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EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER FOR  
EAST SUSSEX,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1910,

BY

ALEXANDER G. R. FOULERTON, F.R.C.S., Eng., D.P.H., Camb., F.C.S.,

County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

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Issued to Members of the Council on December 30th, 1911.

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1911.

# EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE, 1910-11.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. T. S. BRAND, 14, Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, London, E.C.  
(Chairman).

MR. J. ADAMS, High Street, Rye.

CAPT. BANBURY, Pippingford Park, Nutley.

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MR. ARTHUR WEEKES, Mansion House, Hurstperpoint.

*Ex-Officio*: The Chairman of the County Council, MR. JOHN JAMES LISTER, Warninglid Grange, Haywards Heath, and the Vice-Chairman of the County Council, MR. R. L. THORNTON, High Cross, Framfield.

County Medical Officer of Health, School  
Medical Officer, and Executive  
Officer under the Midwives Act ... Alexander G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer of  
Health, and Deputy School Medical  
Officer ... Arthur Beeley, M.D., B.S., M.Sc., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer ... George Finch, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Inspector of Midwives ... Helen McGregor Wakefield, M.B., Ch.B.

Analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs  
Acts ... Samuel Allinson Woodhead, M.Sc.



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DATES ON WHICH ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1910 WERE RECEIVED  
FROM THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Date, 1911.	District.	Medical Officer.
10th February.	Borough of Rye.	Thomas Tomkinson Harratt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
13th March	Borough of Lewes	John Robert Steinhäuser, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
13th March	Urban District of Battle	Daniel Brough, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.
13th March	Rural District of Hastings	Frank Benjamin Lewis, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
17th March	Rural District of Rye	Walter Wynne, M.B., C.M.
18th March	Port of New Shoreham	Charles Rawdon Wood, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
10th April	Urban District of East Grinstead	Percy Evershed Wallis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
13th April	Borough of Hove	Augustine Griffith, M.D. (State Medicine), D.P.H.
1st May	Borough of Eastbourne	Wm. George Willoughby, M.D. (State Medicine), M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
13th May	Borough of Bexhill	Oswald Osborne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
22nd May	Urban District of Newhaven	Rodie Parkhurst, M.B., C.M.
22nd May	Port of Newhaven	
12th June	Urban District of Burgess Hill	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
" "	" " " Cuckfield	" "
" "	" " " Haywards Heath	" "
" "	" " " Seaford	" "
" "	" " " Uckfield	" "
" "	Rural District of Battle	" "
" "	" " " Cuckfield	" "
" "	" " " Eastbourne	" "
" "	" " " E. Grinstead	" "
" "	" " " Hailsham	" "
" "	" " " Newhaven	" "
" "	" " " Ticehurst	" "
" "	" " " Uckfield	" "
9th October	" " " Steyning (East)	A. G. R. Cameron, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
25th October	Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea	" "
6th November;	Rural District of Chailey	Frank Gravely, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

NOTE.—Since the 31st December, 1910, Dr. Griffith, D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Hove, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Portslade-by-Sea Urban and the Steyning East Rural Districts, *vice* Dr. Cameron, resigned; and Dr. Dow, D.P.H., has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Chailey Rural District, *vice* Dr. F. Gravely, resigned.



## TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF EAST SUSSEX.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the sanitary circumstances of the Administrative County of East Sussex during the year 1910, together with an abstract of the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health, and other matters of interest to the County Sanitary Authority.

As has frequently happened in previous years, I have to express my regret for delay in presenting my Annual Report. The cause of the delay has been, as in preceding years, delay in the sending in of certain of the District Reports. Reference to page 4 will show that the last of the District Reports was not received until the 6th of November, 1911, whilst two other reports were held back until the last week in October.

Lateness in the appearance of the County Report has afforded opportunity, however, of revising some of the county vital statistics by the data obtained at the Census of April, 1911.

It will be seen (page 9) that whilst the method of estimation followed in these Reports would, without the correction possible under the Census returns, have underestimated the actual population of the Administrative County, as at the middle of 1910, by 6,803, the aggregate of the several local estimates, as presented in the District Reports, has overestimated the population by 10,819. With regard to the estimated populations of the four larger towns of the County, it will be seen that the estimates of the several District Medical Officers and of the County Officer correspond quite nearly when taken in the aggregate; and it will be seen that the estimate is too high by a considerable error. For the smaller towns and rural districts, the aggregate of local estimates has been too high and the County estimation has been too low. The close approximation of the aggregate local estimates for the rural districts to the actual population, as corrected by the Census returns, was, to a large extent fortuitous; in some rural districts there had been heavy over estimation, in others there had been a balancing underestimation, and in some the estimate had been corrected by the Census returns.

The result of these unavoidable errors of estimation, which must occur so long as our Census is taken at long, ten year, intervals is that County statistics have represented the various death-rates as being fractionally higher during the last eight years than they have really been, whilst the local rates for each district have generally been rather less favourable than they appeared to be.

The several corrected death-rates for the year 1910 (page 10) are satisfactory in every respect, having regard, of course, to the fact that all rates, except the infantile mortality rate, for the preceding years have been slightly overestimated.

The birth-rate continues to fall, as has been the rule throughout the country generally. In the County of East Sussex, the extent of the fall since the commencement of the now completed decennium represents a loss of births in the proportion of 4·5 per 1,000 of population.

With this falling birth-rate one can compare, however, a very low infantile mortality, which during the last three years has been represented by a death-rate at ages under twelve months, of about 75 or 76 per 1,000 births. The infantile mortality in 1910 for the Rural Districts of East Sussex presents in one respect what is, I believe, a unique record of the whole Country—during the year 2,373 infants were born, and only a single death in an infant under the age of twelve months was registered as having been caused by diarrhoea. When it is recognised that the most important single diseases contributing to the sum of infantile mortality are diarrhoea and pneumonia, the significance of the return will be understood.

In considering annual fluctuations in the rate of Infantile Mortality certain accidental factors, which are not always properly appreciated, have to be taken into consideration. In some districts and especially in industrial urban districts, the Infantile Mortality in all years is relatively high; in other districts, of which East Sussex is an example, it is always relatively low. But in every district, as in the country as a whole, there will always be distinct and sometimes extraordinary fluctuations in this annual rate. These fluctuations depend almost entirely on the climatic condition of the summer of the year. If there has been a warm and dry summer there will be an excessive infantile mortality from diarrhoea; if there has been a cool and wet summer the infantile mortality from diarrhoea will be low. And, in short, the very low infantile mortality rates in East Sussex for each of the years 1908, 1909, and 1910 have to be considered in relation to the fact that the summer in each year was cold and rainy. And whilst figures relevant are not yet available, it may be prophesied without any misgiving that a high rise in the infantile mortality will follow the exceptionally hot and dry summer of 1911.

But after discounting the influence of accidental factors the fact remains that in spite of casual fluctuations the infantile mortality of the County is consistently low. How low, relatively, it is, may be judged by the hope of sanitary reformers that the infantile mortality of the whole country



may, under improved administration, be reduced to as low as a rate representing 100 deaths per 1,000 children born in the year as against our rate of about 76. The influence of the large number of trained midwives introduced into the rural districts by the Sussex County Nursing Association, and the careful supervision of the untrained midwives which has been exercised by the County Authority, have undoubtedly had a considerable influence in the right direction. The class of mothers amongst whose infants the highest mortality occurs are difficult for the Sanitary Authority to deal with. Leaflets and treatises on the proper methods of caring for infants are received with respect, but not read; the advice of male sanitary officials may be tolerated, but is disregarded on the ground of personal inexperience in the particular matter; and even women health-visitors, unless extraordinarily tactful, are sometimes looked upon with suspicion. But the midwife nearly always has the mother's full confidence; and her advice usually determines the mother's treatment of her infant. The thoroughly practical trained women who have been installed as district nurses in the rural districts have, by their influence on mothers, been of immense advantage to the public health. And it is certain that the older untrained women, who are gradually disappearing, have in many cases been made useful under the constant instruction of women inspectors in areas in which full effect has been given to the provisions of the Midwives Act.

