ Clear drain ...	8		8
„ Abate overcrowding ...	1		1
„ Discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance ...	10		10
„ Discontinue conveying offensive matter through public streets during prohibited hours ...	2		2
„ Discontinue discharging black smoke ...	8	2	10
Total ...	97	3	100

ALFRED FLINT, A.R., San. Inst.
Sanitary Inspector.



TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED 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.		
		Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.		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.	Number			Rate*	Number	Rate*
		Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate.*									
1	2	5	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1897	8910	218	24.46	17	77.90	97	10.88	8	8	89	9.98			
1898	11250	253	24.49	28	102.76	129	11.46	14	14	115	10.22			
1899	12000	265	22.08	32	120.75	143	11.91	11	11	132	11.00			
1900	12340	307	24.87	37	120.84	151	12.23	26	26	125	10.12			
1901	12210	306	25.06	32	104.57	153	12.53	26	26	127	10.40			
1902	12850	280	21.78	34	121.43	154	11.98	27	27	126	9.80			
1903	13797	243	17.61	20	82.30	123	8.90	10	10	105	7.61			
1904	14160	243	17.35	25	102.88	133	9.5	9	9	115	8.21			
1905	14634	239	15.64	22	92.05	151	10.31	20	20	115	7.85			
1906	14943	267	17.8	30	112.35	169	11.26	13	13	132	8.80			
Averages for years 1897-1906	12709	262	21.04	27	103.78	140	11.05	16	16	118	9.39			
1907	15499	259	16.71	21	81.08	153	9.87	10	10	123	7.93			

* 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 those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given in this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 8,013; Total population at all ages, 12,210; Number of inhabited houses, 2628, Average number of persons per house, 5.42 (at census of 1901).

1	2	3
Institutions within the District receiving sick & infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Sea Road. Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Little Common (for Men). Nazareth House. Hastings Road. St. Katherine's Priory. Fairmount Road.	East Sussex Hospital. Sussex County Hospital. Brighton. Bathle Infirmary.	St. Raphael's Nursing Home, Elmstead Road. Duffield House Nursing Home, De La Warr Parade. Dudley Hall Nursing Home, De La Warr Parade.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in whole District.						Total cases notified in each locality					No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages †—Years.					Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	Old Town Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	Out of District.	Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	Old Town Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	Out of District.
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65													65 and upwards
Small-pox ...							1	2	3	4	5							
Cholera ...																		
Diphtheria ...	7		2	2	3		2	3	1	1								
M'embranous Croup ...																		
Erysipelas ...	9		1	4	4		1	3		5								
Scarlet Fever ...	19		5	10	2		6	1	8	4					4			4
Typhus Fever ...																		
Enteric Fever ...	2				2			2										
Relapsing Fever ...																		
Continued Fever ...																		
Puerperal Fever ...																		
Plague ...																		
Measles ...	49	1	14	27	4	3	5	17	19	4	4							
Rotheln ...	3		1		2		2	1										
Totals ...	89	1	19	41	12	16	16	27	19	13	14	8	3		4	4	4	19

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the Isolation Hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* 3 cases notified by Parents.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital, St. Mary's Road, Clinch Green, Bexhill.

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.
 (See Notes on page 38).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities whether occurring in or beyond the District.					Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in District and of Visitors.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	Old Town Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Measles...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Whooping Cough	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	12	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	3	2	5	2	3
Cancer (malignant disease)	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	2	4	3
Bronchitis	13	5	...	...	...	1	7	1	4	2	1	5	1
Pneumonia	10	1	1	...	...	4	4	2	5	1	1	1	...
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Heart Diseases	19	...	...	...	...	7	12	4	3	3	6	3	9
Accidents	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	8	1	1	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	3	2	1
Digestive Diseases	10	3	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	1	3	3	...
Urinary Diseases...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
All other causes	19	5	...	...	1	1	12	...	8	2	6	3	5
All causes	125	21	5	1	7	35	56	16	38	12	29	30	28

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
	ALL CAUSES { Certified Uncertified	5	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Whooping Cough						1											1
Enteritis, Muco enteritis												1					2
Gastro-enteritis				1													2
Congenital Defects	1	1															2
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation														1			1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus						1											2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																1	1
Convulsions															1		1
Bronchitis																1	4
Pneumonia													1				2
Suffocation, overlaying			1														2
Other Causes	2																3
Total	5	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	21

Births in the Year { Legitimate 244
Illegitimate 15
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 153

Notes to Tables IV. and V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- *(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

In addition, and as regards deaths of children *under one year of age*, under the heading "Diarrhœa" in column 3 (Table IV.) are to be included all deaths classified as "Diarrhœal diseases" in Table V.

Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV., are to be included only deaths *over one year of age* registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhous, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV., and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

GEOLOGY.

The highest points in the district are 157 feet above the sea level. The church in the old village is situated on one, and the other is just outside Sidley, near Mayo's Farm. According to the geological survey there is a good deal of variety in the soil in different parts of the district. The sub-soil is of Wadhurst clay, with patches of Tunbridge Wells sand of various size and thickness, on one of which the old village stands. Underlying this, there are beds of sandstone and Ashdown sand. There is a narrow strip of Ashdown sand along the shore, extending from Bulverhythe on the east to near Kewhurst on the west. The widest part of this is near the west station, where it extends a little north of the railway line. It is interrupted at the eastern end by a small patch of Fairlight clay. On the north-east, Buckholt, there is an outcrop of Ashdown sand at the head of a small valley of alluvium, through which the river Asten finds its way to the sea. West of Kewhurst there is marshy land, consisting of alluvium with two or three patches of brown sand, lying just north of Pevensey Sluice, where there is also a small patch of the Wadhurst clay. The shore is of sand and sandstone, with beds of lignite from two feet to six inches in thickness.





