

[Report 1910] / Medical Officer of Health, Bexhill U.D.C. Borough.

Contributors

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BOROUGH OF BEXHILL.

Medical Officer of Health's
Annual Report
FOR
Year ended Dec. 31st,
1910.

Borough of Bexhill.

Area of the Borough	...	...	8,013 acres.
Rateable Value	...	...	£119,576
Population	...	...	16,604
Number of Inhabited Houses...			3,019
Gross Death Rate	...	...	7.93 per 1,000
Corrected ditto	...	...	6.66 „
Birth Rate	...	...	15.13 „
Infantile Mortality	...	...	52.00 „
Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases			0.12 „
Mean Annual Temperature	...		50°
Hours of Bright Sunshine	...		1666.3
Total Rainfall	...	...	29.78 ins.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Nov., 1909, to Nov., 1910.

THE MAYOR — Mr. Alderman J. A. PATON.

THE DEPUTY-MAYOR — Mr. Councillor F. BOND.

Mr. Alderman H. YOUNG (*Chairman*).

„ „ G. COOPER.

„ „ E. G. F. FITCH-JONES.

„ „ W. NOAKES.

Mr. Councillor G. COPPARD.

„ „ J. M. GLOVER.

„ „ J. GIBB.

„ „ G. H. GRAY.

„ „ W. HARDIE.

„ „ J. ROGERS.

„ „ J. E. STEVENS.

„ „ J. B. 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.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year 1910.

The reports of the Sanitary Inspector and of the School Medical Officer are incorporated with it.

I take this opportunity to thank the Members of the Sanitary Committee for the attention which they have given to the important and increasing work of the Health Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

OSWALD OSBORNE.

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 3,019, as compared with 2,944 at the end of 1909.

There were 76 newly erected houses certified as fit for occupation during the year, and there are 15 now in course of erection.

Number of houses certified during the year 1910.

Sackville Ward	...	...	...	...	20
Central Ward	...	...	...	...	6
Egerton Park Ward	...	...	...	...	20
Old Town Ward	...	...	...	...	12
St. Mark's Ward	...	...	...	...	18
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	76
					—

The population of the district, calculated on the basis of $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons per house, is 16,604.

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

Year	1881	1891	1901	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	<i>census</i>	<i>census</i>	<i>census</i>							
Pop.	2,452	5,026	12,211	14,100	14,634	14,943	15,499	15,126	16,192	16,604

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

Ward.	1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population
Sackville ..	362	2,596	352	2,536	358	2,558
Central ..	933	5,686	936	5,704	961	5,857
Egerton Park	434	2,220	463	2,370	467	2,385
Old Town ..	595	2,826	606	2,878	613	2,912
St. Mark's ..	608	2,736	587	2,641	620	2,790

Births.

There were 250 births registered during 1910, comprising those of 133 males and 117 females.

There were 12 illegitimate births, a proportion of 48·0 per 1,000 births against 53·94 last year.

The Birth Rate for Bexhill this year is 15·13 per 1,000 of population.

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

Year.	No. of Births.	Male.	Female.	BEXHILL.	England & 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
1908	297	163	134	18·56	26·5
1909	241	118	123	11·87	25·6
1910	250	133	117	15·13	24·8

Table giving number of births in each Ward.

Ward.	No. of Births.	Male.	Female.	Birth Rate.
Sackville (0 illegitimate)	9	4	5	3·51
Central (5 illegitimate)	85	56	29	14·51
Egerton Park (1 illegitimate)	19	10	9	7·96
Old Town (5 illegitimate)	60	28	32	24·03
St. Mark's (1 illegitimate)	77	35	42	27·59

Deaths.

There were 131 deaths registered during the year, of which 67 were males and 64 females.

The gross death rate, in which all the deaths occurring in the Borough are estimated = 7.93 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 = 6.66 per 1,000.

The death rate for England and Wales	...	...	13.4
" " Rural	"	...	12.8
" " 77 Great Towns		...	14.3
" " 136 Smaller Towns	...	...	12.9

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	18.90	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
1908	155	9.68	7.37	14.7
1909	161	9.93	7.84	14.5
1910	131	7.93	6.66	13.4

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

Ward.	No. of Deaths.	Gross Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.
Sackville	21	8.20	5.08
Central	46	7.85	7.17
Egerton Park	16	6.70	6.28
Old Town	24	8.24	7.89
St. Mark's	24	8.60	7.52

Senile Mortality.

There were in 1910, 57 deaths of persons over 65 years of age

Between 65—75 years of age—	9 males	17 females	...
„ 75—85	7 „	16 „	...
Over 85	3 „	5 „	...

Deaths due to Accidents or Violence.

There were 4 deaths due to these causes this year.

One death resulted from a fracture of the thigh in an old lady.

Fracture of the pelvis due to a fall in the hunting field caused another death.

A boy was accidentally drowned.

A man committed suicide by cutting his throat, dying after removal to Hastings Hospital.

Inquests were held on these cases and also on a case of sudden death due to the rupture of an aneurysm.

Uncertified Deaths.

There were 3 uncertified deaths during the year.

The causes being returned as follows :

Cardiac Syncope.

Diarrhœa.

Premature birth.

The Coroner is notified in these cases where no Medical Certificate has been given.

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile mortality is calculated on the number of registered births, and in this connection "infants" are children under one year of age. During the year the number of infant deaths in the district was 13—10 males and 3 females.

The number of births being 250, this gives the low rate of 52·00 per 1,000.

The causes are given in Table V, page 38.

The Infantile Mortality for

Bexhill	52·00	per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	106	"
Rural	96	"
77 Great Towns	115	"
136 Smaller Towns	104	"

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

There were two deaths from this group of diseases, both from Diphtheria. This gives a Zymotic death rate of 0·12 per 1,000.