The death rate from the common epidemic diseases, or the zymotic death rate, was one of the lowest recorded during the decennium ended with 1910, and was represented by .47 per 1,000 living. Measles and whooping cough were severely prevalent during the year; but the unfavourable effects of these two diseases on the zymotic death rate were more than counterbalanced by a very low mortality from epidemic diarrhoea, and a comparatively low mortality from scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The continuous freedom from small-pox for, at the time of writing, a period of seven years may be noticed. The experience of the last 40 years in England has shewn that, under the conditions of modern sanitary administration, this disease has a tendency to recur in epidemic prevalence about every tenth year. The tenth year cycle comprises a year of outbreak, a year of serious epidemic, a year of recession, and about seven following years of comparative immunity. The last general outbreak in England occurred in 1900-1-2, and there were signs of recrudescence of the disease during 1910, which fortunately were not followed by any serious outbreak in the autumn of 1911. The now completed ten-year cycle commenced in East Sussex in 1900. In that year two cases occurred in the county, in 1901 there were 27 cases, in 1902 there were 22 cases, and in 1903 two cases. There have been no cases during the years 1904-5-6-7-8-9-10, and consequently, and unless a favourable change in the visitation of small-pox is coming about, local sanitary authorities should be acutely vigilant at the present time, and especially in the autumn and winter of 1912 for cases of the disease. The Public Health and Housing Committee have meanwhile communicated with certain districts which are still without the necessary provision for dealing with an outbreak, should one occur.

The only other matter relating to the subject of epidemic disease which needs mention has reference to rumours which arose in connection with reported cases of bubonic plague in another part of the country. The localised outbreak of human disease which is referred to was associated in point of time with an outbreak of disease amongst rats in the neighbourhood. And at about the same time it was reported that cases of similar disease amongst rodents had occurred in other localities. At about this time a small outbreak of infective disease amongst rodents happened in a Sussex district, and was carefully investigated bacteriologically. The disease was of the nature of a septicæmia, and some of the infected animals died with pneumonia; but the microbe which was the cause of this particular outbreak proved to be one which belonged to a species altogether different from the bacillus of bubonic plague. These outbreaks of disease amongst rodents also occurred at a time of year when in accordance with past experience of the epidemiology of bubonic plague in temperate climates, any wide prevalence of the disease is not to be expected, because of a low atmospheric temperature which is unfavourable to the vitality of the plague bacillus outside the body. But whilst this rule applies especially to human disease, it is not certain to what extent it would apply to rodents in a temperate climate, because of the greater natural temperature of their underground haunts.

The administration of the Midwives' Act by the County Supervising Authority continues to yield satisfactory results. The proportion of trained midwives amongst those practising in the area is rising steadily, and Miss H. McG. Wakefield, M.B., the County Inspector, has succeeded in improving many of the untrained midwives whose methods of practice in some cases left much to be desired in the way of amendment.

Various matters arising out of the administration of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts came under the attention of the Public Health and Housing Committee during the year, and what could be done in the way of obtaining improvement has been done. But the difficulties in the way of taking effective proceedings under the Acts without delay of the most vexatious character



are well recognised by all county authorities. The nature of the difficulties in question will be appreciated on reference to the history of efforts made to obtain abatement of the pollution of the tidal Ouse of the crude sewage of Lewes, and of the streams of Pevensey Levels by the effluent from the sewage works at Polegate (See pages 27 and 28 of this Report.)

In connection with the matter of water supplies, it may be mentioned that the County Authority decided during 1910 to enter an opposition to the Water Bill which the Corporation of Hastings had decided to promote during the current year. Proceedings in the House were avoided, as the results of negotiations carried out by the Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee and the Clerk to the County Council with representatives of the Borough Council. In the result, the Borough Council met the County Authority in a fair and friendly spirit, and satisfactory concessions were allowed without the expense of parliamentary action. A water supply of excellent quality is now obtainable, on terms, for the villages of Crowhurst and Westfield, and the *locus standi* of the County Council, as interested in the water supply of a part of their area has been recognised in what may be termed fairly a generous spirit. The relations between Borough and County Sanitary Officials have, in the case of Hastings, been always of the friendliest character; and nothing is obtained under the Act which was not previously obtainable by the courtesy of the Hastings Officials. And it may be added there are only two public water supplies to the County whose proprietors have raised any kind of difficulty in the way of supplying information to the County Medical Officer of Health—except for the two, every Sanitary Authority, or Water Company, supplying within the County, have afforded every information asked for, and have allowed inspection freely. The importance, therefore, of the clause (see page 24) affording right of entry to the County Medical Officer is that the clause will provide a precedent in the future, when increased powers may be asked of Parliament by a water Company.

The coming into force of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, of 1909, is an event of first importance in connection with County Health Administration. In the first place, the necessity for co-operation between the County and District Medical Officers is emphasised. So far as East Sussex is concerned this formal recognition was unnecessary in the case of nearly all the District Medical Officers of Health, who have, as a matter of courtesy, and with a view to mutual assistance, afforded every possible help to the County Authority. Further a much-needed definition of the duties of the County Medical Officer of Health has been supplied in the terms of the Act.

So far as the Local Sanitary Authorities are concerned, it may be said that Town Planning schemes are not likely to be proposed with any frequency, for some years at any rate, in East Sussex, with its small number of large towns; elsewhere, of course, the powers obtainable on this matter will be of the highest value. The Regulations governing House Inspection will be useful in stimulating into some kind of activity Local Authorities which have habitually ignored their duties in this matter; and the number of such authorities is not small. On the other hand, the duties defined in the Regulations are merely such as have in the past been carried out thoroughly and conscientiously in many of the East Sussex districts.

An account of action taken by the various Local Sanitary Authorities in accordance with the terms of the Act during 1910 will be found on page 20.

By the close of the year 1910 the County Authority had made complete provision for the discharge of their own duties under the Act. The County Public Health Department was reorganised on a broader basis; and Dr. Arthur Beeley obtained recognition of his valuable services in the past by his appointment as Assistant County Medical Officer of Health. Arrangements have also been made for the County Medical Officer of Health to perform his share in the working of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts under the direction of the Weights and Measures Committee of the County Council.

In concluding my Annual Report I have once again to acknowledge my indebtedness to those who have assisted me in the discharge of duties which are not always free from difficulty, and which at times—when complaint has to be laid—become ungrateful. Mr. Merrifield, as Clerk to your Council, has never spared his time when I have had to apply to him for advice and assistance. In matters touching the Sanitary Administration of the Public Elementary Schools the assistance of Mr. Young, Secretary to the Education Committee, has been equally at my disposal. The assistance in work which has been given by the Lady Mabelle Egerton, as the East Sussex Honorary Secretary of the Sussex County Nursing Association, cannot be too highly appreciated. Dr. Arthur Beeley, the Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, has undertaken—and discharged most tactfully and with efficiency—rather more than his fair share of the increased responsibility in sanitary matters which is now incurred by the County Council. Dr. Finch, as Assistant School Medical Officer, and Miss Wakefield, M.B., as Inspector of Midwives, have also discharged their duties with marked ability. My obligations to the body of District Medical Officers of Health have been referred to already, and the willing co-operation of my medical colleagues in the interests of the public health cannot be other than gratifying alike to the County Council, and to the Local Sanitary Authorities, whose Officers they are.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER G. R. FOULERTON,

County Medical Officer of Health,  
and School Medical Officer for East Sussex.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNTY HALL, LEWES.