The Zymotic death rate for England and Wales	0·99
" " " Rural	0·74
" " " 77 Great Towns	1·23
" " " 136 Smaller Towns	0·88

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS.

1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
1·14	0·70	0·21	0·14	0·75	0·93	0·51	0·31	0·12	0·12

Phthisis.

There were 14 deaths from Phthisis, 1 being a visitor to the town.

This gives a death rate among the residents of 0·78 per 1,000.

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
0·78	0·68	0·93	0·77	0·62	0·43	0·78

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

Four cases were notified this year under these regulations.

One case only stayed a day in the town and then removed to Battle Infirmary.

Two cases were Pulmonary Phthisis, and were visited and found to be taking due precaution, and to be under the care of the Parish Nurse.

One of these died during the year.

The other was a case of Tubercular Disease of the Hip, which was being dressed, etc., by the Parish Nurse. This case also died.

The room and the contents were disinfected by the Sanitary Authority.

Infectious Diseases.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, and the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, are both in force in the district, and the diseases which must be notified under the latter Act are:—Small Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Scarlatina, Measles, and the following Fevers:—Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal. Measles and Rotheln were added to the list of notifiable diseases in 1892.

Arrangements were made during the year with the Clinical Research Society for the examination of swabs taken from suspected cases of Diphtheria, for the examination of blood in doubtful Typhoid Fever cases, and for the examination of Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli.

Outfits for these examinations were supplied to the Medical Men of the district.

The Council decided to supply Anti-Diphtheritic Serum free in necessitous cases, and the Medical Men can obtain a supply by applying at the Town Hall.

During the year 81 cases of Infectious Disease were notified at a cost of £10. One cancelled notification.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						
	At All Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.
Small Pox							
Cholera							
Diphtheria	26		2	23	1		
Membraneous Croup							
Erysipelas	1					1	
Scarlet Fever	25		6	14	4	1	
Typhus Fever							
Enteric Fever	2				2		
Relapsing Fever							
Continued Fever							
Puerperal Fever	2					2	
Plague							
Measles	25	1	1	16	6	1	
Rotheln							
Total	81	1	9	53	13	5	

This Table shows the monthly incidence of the Infectious Diseases notified in the district.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Measles	10	9	3		1							2
Rotheln												
Scarlet Fever ...	3	3	5	2	4		4	1		1	2	
Diphtheria	1	1	1		2	7	2	1	3	4	3	1
Erysipelas		1										
Puerperal Fever...					1			1				
Typhoid Fever ...				1					1			

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

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Scarlet Fever ...	20	74	34	11	13	20	19	41	18	25
Diphtheria	32	13	9	14	8	4	7	5	7	26
Measles	76	306	87	22	205	249	49	33	64	25
Rotheln	44	55	3	21	15	4	3	5	5	
Typhoid Fever ...	4	4	2		2	7	2		2	2
Puerperal Fever ...	1		1	1	1	3		2		2
Erysipelas... ..	4	3	3	6	6	12	9	2	3	1
Total	181	435	139	75	250	299	89	88	99	81

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

Measles.

The town has been remarkably free from cases of this disease since 1906.

Twenty-four cases only were notified during the year and 12 of these were from one school. From the first week in March to the last week in December no cases occurred.

There was one case of Rotheln in May.

Scarlet Fever.

The 25 cases of this disease were scattered over the district at intervals during the year. A series of cases was traced to one girl in whom the complaint was not recognised for some days. All but two of the cases was removed to the Hospital. These two occurred in an isolated house in the outskirts of the district.

Diphtheria.

There were 26 notifications of this disease received during the year, but one of these on removal to the Hospital was found to be a case of Scarlet Fever, and another, a case of Tonsillitis, was kept at home, leaving 24 cases of which 20 were removed to the Hospital, the other 4 mild cases being isolated at their own homes. The majority of the cases were of a fairly severe type with a protracted convalescence. Two deaths occurred in the Hospital.

Half the cases occurred amongst the scholars of the Infant School in Barrack Road, and although there were never more than one or two at the same time, from the month of May to the end of the year cases kept occurring.

One class room was closed for a week in June and disinfected, after this no cases occurred in this school until September 12th, when another series commenced. On October 20th all the children under 5 years were excluded for 14 days. No cases were notified from this school from October 7th to November 10th when between that date and the 19th three cases occurred. I again excluded the children under 5 years until after the Christmas Holidays, and no further cases have arisen from that school. Some of the other cases had evidently been in contact with children from this school, and others were isolated cases in different parts of the district.

I visited the school on several occasions and examined all the children and twice took swabbings from the throats of those who had been in close contact with the last case, but in no instance was the Diphtheria bacillus found. The old drawing boards and the felt used for cleaning them were all destroyed, and the desks were wiped over with a disinfecting solution, and the lower part of the walls distempered.

After the first case had been removed from a house in no instance did another occur.

Enteric Fever.

No cases of disease occurred among the residents of the town. One case came down from Bromley suffering from an illdefined illness, and her blood on being tested gave a positive typhoid reaction.

She was isolated at a nursing home and was soon convalescent

Another case was notified as Enteric Fever which was afterwards found to be tubercular enteritis.

The disinfection of rooms, after being occupied by infectious cases, is undertaken by the Council, and is carried out by means of formalin generated in a Ligner's apparatus, which has given every satisfaction.

The rooms are afterwards stripped of the wall-paper, which is burnt, the ceilings whitewashed, and the rooms thoroughly cleansed, the owner of the premises being called upon to do this.

One hundred and eleven rooms were disinfected.