25th December, 1911.



## THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

The Administrative County is 523,539 acres in extent, and comprises 14 urban districts, of which five are municipal boroughs, and 12 rural districts. There are 159 civil parishes, of which 14 are situated within the boroughs. Within the Administrative County there are the two Port Sanitary Authorities of Newhaven and New Shoreham, Newhaven being also a Port at which alien immigrants may be disembarked. Certain tidal waters are under the jurisdiction of the Local Fisheries Committee of the Sussex Sea Fisheries District, a Committee consisting of representatives appointed by the County Councils of East Sussex, West Sussex and Kent, the County Boroughs of Hastings and Brighton, the Municipal Borough of Eastbourne, and the Ouse and Rother Boards of Conservators, together with Fishery Members appointed by the Board of Trade.

The Public Health and Housing Committee are the Local Supervising Authority under The Midwives Act, 1902, and the County Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer to the East Sussex Education Committee.

### POPULATION.

The appearance of the Annual County Report having been delayed because of delay in the sending in of some of the Annual District Reports, it is now possible to set out a correct estimate of the populations of the Grouped Districts based on the returns of the Census of 1901 and 1911. The Grouped Districts into which the Administrative County is divided for statistical purposes include the four larger towns of Eastbourne, Hove, Bexhill, and Lewes, with 10 other Urban Districts, and 12 Rural Districts. Table I. shows (a) the several populations at the Census of 1901, (b) the populations at the Census of 1911, (c) the populations estimated to the middle of 1910 on the basis of the foregoing, (d) the acreage and density of population at the Census of 1901, and (e) the rateable value, on the 1909 County Rate basis, of the respective groups of districts. :—

**Table I.**

	(a) Population at Census of 1901.	(b) Population at Census of 1911.	(c) Population at middle of 1910.	(d) Acreage, and density of Population 1901.	(e) Rateable Value, County Rate Basis, 1909.
<b>The Administrative County :—</b>	261,973	294,697	292,243	523,539 acres; 1 person per 1'99 acre.	£2,308,727
<b>Four larger Towns —</b>	103,341	120,032	118,780	15,954 acres ; 6'47 persons per acre.	£1,074,973
Population at middle of 1910					
Eastbourne ... ..	50,940				
Hove ... ..	41,750				
Bexhill ... ..	15,097				
Lewes ... ..	10,993				
<b>Ten other Urban Districts, with popula- tions of less than 10,000 persons:</b>	41,647	47,367	46,938	25,411 acres ; 1'63 persons per acre.	£286,942
The Borough of Rye, and the Urban Districts of Battle, Burgess Hill, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Newhaven, Portslade-by-Sea, Seaford, and Uckfield.					
<b>Twelve Rural Districts —</b>	116,985	127,298	126,525	482,174 acres; 1 person per 4'1 acres.	£946,812
Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, East- bourne, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Hastings, Newhaven, Rye, Steyning East, Ticehurst, and Uckfield.					

The populations enumerated in column (c) of this Table, being based on the returns of the Census of 1901 and 1911, are statistically accurate, and we are now able to correct the various rates which have been, since 1901, based on the returns of the Census of 1891 and 1901.

In the Annual Report for 1908 it was pointed out in connection with the county vital statistics that "seven years having elapsed since the last Census, it is obvious that any estimation is liable to a certain range of error . . . Any error of estimation, and that in the direction of over-estimation of population, is most probable in the case of the larger towns. In the case of Eastbourne and Hove



the official estimation of the Registrar-General has been adopted for the purposes of this report, but it appears improbable that the population of these two towns has increased since 1901 at a rate similar to that prevailing during the previous intercensal decennium . . . . . On the other hand, it is quite possible that the population of the rural residential districts is somewhat higher than it is estimated here as being."

The Census returns have shewn that the increase in the large towns has been less than in the preceding decennium, and there has been a relatively large increase in the population of the smaller urban and rural districts. There has been in East Sussex, in short, the same tendency that has been at work in the Country generally during the last 10 years for the populations of semi-rural towns and country districts to increase at the expense of the populations of the larger towns—a tendency which is entirely satisfactory.

The following figures show, for each of the towns with populations of more than 10,000, (1) the estimate of population made for the year 1910 by the several District Medical Officers of Health, (2) the estimate which would have been made by the County Medical Officer if the method of previous years had been followed, and (3) the actual population at the middle of the year as ascertained by the Census of 1901 and 1911:—

	(1) Population at middle of 1910 (District Medical Officers' estimate).	(2) Population at middle of 1910 (County Medical Officer's estimate).	(3) Population at middle of 1910, as ascertained by Census.
Eastbourne ...	52,500	51,634	50,940
Hove ...	44,589	44,589	41,750
Bexhill ...	16,604	17,264	15,097
Lewes ...	11,249	11,482	10,993
	<u>124,942</u>	<u>124,969</u>	<u>118,780</u>

It will be seen that the population of the four towns would have been over estimated by 6,189. But the population of the smaller towns and rural districts would have been under-estimated by no less than 12,992. And so, as shown in the following figures, the population of the whole Administrative County, as at the middle of the year 1910 would, on the basis referred to, have been under-estimated by 6,803. And as the result of this, the birth rates, and the various death-rates, except the infantile mortality rate, have been considerably higher in the last few years in the group of larger towns than the estimates have shewn, whilst the corresponding rates for the smaller urban and rural districts, and for the Administrative County as a whole, have been lower. The error for the whole county is not of any considerable degree; but in the case of certain districts there will be considerable modification when the rates come to be revised.

	(1) Population at middle of 1910 (aggregate of District Medical Officers' estimates).	(2) Population at middle of 1910 (County Medical Officer's estimate).	(3) Population at middle of 1910 ascertained by Census.
4 Larger Towns ...	124,942	124,969	118,780
10 other Urban Districts ...	49,887	43,186	46,938
12 Rural Districts ...	128,233	117,285	126,525
	<u>303,062</u>	<u>285,440</u>	<u>292,243</u>
Amount of error ...	+ 10,819	— 6,803	.....



## THE PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS

Table II. shews the principal rates for the grouped sanitary districts of the Administrative County, together with some corresponding rates taken from the Registrar General's return for England and Wales for the year 1910, the rates in all cases being corrected by the figures of the Census of 1911.

Table II.

	Population estimated to the middle of the year 1910.	Birth Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Infantile Mortality Rate, Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	Total Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Nett Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Zymotic Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Death Rate from Phthisis, per 1,000 Living.	Death Rate from Diseases of the respiratory organs, other than Phthisis, per 1,000 Living.	Senile Mortality, Deaths over 65 per 1,000 Deaths.
Four larger Towns ...	118,780	16.5	84.69	10.95	11.26	.61	.88	1.63	405.08
Ten other Urban Districts	46,938	19.62	68.40	11.29	10.07	.57	.87	1.89	488.3
Twelve Rural Districts ...	126,525	18.75	69.53	10.96	10.45	.31	.73	1.72	510.2
The Administrative County of East Sussex ...	292,243	17.97	75.99	11.01	10.72	.47	.81	1.71	462.02
England and Wales ...	36,169,150	24.8	106	13.4	13.4	.99	1.08	.	.
77 Great Towns ...	16,940,895	24.9	115	13.4	14.3	1.23	.	.	.
136 Smaller Towns ...	4,965,216	23.7	104	12.4	12.9	.88	.	.	.
England and Wales less the 213 Towns ...	14,263,039	25.1	95	13.6	12.8	.74	.	.	.

Table III. shews the rates, as quoted above, for the Administrative County for each of the last ten years, for the years 1901-1909 the rates are based on the figures of the 1901 Census, the rates for 1910 have been corrected by the figures of the Census of 1911.