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

Particulars.		
Visits in respect of sickness...	... ..	189
No. of Rooms disinfected ... ..	... ..	111
„ Notices sent to private houses, <i>re</i> sickness	... ..	19
„ Notices sent to Schools, <i>re</i> sickness	... ..	24
To thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house...	... ..	5
„ Cleanse, purify, strip, and whitewash rooms ... ..	... ..	68
„ Visits to Isolation Hospital or Disinfector ... ..	... ..	83

No. II. Particulars of Work Executed.

By Owners.		
To thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house...	... ..	5
„ Cleanse, purify, strip, and whitewash rooms ... ..	... ..	23
TOTAL ... ..	... ..	28

By Occupiers.		
To cleanse or whitewash interior of house	... ..	1
„ Strip and whitewash rooms	... ..	2
„ Cleanse rooms	... ..	43
TOTAL ... ..	... ..	46

Small Pox.

An agreement has been entered into with the Hastings Corporation for the reception and maintenance, in their Small Pox Hospital at Brede, of any cases of this disease which may occur in this district. This is a very satisfactory arrangement, as previously there was no provision for isolating cases, and, if any had occurred, great inconvenience, trouble, and expense would have been incurred.

Vaccination.

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

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Births during the year ...	244	244	237	267	259	297	241	251
Successfully vaccinated...	231	205	210	224	211	217	147	135
Removed unvaccinated...	19	23	16	11	27	9	15	20
Exemptions under Sec. 11.	15	23	29	38	32	91	93	108
Summons under the Act	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Convictions	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

It will be seen that here, as elsewhere, the number of unvaccinated children is steadily increasing.

Isolation Hospital.

This consists of:—firstly, a corrugated iron building, with 2 wards of 5 beds each, with lobby, kitchen, and nurse's bedroom, for Scarlet Fever cases.

Secondly, another building of the same style, of 2 wards of 3 beds each, with small sitting room, kitchen, and nurse's bedroom, and

Thirdly, a group of 3 Berthon Huts, which have had zinc roofs substituted for the canvas ones, and otherwise made more weatherproof. These are used for Typhoid Fever cases or for odd cases when occasion arises, 4 beds being available, one of the huts being permanently used as the matron's sitting and dining room.

There is a small brick building connected to the centre hut by a covered way, which contains kitchen, maid's bedroom, and larder. A small washhouse is attached to this.

The town water is laid on to each block of buildings.

Lighting is by paraffin lamps, and there are earth closets.

At the beginning of the year there were 4 cases in the Scarlet Fever wards.

During the year 23 cases of Scarlet Fever and 20 cases of Diphtheria were admitted, and there were 2 cases of Scarlet Fever still under treatment at the end of the year.

Two deaths occurred from Diphtheria.

The average stay of the Scarlet Fever cases was $7\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, and that of Diphtheria cases 5 weeks.

Extra nursing help was required from March 29th to April 5th, and from May 5th to the end of the year, 2 extra nurses being required at the same time, from June 17th to July 4th.

An extra maid was required for the last 6 months of the year.

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.

Alternately, 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. Alternately, 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 four 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, 1910, as supplied by the Borough Accountant.

	£	s.	d.
Nursing	124	12	9
Maintenance of Patients—			
Meat	39	1	7
Fish	5	13	5
Bread	9	9	5
Milk and Eggs	22	3	6
Groceries... ..	42	5	1
Vegetables, Fruit, &c.	5	9	1
Repairs to Buildings	56	13	0
Medical Requisites	7	12	10
Fuel, Oil, &c.	35	12	1
Horse Hire	8	18	0
Wardmaid's Wages	25	6	6
Water	1	15	0
Insurance	0	17	0
Telephones	24	15	0
Wages	6	9	8
Furniture	11	12	3
Linen, Crockery, Utensils	14	0	0
Sundries	0	12	10
	<hr/>		
	442	19	0
Recovered from patients	13	11	0
	<hr/>		
	<u>£429</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>
Alpha Spray	0	17	6
Disinfectants	1	9	6
	<hr/>		
	<u>£2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>

Disinfector.

The Steam Disinfector has worked satisfactorily during the year.

The number of articles disinfected were as follows:—

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Mattresses and Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Sheets, Blankets, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Carpets, Rugs, Mats, and Curtains	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wearing Apparel, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
							<hr/> 308 <hr/>

Disinfector Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Horsing Van	7	5	0
Insurance of Boiler	2	0	6
" " Building		8	11
Repayment of Loans	47	2	10
Fuel	1	9	6
Wages	4	19	5
Sundries		19	2
Repairs to Van		13	6
Overalls		6	2
	<hr/> £65	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 0 <hr/>

Water Supply.

The water supplied by the Bexhill Water & Gas 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 obtained from springs or wells at Buckholt, Sweet Willow Wood, and Hazards Green, and after efficient filtration, is pumped into high level covered service reservoirs at Ninfield and Haddocks Hill Road, by which a constant supply is maintained throughout the Company's District.

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 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 quarterly analysis 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 April, 10 Grains per gallon.	No. 2. 5th July, 10 Grains per gallon.	No. 3. 29th Oct., 10 Grains per gallon.	No. 4. 9th Jan., 11 Grains per gallon.
Total Dissolved matter	14·28	18·76	14·56	15·12
Loss on Incineration of Residue	1·12	2·80	1·12	1·12
Chlorine in Chlorides... (Equal to Chloride of Sodium)	2·80 (4·61)	3·40 (5·60)	3·50 (5·77)	3·50 (5·77)
Nitrogen in Nitrates } (Equal to Nitric Acid) }	inappreci- able	inappreci- able	inappreci- able	inappreci- able
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia... ..	·002	traces	traces	·001
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia... ..	traces	traces	traces	·001
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, &c., from a solution of Permanganate of Potash at a temperature of 80° Fahrenheit—				
In 15 minutes ...	·003	·003	·006	·017
In 4 hours ...	·009	·005	·008	·025
Phosphoric Acid ...	traces	traces	slight traces	traces
Appearances in 2ft. tube	clear	clear	clear	clear

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

No. 2—This water is satisfactory pure, both chemically and bacteriologically.