Table III.

	Population estimated to the middle of each year.	Birth Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Infantile Mortality, Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	Total Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Nett Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Zymotic Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Death Rate from Phthisis, per 1,000 Living.	Death Rate from Diseases of the respiratory organs, other than Phthisis, per 1,000 Living.	Senile Mortality, Deaths over 65 per 1,000 Deaths.
1901 ...	262,880	22.5	90	12.1	11.7	.77	1.03	1.61	370
1902 ...	266,293	21.3	98.5	12.33	11.86	.69	1.04	1.73	366.5
1903 ...	269,760	22.72	84.01	11.58	11.08	.6	1.07	1.29	358.4
1904 ...	273,114	20.96	96.73	11.43	11.19	.67	.95	1.47	416.4
1905 ...	278,472	20.36	91.88	11.91	11.28	.62	.94	1.44	418.8
1906 ...	279,350	20.31	85.81	11.55	11.11	.55	1.07	1.23	398.7
1907 ...	282,727	19.59	86.83	12.26	11.48	.49	.87	1.7	419.6
1908 ...	286,129	20.06	76.1	11.2	10.9	.43	.86	1.4	426.7
1909 ...	289,420	18.32	74.71	12.47	12.10	.5	.87	1.78	454.8
1910 ...	292,243	17.97	75.99	11.01	10.72	.47	.81	1.71	462.0



## THE BIRTH-RATE.

The birth-rate for the Administrative County during 1910 was in the proportion of 17.97 births per 1,000 living at all ages—the lowest rate yet recorded in the County. The corresponding rate for England and Wales during 1910 was in the proportion of 24.8 per 1,000 living, a rate which was .8 per 1,000 below the rate for 1909, and which shewed a decrease in the proportion of 2.7 per 1,000 living as compared with the average annual rate for England and Wales during the decennium 1900-1909. The birth-rate for 1910 for England and Wales was, like that for the Administrative County, the lowest on record.

In only one district in the Administrative County was the birth-rate equal with, or above, that of England and Wales, the highest four rates recorded in Urban Districts being those of Portslade-by-Sea, Newhaven, Lewes, and Rye—respectively 30.8, 21.29, 17.8, and 17.7 per 1,000 of population.

Amongst the rural districts the highest three rates were those of the rural districts of East Grinstead, Eastbourne, and Ticehurst—respectively 23, 20, and 19.8 per 1,000 of population.

Amongst abnormally low rates were those of the Urban Districts of Seaford, Uckfield, Hove, and Burgess Hill—which were 13.5, 13.9, 14.1, and 14.4 respectively. The lowest rates in the group of rural districts were those of the Steyning East, Cuckfield, and Hastings districts—14.6, 14.8, and 14.82 respectively.

## THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE.

The total death-rate, uncorrected, for the Administrative County during the year 1910 was in the proportion of 11.01 deaths per 1,000 living at all ages, and represents the lowest recorded during the decennium. The death-rate in the four larger towns of the Administrative County was in proportion of 10.95 deaths per 1,000 living, in the ten smaller towns it was in the proportion of 11.29 per 1,000 living, and in the twelve rural districts it was in proportion of 10.96 per 1,000 living. The death-rate for England and Wales during 1910 was in the proportion of 13.4 deaths per 1,000 living at all ages, a rate which was 1.1 per 1,000 below the corresponding rate for 1909, and shewed a decrease in the proportion of 2.4 per 1,000 when compared with the average annual rate for the decennium 1900-1909. This rate for England and Wales during 1910 was the lowest on record.

Among remarkably low nett death-rates recorded in the Urban Districts are those of Cuckfield, Bexhill, Haywards Heath, and Uckfield respectively—6.3, 6.66, 6.8, and 8.5.

Amongst the rural districts the lowest two rates were those of Steyning East and Hailsham—7.8 and 8.4 respectively.

## THE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The infantile mortality rate during the year 1910 was a remarkably low one, representing only 75.99 deaths at ages under twelve months per 1,000 births registered during the year. It is important to remember that this rate is calculated on the number of births and deaths actually registered, and therefore is not like the rest of the statistics liable to vitiation arising from erroneous estimation of increase of population since the last census year. That being so it is most satisfactory to compare our infantile mortality rate with those issued by the Registrar General for 1910; reference to Table II. will shew that whilst the East Sussex rate was 75.99 that for the smaller Urban and Rural Districts of England and Wales was 95, and for the whole country 106. The only urban districts in which this rate exceeded 100 were those of Haywards Heath and Seaford, where the respective rates were 112.5 and 104.4: the Boroughs of Rye and Bexhill had respectively rates as low as 42.8 and 52. Coming next to the infantile mortality of the rural districts, two districts, those of Newhaven and Hastings had rates of over 100—respectively 102.2 and 137.5: the lowest rate was one of 45.7, recorded in the large rural district of Hailsham. A reference to Table III. will shew that the three cool, wet summers of 1908, 1909, and 1910 shewed a very low mortality. This is, of course, in accordance with the usual rule that in a cool wet summer you have a low infantile mortality, and that in a hot dry summer the infantile mortality is high.

The principal causes of death amongst infants under the age of twelve months are shewn in Table IV.



**Table IV.**  
**INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.**  
**Deaths under 1 Year of Age from Stated Causes.**

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..	130	11	10	10	161	36	27	24	22	16	20	27	19	14	14	9	389
	Uncertified..	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
I. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	5
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	3	4	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	24
	Diarrhoea (all forms) ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	16
	Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	1	12
	Gastritis, Gastro-Intestinal-Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
III. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ..	87	2	5	..	94	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
	Congenital Defects ..	9	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Injury at Birth ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Want of Breast Milk, Starvation ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
IV. Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	19	6	2	2	29	5	4	3	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	49
	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4
	Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	4
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	10
V. Other Causes.	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Syphilis ..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Convulsions ..	2	1	1	3	7	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	34
	Bronchitis ..	2	..	..	1	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	6	1	..	2	..	24
	Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia ..	1	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	1	..	3	3	9	3	3	1	30
	Suffocation, overlaying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Other causes ..		11	2	1	2	16	3	4	5	7	4	2	6	1	2	3	1	54
Total ..		134	11	11	10	166	36	27	24	22	16	20	28	19	14	14	9	395

#### EPIDEMIC INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The Zymotic death-rate expresses the number of deaths per 1,000 of population from what are termed the "Seven principal zymotic diseases," that is to say, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, various other "fevers" (typhus, typhoid, and puerperal), and diarrhoea. This rate was in the proportion of .47 deaths per 1,000 living at all ages during 1910, a rate which compares very favourably with that for the smaller Urban and Rural Districts of England and Wales (.74 deaths per 1,000 living), and with that of all England and Wales (.99 deaths per 1,000 living).

Table V. gives the actual number of cases of scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and diphtheria which were notified in the Administrative County during 1910 together with the morbidity rate (the number of attacks of each disease per 1,000 of population), and the number of cases of each disease which were isolated in hospital. And Table VI. shews the morbidity rates, the percentage of cases removed to hospital, and the case mortality for the same three diseases for the Administrative County, and for the grouped districts during 1910.



Table V.