No. 3—This water is in good condition both chemically and bacteriologically.

No. 4—This water is satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

Sanitation.

BACK PASSAGES.—The passages at the rear of Station Road and Reginald Road have been paved during the year.

It has been decided to make up the one between Western Road and Parkhurst Road, at the rear of Devonshire Road, under the Private Street Works Act, 1892.

There are still some in the district that are much used, and should be paved in order to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

CAMPS.—The 1st London Telegraph Co. had their Camp at Glyne on the Hastings Road, for 14 days.

As in former years, the sanitary arrangements were quite satisfactory.

THE CHURCH LADS & WORKING LADS BRIGADES' CAMP AT VENESS GAP.—Certain improvements in the sanitary arrangements were made as required by the Sanitary Authority upon my last year's report, but towards the end of the season the nuisance from the accumulation of waste slopwater in the adjoining ditch again arose. The Camp authorities were communicated with, and requested to abate the nuisance by draining the Camp into the sewer which is in close proximity, and this will be done, I believe, before the next Camp is established.

TAR SPRAYING.—The main roads leading into the town, and the principal thoroughfares, were again tar-sprayed so as to obviate the dust nuisance as much as possible.

Drainage.

No very extensive drainage works have been undertaken this year. New lengths of sewer in the newly-developed part of the town, in the West and in the Garden Suburb, have been put in.

The back-flooding that used to take place in some of the house drains in certain parts of the district, has, to a great extent, been remedied by the provision of a storm-water overflow.

In two cases, where the flooding was still evident, the levels of the drain inlets have been raised so as to prevent the entrance of water into the basements.

Unsound Food.

During the year there was only occasion to destroy a small quantity of dried fish.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

I submitted to the Committee a list of streets which, in my opinion, should be inspected under this Act.

The Sanitary Inspector has been appointed to carry out this work and from the reports that he has so far made there were in the own itself no grave structural defects found.

No defects under the other headings mentioned in the regulations issued by the Local Government Board were found, although in North Street the paving in the yards could very well have been extended.

In certain parts a more or less damp condition of the houses prevails owing to their low-lying situation.

Three cottages were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and myself in the rural part of the district, and condemned as unfit for habitation and closing orders were issued.

One has been closed, another remains empty, and the third is still occupied, but at the expiration of the tenancy during the coming year the property will in all probability no longer be used as dwelling houses.

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.

The house refuse is deposited near Coombe Wood, close to the railway.

The removal of the trade refuse is now carried out by the tradesmen themselves.

No serious nuisance has arisen although there is a tendency for an increased accumulation of litter, such as boxes, straw, paper, etc.

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 1910.

Premises redrained into the common sewer	9
Drains repaired and made watertight or part relaid	28
New portions of drains added to existing system of house drainage	7
Premises redrained and connected to watertight cesspools ...	1
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	—

No I.—Inspections.—Inspections made and Drainage tested, &c

PARTICULARS.	
To drains opened for examination, <i>re</i> complaint	23
„ Drains opened for examination, <i>re</i> certificates	18
„ Visits to examine or test old drains or sanitary fittings	436
„ Visits to test by water, drains or portions of drains or examine sanitary fittings	767
„ Smoke test applied to drains or soil pipes	39
„ Notices served on Occupiers under Sec. 41 P.H.A. to enter on premises to examine drain	12

No. II.—Work Executed by Owners.

NATURE OF WORK.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To drain taken up and re-laid to the common sewer and properly ventilated	9		9
„ Repair drain and make same watertight	28		28
„ Properly construct watertight drain, and connect same to watertight covered and ventilated cesspool	1		1
„ Portion of drain laid and connected to existing drainage system... ..	8		8
„ Remove the defective and leaky zinc soil pipe ventilator, and replace by 4-in. iron pipe	2		2
„ Remove existing soil pipe, T piece, and ventilator, and re-place the same by 4-in. iron pipe with molten lead joints and carried up so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air	4		4
„ Repair the joints of soil pipe or drain ventilator	32		32
„ Remove defective form of closet and re-place by a more efficient form of closet... ..	9		9
„ Properly ventilate drain or soil pipe, so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air	9		9
Total	101		101

Slaughter Houses.

There are one registered and three licensed slaughter houses in the district.

No. 1 (licensed) in Parish Meadow.

No. 2 (registered) in High Street.

No. 3 (licensed) in Kennells Road, Little Common.

No. 4 (licensed) at Cobbs Hill.

These have been kept in good condition during the year.

The lairs have not been kept in such a cleanly condition as they might have been.

No cases of diseased carcasses were found when visits were made.

No. I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Particulars.	Insp'ctions	Notices.
Slaughter-houses	51	12
Total	51	12

No. II.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied
To thoroughly cleanse or lime-wash slaughter-house	2	2
„ Empty blood pit and remove offal from slaughter-house ...	4	4
„ Cleanse floors of slaughter-house or lairs	4	4
„ Repair paving on floor ...	1	1
„ Renew license	1	1
Total	12	12

Cowsheds, Dairies & Milkshops Order, 1885.

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

16 Cowkeepers	12 Dairymen
10 Cowkeepers & Purveyors	12 Purveyors

The sheds are inspected at least twice a year in all cases, and extra visits are paid to those which are not found to be in a satisfactory condition.

There were three or four changes of occupiers of existing sheds or shops during the year, and two cowkeepers and one dairyman commenced business without registering, but did so immediately their attention was called to the matter.

The Sheds and Milkshops were kept in good condition, but, as usual, notices to get the lime-washing done and to keep the floors clean had to be served in several cases.

In some cases the manure is kept too close to the sheds.

Where alterations have had to be made and in new sheds, a paved passage has been made between the shed and the manure yard.

COWSHEDS, &c. I.—Inspection.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections	Notices.
Cowsheds, Dairies, or Milkshops ...	116	51
Total	116	51

II.—Defects Found and Notices Served, &c.

Particulars.	Found.	Complied with.
To cleanse & limewash cowsheds, dairy, or milk store	11	11
„ Thoroughly cleanse floors and walls of cowshed, dairy, or milk store ...	13	13
„ Repair defective paving of cowshed, dairy, or milk store	11	11
„ Provide proper light and ventilation to cowshed or dairy	1	1
„ Provide drain to cowshed	1	1
„ „ Milk store	1	1
„ Cleanse out water storage tank ...	—	—
„ Cleanse udders of cows or hands of cowman	2	2
„ Remove accumulations of manure ...	4	4
„ Provide a proper water supply ...	2	2
„ Cleanse milking utensils	2	2
„ Register premises	3	3
Total... ..	51	51

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

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

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	142	29
Total	142	29

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Re-medied.
Want of Cleanliness	27	27
Overcrowding		
Want of Drainage of Floors		
Other Nuisances	2	2
Total	29	29

3.—Home Work—Out Workers.

Nature of Work.	List received from Employers.				For-warded to other Councils	Failing to send List.	Inspections of Out-Workers' Premises.
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.				
	Lists.	Work-men.	Lists.	Work-men.			
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. Furniture & Upholstery			N	I	L		

4.—Registered Workshops and Workplaces.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	18
Boot Makers	14
Dressmakers and Milliners	16
Laundries	18
Others (see list in Health Report)	125
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	191

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)	4
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)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	—
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

Bakehouses

The nineteen Bakehouses in the district are inspected, at least, twice a year.

The condition of the majority of these was found satisfactory, in a few cases notices had to be served where the white-washing had not been done, and to clean paintwork and floors.

I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections.	Notices.
Bakehouses and Flour Stores	90	18
Total	90	18

Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Re-medied.
To cleanse or whitewash Bakehouses & Flour Stores, and clean paint work	12	12
To cleanse floor of Bakehouse... ..	6	6
Total	18	18

Business.	Number of Premises included in Register as		
	Factory	Workshop.	Workplaces.
Bakers and Confectioners	1	17	
Blind Makers... ..		1	
Bottling Stores		3	
Boot Makers	2	12	
Brick and Sanitary Pipe Makers ...	1		
Brick Makers... ..			3
Carpenters and Joiners	3	6	
Carriage Builders and Wheelwrights		5	
Corn Merchants (Electric Motor Employed)	2		
Cycle Makers... ..		3	
Dressmakers and Milliners		16	
Dressmakers (Domestic)		3	
Electric Light Works	1		
Engineers and Motor Works	3		
Firewood Works	1		
French Polishers & Cabinet Makers		3	
Gas Works	2		
Herb Beer Manufacturer		1	
Hair Dressers		11	
Laundries	4	14	
Laundries (Domestic)		6	
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3		
Painters and Sign Writers		6	
Photographers		4	
Picture Frame Makers		1	
Plumbers and Gas Fitters		9	
Printers	2	1	
Saddlers and Harness Makers		4	
Saw Mills (Timber)	1		
Shoeing and General Smiths		7	
Stable Yards and Motor Garages ..		11	
Stone Masons... ..		1	
Stone Slab Manufacturers	1		
Tailors... ..		5	
Upholsterers		5	
Umbrella Repairers		1	
Watch Makers		4	
Wood Turners	1		
TOTAL	28	160	3

Statistics of Inspections, Nuisances Remedied, &c.

During the year 150 complaints were received, as shown in Table I. and when necessary, notices were served for the abatement or suppression of the nuisance complained of.

Table I.
Complaints received during the Year.

No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	117
" Drains and closets choked or in defective condition	...	...	...	...	25
" Foul state of closets, urinals, or privies	...	...	...	...	8
" Offensive smells from fish offal or hogwash	...	...	...	...	1
" " " sewer grids or street gullies	...	...	...	...	5
" " " cesspools overflowing	...	...	...	...	5
" House or Workroom overcrowded	...	...	...	...	2
" " " in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	2
" " " walls damp and leaky roofs	...	...	...	...	4
" Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	2
" Accumulation of garden refuse or manure	...	...	...	...	17
" Houses or premises without a proper water supply	...	...	...	...	6
" Closets without a proper water supply	...	...	...	...	2
" Ditch or watercourse in a foul state	...	...	...	...	1
" Premises without dust receptacles	...	...	...	...	5
" House refuse not removed	...	...	...	...	6
" Stables, yards, or back passages, etc., in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	7
" Ventilating pipe opens below windows	...	...	...	...	1
" Discharge of black smoke	...	...	...	...	1
" Complaints made and found not to be a nuisance or injurious to health	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	...	117

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

No. of Houses and other premises inspected	...	...	...	...	1027
" Complaints attended to	...	...	...	...	117
" Visits, serving notices, and for sundry purposes	...	...	...	...	565
" Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	4
" Visits <i>re</i> water supply	...	...	...	...	13
" Visits <i>re</i> state of gipsy vans	...	...	...	...	—
" Letters written in connection with drainage and other matters	...	...	...	...	450