	Population estimated to middle of 1910.	SCARLET FEVER.					TYPHOID FEVER.					DIPHTHERIA.				
		Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Case Mortality. Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Case Mortality. Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Number of Deaths.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Case Mortality. Deaths per 1000 attacked.
1. Borough of Eastbourne	...	94	92	1			1	0	0			92	88	3		
2. Borough of Hove	...	93	77	0			4	1	1			40	33	0		
3. Borough of Lewes	...	68	56	0			1	0	1			6	6	0		
4. Borough of Bexhill	...	25	23	0			2	0	0			26	21	2		
Four Larger Towns	... 118,780	280	248	1	2.35	3.57	8	1	2	.067	250	164	148	5	1.38	30.48
5. Borough of Rye	...	5	0	0			0	0	0			38	35	0		
6. Urban District of Battle	...	0	0	0			0	0	0			0	0	0		
7. Urban District of Burgess Hill	...	9	8	0			0	0	0			2	0	0		
8. Urban District of Cuckfield	...	0	0	0			1	0	0			0	0	0		
9. Urban District of East Grinstead	...	3	1	0			0	0	0			2	2	0		
10. Urban District of Hayward's Heath	...	1	0	0			1	0	1			0	0	0		
11. Urban District of Newhaven	...	3	2	1			3	2	2			15	8	2		
12. Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea	...	5	0	0			1	0	0			1	0	0		
13. Urban District of Seaford	...	11	10	0			0	0	0			0	0	0		
14. Urban District of Uckfield	...	1	0	0			2	0	1			21	0	1		
Ten other Urban Districts	... 46,938	38	21	1	.80	26.31	8	2	4	.16	500	79	45	3	1.68	37.97
15. Rural District of Battle	...	22	6	0			0	0	0			2	0	0		
16. Rural District of Chailey	...	7	5	0			2	2	0			9	5	0		
17. Rural District of Cuckfield	...	61	36	0			0	0	0			5	4	0		
18. Rural District of Eastbourne	...	10	8	0			0	0	0			3	3	0		
19. Rural District of East Grinstead	...	49	41	0			12	12	3			32	25	1		
20. Rural District of Hailsham	...	33	26	0			2	0	0			18	0	0		
21. Rural District of Hastings	...	6	6	0			0	0	0			0	0	0		
22. Rural District of Newhaven	...	8	6	1			1	1	0			6	1	0		
23. Rural District of Rye	...	15	0	1			1	0	0			1	0	0		
24. Rural District of Steyning East	...	4	2	0			0	0	0			2	0	0		
25. Rural District of Ticehurst	...	42	35	0			0	0	0			9	9	0		
26. Rural District of Uckfield	...	6	3	0			1	0	0			6	0	1		
Twelve Rural Districts	... 126,525	263	174	2	2.04	7.72	19	15	3	.15	157.89	93	47	2	.73	21.59
The Administrative County	... 292,243	581	443	4	1.98	6.88	35	18	9	.119	275.14	336	240	10	1.14	29.76

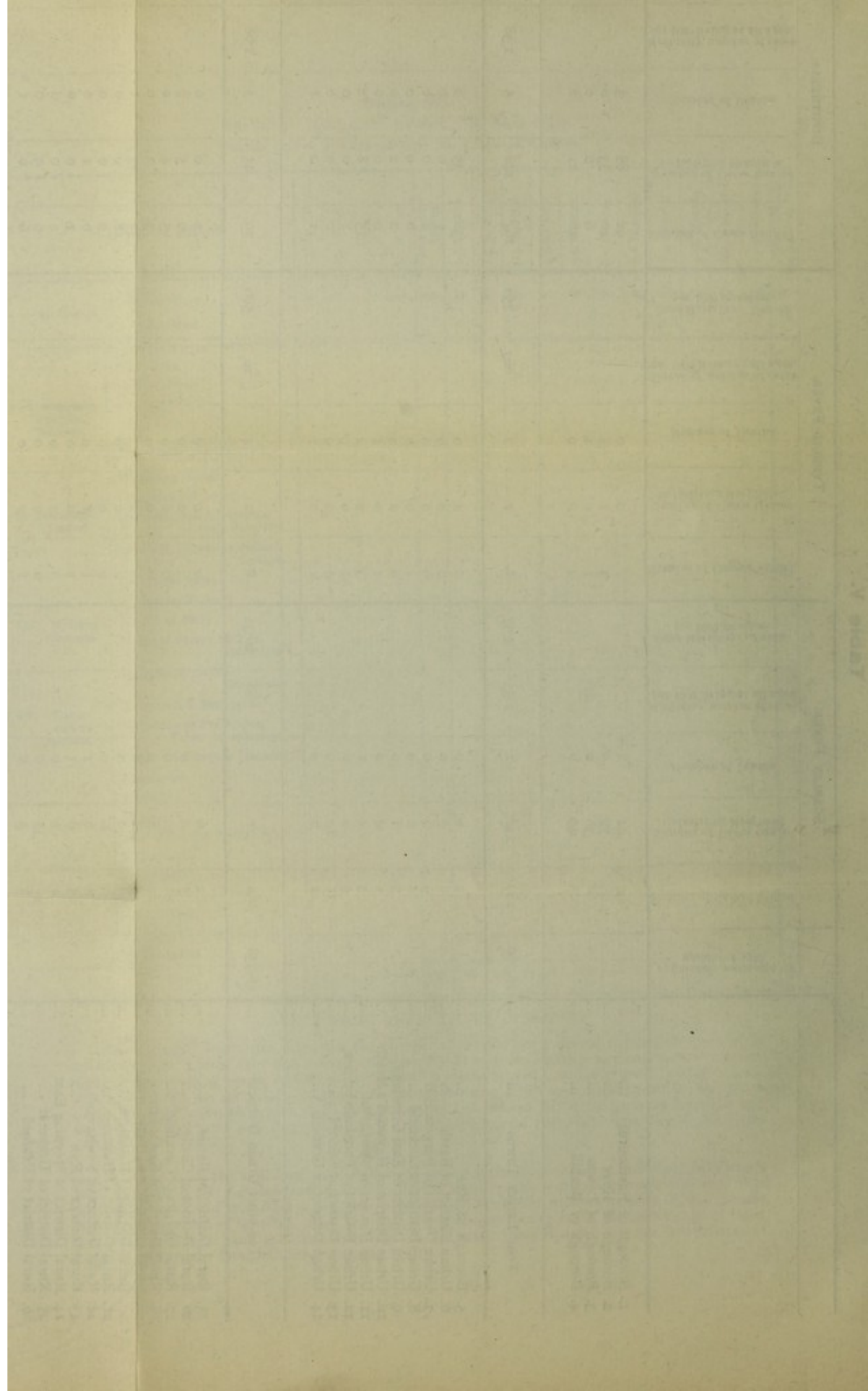




Table VI.

	The Administrative County. Area, 521,276 acres. Population, 292,243.			Four larger Towns. Area, 15,938 acres. Population, 118,780.			Ten other Urban Districts. Area, 332,427 acres. Population, 46,938.			Twelve Rural Districts. Area, 480,411 acres. Population, 126,525.		
	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Percentage of cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Case Mortality, Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Percentage of cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Case Mortality, Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Percentage of cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Case Mortality, Deaths per 1000 attacked.	Morbidity, number of cases per 1000 living at all ages.	Percentage of cases treated in Isolation Hospitals.	Case Mortality, Deaths per 1000 attacked.
SCARLET FEVER	1.98	76.24	6.88	2.35	88.59	3.57	.80	55.25	26.31	2.04	66.15	7.72
TYPHOID FEVER	1.19	51.42	257.14	.067	12.50	250	.16	25	5.00	.15	78.94	157.89
DIPHTHERIA ...	1.14	71.42	29.76	1.38	90.24	30.48	1.68	56.96	37.97	.73	50.53	21.59

## CLOSURE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Closure of Schools on account of epidemic disease was unusually frequent during the year 1910, this measure having been required on 69 occasions. The following Table shews the cause for closures amongst the 175 Schools under the supervision of the East Sussex Education Committee; closures of schools under the Local Education Authorities for the boroughs of Eastbourne, Hove, Lewes, and Bexhill are not included. The relatively large number of closures during the year was caused by an excessive prevalence of measles and whooping cough. Table VII. shews the causes of closure during each quarter of the year, distinguishing :—

- A. closures under Article 45 (b) of the Code of Regulations, under the advice or with the approval of the School Medical Officer ; and
- B. closures effected on a formal requisition from the Local Sanitary Authority, under Article 57.

Any closures in addition to those effected in accordance with the Code of Regulations are included under column C below as "irregular" closures,

Table VII.

1910.	REASON FOR CLOSURE.									Total Number of Closures during the Three Months.	Under Advice or with Approval of School Medical Officer.	Under Requisition from the Local Sanitary Authority.	Irregular Closures.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Chicken-pox.	German Measles.	Influenza.	Other causes.				
1st January—31st March	1	—	7	3	1	1	1	—	1	15	8	5	2
1st April—30th June	1	4	8	10	1	1	—	—	—	25	15	8	2
1st July—30th Sept.	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	5	7	0
1st Oct.—31st Dec.	—	3	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	17	11	6	0
	3	9	31	18	3	2	1	—	2	69	39	26	4

## SMALLPOX.

For the sixth year in succession the County has been free from smallpox, but, in view of what is known as to the cyclical activity of the disease, this freedom from smallpox cannot be expected to continue. A recurrence of smallpox in the County was due during 1910 ; and a recurrence occurred in London and in other places during the year.

The following figures give the number of cases of this disease, which have been notified in the Administrative County during the last 17 years :—

1894	49 cases	...	1901	27 cases.
1895	29 "	...	1902	22 "
1896	21 "	...	1903	2 "
1897-8-9	No case.	...	1904	10 "
1900	2 cases	...	1905-6-7-8-9-10	No case.

The nature of some of the cases in the 1904 outbreak, when altogether 10 cases were notified, was doubtful.



## SCARLET FEVER.

After the somewhat excessive prevalence of scarlet fever during the years 1906-7-8-9, there was a marked diminution in the number of cases of this disease occurring during 1910. The morbidity in the several Grouped Districts was as follows: in the 4 larger towns there were cases in the proportion of 2.35 per 1,000 living, in the ten smaller urban districts the proportion was .8 per 1,000 living, and in the 12 rural districts the proportion was 2.04 per 1,000 living. The morbidity for the whole county was represented by 1.98 per 1,000 living.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified in the County during each of the last ten years has been as follows:—

		Number of cases notified.		Number of deaths.	
1901	...	...	505	...	2
1902	...	...	513	...	6
1903	...	...	338	...	1
1904	...	...	433	...	4
1905	...	...	484	...	5
1906	...	...	636	...	4
1907	...	...	703	...	10
1908	...	...	692	...	5
1909	...	...	805	...	13
1910	...	...	581	...	4

The case mortality amongst the 5,690 cases notified during the ten years has been at the rate of 9.49 deaths per 1,000 cases.

## DIPHTHERIA.

There was distinctly less prevalence of diphtheria in the County during 1910 than during either of the two immediately preceding years, when the diphtheria rate was seriously raised by the occurrence of several large epidemics; the numbers of cases notified during 1910, 1909, and 1908, were 336, 552, and 542, respectively. Only one considerable epidemic occurred during 1910, and it is to be hoped that the measures which have been carried out by the County Education Authority since the commencement of 1909 will have the effect of diminishing materially the prevalence of this preventable disease amongst children attending the elementary schools in the smaller urban and the rural Districts. Such disease as did occur appears, judging by the case-mortality, to have been of an unusually mild type.

Table VIII. shews the morbidity and case-mortality for diphtheria in the several grouped districts during the last six years.

Table VIII.

	Popula- tion at Census of 1901.	Morbidity: (number of cases of Diphtheria per 1000 living at all ages.)						Case Mortality: (number of Deaths per 1000 cases of Diphtheria.)					
		1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
The Administrative County ...	261,973	.83	.95	1.13	1.8	1.9	1.14	116.88	59.92	71.42	51.1	76.86	29.76
Four larger Towns ...	103,341	.69	.45	.85	2.4	2.72	1.38	113.92	57.69	79.2	53.6	48.04	30.48
Ten other Urban Districts ...	41,647	.38	1.34	1.43	1.7	1.83	1.68	166.66	65.57	136.36	49.3	80.45	37.97
Twelve Rural Districts ...	116,985	1.13	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	.73	111.94	58.44	38.7	49.07	143.93	21.59

## TYPHOID FEVER.

The marked decline in the prevalence of typhoid fever which has occurred in the country generally, and in East Sussex especially since 1901, was interrupted in the Administrative County by a slight rise during 1909. This rise was attributable entirely to an outbreak of 19 cases which occurred in the Parish of Worth amongst a local population of less than 4,300. The morbidity for the parish was at the rate of 44.2 cases of typhoid fever per 10,000 living; the morbidity for the remaining population of the County, about 284,670, was at the rate of 1.06 per 10,000 living, as compared with rates varying between .9 and 2 per 10,000 which had prevailed during the years 1902-8. During 1910 there was a recrudescence of typhoid fever in the parish referred to, which contributed 12 of the 35 cases of typhoid fever which occurred in the whole County during the year. The morbidity rate for the parish was 27.8 cases of typhoid fever per 10,000 living, as against a rate of about .8 per 10,000 amongst the remaining County population.

As has been pointed out in previous reports, it is very difficult to explain the cause of the reduction of the prevalence of typhoid fever which has occurred not only in East Sussex, but in England and Wales generally during recent years. It would be inaccurate to assume that the greater part of the reduction has been due to general sanitary improvements; there has been



no such sudden improvement in sanitary administration in the country during the time as might account for the decline in the prevalence of typhoid fever; and one can only say that so far as East Sussex, at any rate, is concerned, this decline has been due on the main to unknown natural causes. It is advisable to emphasise this point, for the reason that the improvement in the typhoid rate has been a fertile source of self-congratulation of sanitary authorities on the success of their efforts. Whereas the improvement has obviously not been due more than partly to any general increase of vigilance in matters relating to the public health, but has occurred in spite of a continuing laxity of sanitary administration by many local sanitary authorities.

So far as the prevalence of the disease in Worth Parish is concerned, there is little to be said beyond what was stated in last year's report. The local sanitary authority had adopted the view that the incidence of the disease in the Pound Hill area was due to very obvious pollution of shallow wells by cesspools. And efforts were made during 1909 to improve the water supply. But in spite of the improved water supply, there was the recrudescence of the disease in 1910, and a later investigation of the condition of things by Dr. Stott, the District Medical Officer of Health, who suggested that a "carrier" might have been concerned in the spread of the disease, and submitted a Report on the matter to the County Authority.

#### MEASLES.

Two districts, Haywards Heath and Cuckfield Urban, have apparently discontinued the scheduling of measles under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and the disease is now notifiable in only three districts of the Administrative County. The advantage of the notification of measles is extremely doubtful unless the Local Sanitary Authority are prepared to provide the services of a Health Visitor, so that proper benefit may be derived in the way of warning mothers of the dangerous nature of measles if neglected.

The incidence of the disease in the three districts in which it was notifiable during 1910 was as follows:—

	Number of Notifications.	Number of deaths.
Borough of Bexhill ...	24	0
Seaford Urban District ...	10	0
Eastbourne Rural District	26	0

The number of deaths registered in the Administrative County as being due to measles during each of the last ten years was as follows:—

Year ...	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Deaths ...	16	46	9	24	13	32	21	10	20	24

The above figures, it is hardly necessary to say, represent merely a fraction of the amount of mischief caused by this disease. They represent only deaths which occur during the acute stage of the disease; the later mortality caused by the more remote effects of the disease is very much higher.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was seriously prevalent during the year, but the prevalence was fortunately not attended by an unduly high mortality.