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	19		19
„ Provide the premises with a proper water supply	7		7
„ Lay on a proper and permanent water supply to closets or urinals	4		4
„ Provide and fix proper waste pipes or trap, lengthen same or clear same	24		24
„ Repair defective paving of yard, cellar, stable	30		30
„ Clear choked drains or closets	25		25
„ Provide proper constructed water closet in lieu of privies or earth closets			
„ Properly cleanse or cover drinking water cisterns or tanks	17		17
„ Repair scullery sink or fix new sink	5		5
„ Provide and fix anti-syphonage pipes to closet traps			
„ Provide light or ventilation to closets ..	1		1
„ Provide inspection chamber	4		4
„ Properly cover or seal down or make water-tight inspection chambers	33		33
„ Repair of brickwork round top of well ...	3		3
„ Provide and fit suitable cover to cesspool...	1		1
„ Repair defective and leaky roofs or walls...	3		3
„ Fix new pan or trap to w.c. ..	5		5
„ Provide and fix flushing cistern to w.c. ...	2		2
„ Repair flushing apparatus	20		20
„ Pave yards	7		7
„ Provide guttering or down pipes or repair or clear same	14		14
„ Repair fresh air inlet ventilators	17		17
„ Remove drain inlet from inside of building	1		1
„ Remove refuse from vacant plots of ground and cleanse site	1		1
„ Fix disc in syphon traps	4		4
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools	2		2
	249		249

TABLE I—Work Executed by Owners—(continued).

PARTICULARS.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To Empty and cleanse cesspits and fill up with solid material	249		249
„ Provide ventilation under floors ...	2		2
„ Thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house or rooms... ..	1		1
„ Cleanse closets or yards, etc.	11		11
„ Provide pavement channel for surface water	7		7
„ Abate overcrowding	1		1
„ Pave, channel and drain back passage ...	1		1
„ Provide earth closet in lieu of privy ..	12	12	24
„ Carry up soil pipe ventilators above windows	2		2
„ Provide new pump to well	5		5
	1	1	2
Total	292	13	305

TABLE II—Work Executed by Occupiers.

PARTICULARS.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To thoroughly cleanse interior of house or rooms	5		5
„ Repair flushing apparatus	7		7
„ Remove accumulations of manure, vege- table matter, fish, offal, or trade refuse...	21		21
„ Empty and cleanse ces-pools, ditch, water closets, earth closets, urinals, privies, yards, stables, cellars, etc.	34	2	36
„ Clear drain	16		16
„ Abate overcrowding	2		2
„ Discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	4		4
„ Discontinue conveying offensive matter through public streets during prohibited hours	5		5
„ Discontinue discharging black smoke ...	1		1
„ Provide receptacles for offal	2		2
Total	97	2	99

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 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.	Net 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.*								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1900	12340	307	24.87	37	120.84	151	12.23	26	26	11	125	10.12	
1901	12210	306	25.06	32	104.57	153	12.53	26	26	11	127	10.40	
1902	12850	280	21.78	34	121.43	154	11.98	27	27	11	126	9.80	
1903	13797	243	17.61	20	82.30	223	8.90	10	10	11	105	7.61	
1904	14160	243	17.35	25	102.88	133	9.5	9	9	11	115	8.21	
1905	14634	239	15.64	22	92.05	151	10.31	20	20	11	115	7.85	
1906	14943	267	17.8	30	112.35	169	11.26	13	13	11	132	8.80	
1907	15499	259	16.71	21	81.08	153	9.87	10	10	11	123	7.93	
1908	16126	297	18.56	24	74.07	155	9.68	7	7	11	118	7.37	
1909	16192	241	14.87	16	66.39	161	9.93	17	17	11	127	7.84	
Averages for years 1900-1909	14275	268	19.02	26	95.79	150	10.61	16	16	11	121	8.59	
1910	16604	250	15.13	13	52.00	131	7.93	18	18	11	113	6.66	

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affects the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

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, 2,628
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 Convalcent Home, Sea Road (for Women). Metropolitan Convalcent Home, Little Common (for Men). Nazareth House, Hastings Road. St Katherine's Priory, Fairmount Road.	East Sussex Hospital, Hastings. Buchanan Hospital, Hastings. Metropolitan Convalcent Home, Little Common (for Men). Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Bathurst Infirmary.	Duffield House Nursing Home, De La Warr Parade. Newdigate House Nursing Home, De La Warr Parade. The Hall Nursing Home, De La Warr Parade. Sidwell House Nursing Home, 22, Albert Road. Home, 22, Albert Road.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in whole District.						Total cases notified in each locality					No of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.					Total.
	At all Ages.	At Ages † Years.					Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	OldT ^{wn} Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	OldT ^{wn} Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65												65 and upwards
Small-pox ...							1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cholera ...																	
Diphtheria incliding																	
M'embranous Croup	26	2	23	1			2	3	4	13	4	2	1	2	12	4	21
Erysipelas ...	1				1						1						
Scarlet Fever ...	25	6	14	4	1		3	6	3	8	5	3	6	3	6	5	23
Typhus Fever ...							1			1							
Enteric Fever ...	2			2													
Relapsing Fever ...																	
Continued Fever ...																	
Puerperal Fever ...	2				2		1				1						
Plague ...																	
Measles ...	25	1	16	6	1		19	2	1	1	2						
Rotheln ...																	
Totals ...	81	1	9	53	13	5	26	11	8	23	13	5	7	5	18	9	44

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, and the accommodation available for the district afforded by it. 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.

† 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.

Total available beds, 26. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

Isolation Hospital, Clinch Green, Bexhill.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.

(See Notes on opposite page).