The number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during each of the last ten years was as follows:—

1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
51	50	68	32	59	18	42	30	23	39

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The following tabular statement sets out the provision made by the Local Sanitary Authorities in the County for the isolation of cases of infectious disease other than smallpox.

In addition to the District Authorities included in the Table as having made provision more or less complete for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, either by themselves maintaining hospitals or by entering into agreement with some District Authority already having a hospital within the Administrative County, there are certain others who have entered into arrangements for the use of beds with Authorities outside the County. Thus, the Newhaven Rural District Council have made arrangements with the Brighton Town Council for the admission of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria into the Sanatorium, for the use of their ambulance, and for disinfection. During 1910 six cases of scarlet fever, one case of diphtheria and one case of typhoid fever from the Rural District were isolated in the Sanatorium. The Rural District Councils of Hastings and Battle have made similar arrangements for the admission of infectious cases from their districts into the Hastings Town Council's Sanatorium, and during the year six cases of scarlet fever from the Hastings Rural District and six cases from the Battle Rural District were thus isolated. The exact terms of these arrangements are not given, but it is stated that the Battle Rural District Council pays a fixed annual fee for the use of five beds.

The Battle and Uckfield Urban District Councils are now the only District Authorities which have not made, at any rate, nominal provision for the isolation of infectious cases.



## SMALL-POX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

(I.) *Sedgebrook Small-Pox Hospital*.—This hospital serves the Western Small-Pox Hospital District, which includes the Chailey, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Newhaven, Steyning East, and Uckfield Rural Districts, and the Burgess Hill, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Newhaven, Seaford, and Uckfield Urban Districts. The area of the combined Districts is 272,812 acres, the population (1901) 96,664, and the rateable value (1909) is £801,338.

The hospital is situated on the site of what was formerly Sedgebrook Farm, near Plumpton railway station, and the acreage of the site is 103. Sedgebrook Farm was acquired by the Cuckfield Rural District in 1902 for conversion into a small-pox hospital; the cost of land and buildings was £3,300, and additional money was spent on structural alterations and hospital equipment.

The County Council held an Inquiry on 11th February, 1902, as to the necessity for providing hospital accommodation for small-pox cases occurring in the proposed District, and an Order of the County Council constituting the District was confirmed by the Local Government Board on 29th September, 1902. On the application of the County Council the Local Government Board held an Inquiry on 30th December, 1902, with regard to a loan in order to defray the expense of providing a hospital, and consent to a loan, not to exceed £5,700, was given on 15th July, 1903. The Sedgebrook Hospital was purchased from the Cuckfield Rural District Council, and certain monies expended on necessary structural alterations; the total amount of the loan was £5,455, and the period for repayment is 30 years.

The hospital contains two wards, one with 6, the other with 5 beds; and there is ample space on the site for the erection of any additional temporary, or other, buildings that may be required.

A mortuary, ambulance house, and steam disinfecter (Thresh pattern) were taken over with the hospital; and the buildings, although originally used for farm purposes, have been well adapted to their present use.

(II.) *Langney Small-Pox Hospital*.—The Langney Hospital maintained by the Eastbourne Town Council for the isolation of small-pox occurring within the Borough, is situated on the Crumbles, just outside the eastern border of the town and within the Eastbourne Rural District. The hospital provides nominally for 18 patients in 3 separate wards; and there is ample space for the erection of additional accommodation when required.

(III.) *Hailsham Small-Pox Hospital*.—This is a small temporary building of 6 beds, which has proved of service in emergency; but it is understood that the Rural District Council were at one time desirous of coming to some arrangement with the Western Small-Pox Hospital District Committee for the reception of cases from the Hailsham District into Sedgebrook Hospital.

(IV.) *Temporary Hospital for Lewes Borough*.—This is a galvanised iron building, with two wards, which was erected by the Borough Council at Offham, in 1901; there is no water supply mortuary, nor provision for drainage. The hospital is used in the summer as a Sanatorium for cases of consumption.

The following Districts have hospital accommodation which could be used temporarily for cases of small-pox. At Bexhill the Berthon huts at Clinch Green might be available in time of emergency; and the Town Council of Rye, and the Rye Rural District Council have accommodation which might be similarly utilized.

The Town Council of Hove have made arrangements for the admission of patients into the Brighton Corporation's Hospital at Fulking Borstal; and the Eastbourne Rural District Council have, or had, an arrangement under which patients could be admitted into the Eastbourne Corporation's Hospital at Langney. In the latter case the arrangement included payment of an annual retaining fee of £5 5s., with a weekly payment for each patient of £4 4s., or £3 3s. without medical treatment being provided. So far as is known the following districts are without provision of any kind should an outbreak of small-pox occur:—Portslade-by-Sea and Battle Urban Districts, and the Ticehurst, Hastings, and Battle Rural Districts.

In addition to the Small-Pox Hospitals existing within the County for cases from the component districts, the Corporation of Hastings have, within the area of the County, a Small-pox Hospital with accommodation for 30 patients, and the Corporation of Brighton have a similar hospital at Fulking Borstal in the Rural District of Steyning East.

The following statement of accounts shews the expenditure at the Western Small-pox Hospital (Sedgebrook), the beds there not having been occupied since the last case of small-pox in the County occurred in December, 1904.