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 Residents or Non-Residents in District and of Visitors.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	F. Park Ward.	Old Town Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	
Measles ...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	13	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	4	1	3	5	1
Other tuberculous diseases	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Cancer (malignant disease)	12	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	4	2	2	1	1
Bronchitis ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	1
Pneumonia ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	2
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	6
Heart Diseases ...	11	1	...	...	...	2	8	1	3	2	3	1	1
Accidents	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	19	...	...	...	...	7	12	3	7	2	5	2	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive Diseases	9	2	1	...	...	3	3	2	1	4	1	1	1
Urinary Diseases...	8	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	4	...	2	2	1
Old age...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	6	1	1	1	2
All other causes ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1
All causes	113	13	2	6	5	39	48	14	38	16	23	22	18

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 (other than Asiatic or epidemic), and Cholera Nostras.
- Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhœal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhœa as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhœa. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (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, Scirrhus, 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.

TABLE V.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

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	2	1	1	...	4	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Whooping Cough
Diarrhoea, all forms
Premature Birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast Milk, } Starvation } Atrophy, Debility, } Marasmus }	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis } (not Tuberculous) }
Convulsions
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia
Suffocation, overlaying	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes
Total	2	2	1	...	5	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...

Births in the Year { Legitimate 238
 Illegitimate 12 } Deaths in the year of { Legitimate 8
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 161 } Illegitimate 5

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 Wadhurst clay. The shore is of sand and sandstone, with beds of lignite from two feet to six inches in thickness.

Report of the School Medical Officer upon the Medical Inspection of School Children, as required by Section 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1898; Year ending 31st December, 1910.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in herewith submitting to you my **THIRD ANNUAL REPORT** as required by the Board of Education.

In my last year's Report I dealt at length upon the structure and surroundings of the various schools, so there is no need to go over that ground again, as the conditions remain practically the same.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—There are now 7 schools, with a total of 12 departments, and the number of children on the registers is 1,700—Boys' Schools, 390; Girls, 320; Mixed, 397; and Infants, 593; Total, 1,700.

At the Sidley Infants' School the cesspool has been filled up, and drains constructed to take the slopwater and drainage from urinal into the sewer. The earth closets still remain. Three wash-hand basins have now been provided, with proper water supply.

At the Down Council School it is still difficult to get one of the class-rooms warm in cold weather, with a N.E. wind. This room has had to be vacated when the wind has been high with a low temperature. An electric pump has been installed to keep the basement free from water.

At S. Barnabas' Girls' and Infants' School, and at S. Peter's Girls' and Infants' Schools, the playgrounds are unpaved, and when drill is taking place during the dry weather, a lot of dust is raised. It would be beneficial if these playgrounds could be paved, so saving a lot of dust in dry weather, and the carrying of mud into the class-rooms in wet weather.

At the S. Peter's Infants' School the bad lighting in the main class-room still obtains.

The equipment of all the schools is very good.

The sanitary condition of the schools has been kept good, although more water should be used for keeping the urinals at the boys' schools well flushed and free from smell.

A small but continued outbreak of Diphtheria, chiefly amongst the scholars attending S. Peter's Infants' School, necessitated the closure, first of one class room, and then the whole of the School, just before the Christmas holidays. The school was disinfected on two occasions by the Sanitary Authority, and no other cases occurred after the re-opening.

S. Mary Magdalene's Roman Catholic School has become part of the educational system of the Borough. This is situated in Magdalene Road, by the side of Roman Catholic Church. There are two well lit and ventilated class-rooms, accommodating 48 mixed scholars and 32 infants, with cloakrooms and proper sanitary conveniences. The playground is unpaved and uncovered.

I explained in my last year's Report the system adopted in the examination of the children.

I have again to thank the Head Teachers of the various schools for the help they so willingly gave, in taking the height and weight of the children examined, and in the undressing and dressing, in the cases where the parents were not present.

This year the defective cases found at the examination were reported to the newly-formed "After-care Committee," and so much benefit was derived from the examination, by the cases being followed up, and from the appended Report of the Secretary of the Committee, it will be seen that much good work has been done :—

The After-care Committee, Bexhill-on-Sea.

In November, 1909, a small conference of members of the Bexhill Education Committee and others interested in educational matters, was held, and out of these a committee of ten was formed to consider the best means to evolve some scheme of amelioration for children, who, after inspection, had been notified by the School Medical Officer to require medical advice and treatment.

In July, 1910, this committee was approved by the Board of Education, and since then has worked as auxiliary to the Bexhill Education Committee. The latter then made the After-care Committee a grant of £25 towards its working expenses.

It was decided to deal with "defective eyesight" cases only at first, and during the first six months, about 25 Elementary School children were provided with spectacles, the initial outlay generally being made by the After-care Committee, though in nearly every instance, the whole or part of the expenditure was recovered from the parents.

Subsequently, other physical ailments were followed up, and about 60 cases have been given facilities, in some way or other, to get relief, either by advice, or assistance in treatment.

The importance of prompt remedy, more especially of eye and ear defects, cannot be over-estimated, but it is in obtaining immediate treatment that parents seem to find the greatest difficulty, and very few have been found who had taken any steps necessary to rectify or ameliorate defects in their children, brought to their notice by the School Medical Officer's Report after inspection. It is in relation to this condition of things that the After-care Committee tries to organize practical help.

Half-yearly return from 1st July to 31st December, 1910 (since the After-care Committee became auxiliary to the Bexhill Education Committee), of cases supervised by the Bexhill After-care Committee.

Defect.	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Total.	Number. Re-exam.	TREATED.		Un-tr'td.	
					Cured.	Im-proving.		
Eyes ...		23	23	3	11	5	1	6
Ears ...		6	6	1	1			5
Adenoid or Tonsils		15	15	1	6	3		6
Delicate Children	1	2	3	1		3		
Deformed Toes		1	1			1		
Heart ...		1	1			1		
Defective Speech ...		1	1			1		
Ringworm		1	1			1		
Hernia ...		1	1			1		
Various ...		4	4			4		

Medical Inspection.

The routine inspection of the children was begun on 27th April, 1910, and finished on the 17th November, 1910. Forty-one visits were paid to the schools for this purpose, and 456 children were examined.

The average time taken for each examination was 8 minutes.

The services of Mr. Hallidie, for the examination of the eyes, were not requisitioned this year, that part of the work being carried out by myself.

The children selected for examination were the same as in previous years, i.e., (a) children of 5 and under 6 years of age, (b) children of 7 and under 8 years of age, (c) children of 10 and under 11 years of age, and (d) children leaving before the end of the year.

The same arrangements will hold good for the examination this year, except that ALL newly-admitted children of any age will be examined.

The school was not interfered with to a large extent, as in two cases only were the class-rooms required to be cleared.

As the examination can be carried out during the warm months of the year, the cloakrooms are used, and answer very well.

The parents were present in 246 cases, a proportion of 54 per cent. Last year the proportion was 46 per cent.

There was only one refusal to have a child examined.

Besides the routine examination, I visited the schools on several occasions to inspect the sanitary arrangements, and, on two occasions, inspected the whole class at S. Peter's Infants' School during the time cases of Diphtheria were occurring there. I took swabs from the throats of those who had been in immediate contact with the last notified case, but these in all cases proved negative.

Children are also sent to me by the School Attendance Officer when found at home, and said to be staying away from school on account of illness, with no doctor in attendance. About 50 certificates of absence were thus given by me during the year.

There were a lot of cases of Mumps during the latter part of the year, at S. Barnabas' Schools, but as this is not a notifiable disease, it is difficult to estimate the exact number. The cases were very mild, so mild in fact, that it was difficult to get the parents to keep infected children away from school, or to prevent them playing with others. The disease was spreading to other schools at the end of the year.

The cases of contagious disease were very few, ringworm being almost absent last year.

There were about the same number of cases of *Pediculi Capitis*, which is a very small proportion, as there is a careful inspection of the children made by the teachers.

Details of the Examination.

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.—In most cases the clothing of the children is very good. This is not a district where one would expect to find it otherwise, as there are no very poor parts in the town. Ninety-two per cent. were noted as good, 7·7 per cent. fair, and 3 per cent. poor or bad.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—Boys: The average height and weight varies very slightly from normal. Girls: The average height is slightly above normal, and the average weight is slightly below normal.

NUTRITION.—88·3 per cent. good, 11·4 per cent. fair, and 3 per cent. bad.

CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.—Head: 97 per cent. clean, 2·6 per cent. somewhat dirty, and 4 per cent. dirty. Body: 97·3 per cent. clean, 2·6 per cent. somewhat dirty, and 1 per cent. dirty.

TEETH.—52 per cent. good, 23 per cent. fairly good, 25 per cent. bad. A small dental outfit was brought to the notice of the teachers by the After-care Committee. The teachers advised the scholars to purchase this outfit, and a large number of the latter have been sold.

TONSILS.—7 per cent. were bad enough to advise removal, and 19 per cent. were slightly enlarged.

ADENOIDS.—There were present sufficient to cause symptoms in 3 per cent. of the cases examined.

GLANDS.—Were found enlarged in 2 per cent. of the cases, and slightly enlarged in 5 per cent. These were due to throat and neck conditions, none were obviously tubercular.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—9 per cent. due chiefly to Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, and Marginal Eczema of Lids.

VISION.—84 per cent. normal and 16 per cent. below normal. The number of cases in which further examination of the eyes was recommended was 48, or 16 per cent. of the 300 tested. (The vision of scholars under 7 years of age was not tested.)

HEARING.—5 per cent. were below normal. Otorrhœa was present in 5 cases.

SPEECH.—Good in 93 per cent. of the cases. There were 2 stammerers, 15 who lisped, and other defects in 17 cases.

MENTAL CONDITION.—9 children, or 2 per cent. were found to be dull and backward. No child actually mentally deficient was found.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.—3 cases of valvular disease were found, and 4 cases of disturbed action of the heart.

LUNGS.—There were 16 cases, or 4 per cent., showing some departure from normal, principally sign of Bronchitis. No marked cases of Phthisis, although 3 children had changed breathing at the apices.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—18 children were noticed as nervous or irritable. Two suffered with nervous headaches, and 1 showed signs of slight Chorea.

TUBERCULOSIS.—2 children showed a tubercular tendency, and 1 had old tubercular scars in neck; 1 with tubercular osteitis, with right leg shortened, and 1 with stationary spinal disease. One was attending hospital, said to be suffering with tubercular disease of kidney.

RICKETS.—5 cases, or 1 per cent. showed signs of Rickety deformity.

DEFORMITIES.—There were 18 cases, or 4 per cent. showing some deformity. Five cases of slight lateral curvature, 2 cases of club feet, 1 case of old dislocation of hip, and various minor deformities.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.—No case of infectious disease was discovered during the routine examination. There was only one case in which live pediculi capitis were found. This may probably be accounted for by the children being specially prepared for the examination.

OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.—There were 45 cases, or 9 per cent. of various other diseases and defects; principally Enlarged Thyroid, 7; Anæmia, 4; Skin Disease, 4; Rupture, 1; and 29 single cases of other defects.

(Signed) OSWALD OSBORNE,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

March 15th, 1911.