## ISOLATION HOSPITALS, FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN SMALL POX.

HOSPITAL.	Maintaining Authority.	District served by the Hospital.	Population served (as at census of 1901).	Total Number of Beds.	No. of cases admitted into Hospital during 1902.	Provision of means for Isolating different Diseases.	REMARKS.
					Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Other Diseases.
					Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Other Diseases.
Eastbourne Sanatorium.	Eastbourne Town Council.	Borough of Eastbourne.	43,344	79	92	88	0
					For Scarlet Fever, 3 Blocks with 33 beds; for Typhoid Isolation, 3 Blocks with 25 beds; for Typhoid Fever, 1 Block with 4 beds; for Emergency Block with 17 beds.		Hospital is completely equipped in all respects, and 60.2 per cent. of all notifiable diseases are treated during the year. Four Blocks (12, 7, 7, and 6 beds respectively) are reserved for the sole use of patients from private schools in Eastbourne. A Quinine Station (Acacia Villa) is also maintained—7 persons were admitted to it during the year. Original buildings completed in 1884, and 1885, and 1886, and 1887, and 1888, and 1889, and 1890, and 1891, and 1892, and 1893, and 1894, and 1895, and 1896, and 1897, and 1898, and 1899, and 1900, and 1901, and 1902, and 1903, and 1904, and 1905, and 1906, and 1907, and 1908, and 1909, and 1910, and 1911, and 1912, and 1913, and 1914, and 1915, and 1916, and 1917, and 1918, and 1919, and 1920, and 1921, and 1922, and 1923, and 1924, and 1925, and 1926, and 1927, and 1928, and 1929, and 1930, and 1931, and 1932, and 1933, and 1934, and 1935, and 1936, and 1937, and 1938, and 1939, and 1940, and 1941, and 1942, and 1943, and 1944, and 1945, and 1946, and 1947, and 1948, and 1949, and 1950, and 1951, and 1952, and 1953, and 1954, and 1955, and 1956, and 1957, and 1958, and 1959, and 1960, and 1961, and 1962, and 1963, and 1964, and 1965, and 1966, and 1967, and 1968, and 1969, and 1970, and 1971, and 1972, and 1973, and 1974, and 1975, and 1976, and 1977, and 1978, and 1979, and 1980, and 1981, and 1982, and 1983, and 1984, and 1985, and 1986, and 1987, and 1988, and 1989, and 1990, and 1991, and 1992, and 1993, and 1994, and 1995, and 1996, and 1997, and 1998, and 1999, and 2000, and 2001, and 2002, and 2003, and 2004, and 2005, and 2006, and 2007, and 2008, and 2009, and 2010, and 2011, and 2012, and 2013, and 2014, and 2015, and 2016, and 2017, and 2018, and 2019, and 2020, and 2021, and 2022, and 2023, and 2024, and 2025, and 2026, and 2027, and 2028, and 2029, and 2030, and 2031, and 2032, and 2033, and 2034, and 2035, and 2036, and 2037, and 2038, and 2039, and 2040, and 2041, and 2042, and 2043, and 2044, and 2045, and 2046, and 2047, and 2048, and 2049, and 2050, and 2051, and 2052, and 2053, and 2054, and 2055, and 2056, and 2057, and 2058, and 2059, and 2060, and 2061, and 2062, and 2063, and 2064, and 2065, and 2066, and 2067, and 2068, and 2069, and 2070, and 2071, and 2072, and 2073, and 2074, and 2075, and 2076, and 2077, and 2078, and 2079, and 2080, and 2081, and 2082, and 2083, and 2084, and 2085, and 2086, and 2087, and 2088, and 2089, and 2090, and 2091, and 2092, and 2093, and 2094, and 2095, and 2096, and 2097, and 2098, and 2099, and 2100, and 2101, and 2102, and 2103, and 2104, and 2105, and 2106, and 2107, and 2108, and 2109, and 2110, and 2111, and 2112, and 2113, and 2114, and 2115, and 2116, and 2117, and 2118, and 2119, and 2120, and 2121, and 2122, and 2123, and 2124, and 2125, and 2126, and 2127, and 2128, and 2129, and 2130, and 2131, and 2132, and 2133, and 2134, and 2135, and 2136, and 2137, and 2138, and 2139, and 2140, and 2141, and 2142, and 2143, and 2144, and 2145, and 2146, and 2147, and 2148, and 2149, and 2150, and 2151, and 2152, and 2153, and 2154, and 2155, and 2156, and 2157, and 2158, and 2159, and 2160, and 2161, and 2162, and 2163, and 2164, and 2165, and 2166, and 2167, and 2168, and 2169, and 2170, and 2171, and 2172, and 2173, and 2174, and 2175, and 2176, and 2177, and 2178, and 2179, and 2180, 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and 2281, and 2282, and 2283, and 2284, and 2285, and 2286, and 2287, and 2288, and 2289, and 2290, and 2291, and 2292, and 2293, and 2294, and 2295, and 2296, and 2297, and 2298, and 2299, and 2300, and 2301, and 2302, and 2303, and 2304, and 2305, and 2306, and 2307, and 2308, and 2309, and 2310, and 2311, and 2312, and 2313, and 2314, and 2315, and 2316, and 2317, and 2318, and 2319, and 2320, and 2321, and 2322, and 2323, and 2324, and 2325, and 2326, and 2327, and 2328, and 2329, and 2330, and 2331, and 2332, and 2333, and 2334, and 2335, and 2336, and 2337, and 2338, and 2339, and 2340, and 2341, and 2342, and 2343, and 2344, and 2345, and 2346, and 2347, and 2348, and 2349, and 2350, and 2351, and 2352, and 2353, and 2354, and 2355, and 2356, and 2357, and 2358, and 2359, and 2360, and 2361, and 2362, and 2363, and 2364, and 2365, and 2366, and 2367, and 2368, and 2369, and 2370, and 2371, and 2372, and 2373, and 2374, and 2375, and 2376, and 2377, and 2378, and 2379, and 2380, and 2381, and 2382, and 2383, and 2384, and 2385, and 2386, and 2387, and 2388, and 2389, and 2390, and 2391, and 2392, and 2393, and 2394, and 2395, and 2396, and 2397, and 2398, and 2399, and 2400, and 2401, and 2402, and 2403, and 24



General Hospital		State Hospital		County Hospital	
No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name
1	John Smith	1	John Smith	1	John Smith
2	Jane Doe	2	Jane Doe	2	Jane Doe
3	Robert Brown	3	Robert Brown	3	Robert Brown
4	Mary White	4	Mary White	4	Mary White
5	James Green	5	James Green	5	James Green
6	Elizabeth Black	6	Elizabeth Black	6	Elizabeth Black
7	William Grey	7	William Grey	7	William Grey
8	Anna Hall	8	Anna Hall	8	Anna Hall
9	Thomas King	9	Thomas King	9	Thomas King
10	Sarah Lee	10	Sarah Lee	10	Sarah Lee
11	Charles Miller	11	Charles Miller	11	Charles Miller
12	Frances Wilson	12	Frances Wilson	12	Frances Wilson
13	George Taylor	13	George Taylor	13	George Taylor
14	Lucy Adams	14	Lucy Adams	14	Lucy Adams
15	Henry Jones	15	Henry Jones	15	Henry Jones
16	Isabel Clark	16	Isabel Clark	16	Isabel Clark
17	Frank Evans	17	Frank Evans	17	Frank Evans
18	Martha Lewis	18	Martha Lewis	18	Martha Lewis
19	Albert Hall	19	Albert Hall	19	Albert Hall
20	Edith King	20	Edith King	20	Edith King
21	Samuel Green	21	Samuel Green	21	Samuel Green
22	Rebecca White	22	Rebecca White	22	Rebecca White
23	David Brown	23	David Brown	23	David Brown
24	Julia Black	24	Julia Black	24	Julia Black
25	Joseph Grey	25	Joseph Grey	25	Joseph Grey
26	Elizabeth Hall	26	Elizabeth Hall	26	Elizabeth Hall
27	Thomas King	27	Thomas King	27	Thomas King
28	Sarah Lee	28	Sarah Lee	28	Sarah Lee
29	Charles Miller	29	Charles Miller	29	Charles Miller
30	Frances Wilson	30	Frances Wilson	30	Frances Wilson
31	George Taylor	31	George Taylor	31	George Taylor
32	Lucy Adams	32	Lucy Adams	32	Lucy Adams
33	Henry Jones	33	Henry Jones	33	Henry Jones
34	Isabel Clark	34	Isabel Clark	34	Isabel Clark
35	Frank Evans	35	Frank Evans	35	Frank Evans
36	Martha Lewis	36	Martha Lewis	36	Martha Lewis
37	Albert Hall	37	Albert Hall	37	Albert Hall
38	Edith King	38	Edith King	38	Edith King
39	Samuel Green	39	Samuel Green	39	Samuel Green
40	Rebecca White	40	Rebecca White	40	Rebecca White
41	David Brown	41	David Brown	41	David Brown
42	Julia Black	42	Julia Black	42	Julia Black
43	Joseph Grey	43	Joseph Grey	43	Joseph Grey
44	Elizabeth Hall	44	Elizabeth Hall	44	Elizabeth Hall
45	Thomas King	45	Thomas King	45	Thomas King
46	Sarah Lee	46	Sarah Lee	46	Sarah Lee
47	Charles Miller	47	Charles Miller	47	Charles Miller
48	Frances Wilson	48	Frances Wilson	48	Frances Wilson
49	George Taylor	49	George Taylor	49	George Taylor
50	Lucy Adams	50	Lucy Adams	50	Lucy Adams
51	Henry Jones	51	Henry Jones	51	Henry Jones
52	Isabel Clark	52	Isabel Clark	52	Isabel Clark
53	Frank Evans	53	Frank Evans	53	Frank Evans
54	Martha Lewis	54	Martha Lewis	54	Martha Lewis
55	Albert Hall	55	Albert Hall	55	Albert Hall
56	Edith King	56	Edith King	56	Edith King
57	Samuel Green	57	Samuel Green	57	Samuel Green
58	Rebecca White	58	Rebecca White	58	Rebecca White
59	David Brown	59	David Brown	59	David Brown
60	Julia Black	60	Julia Black	60	Julia Black
61	Joseph Grey	61	Joseph Grey	61	Joseph Grey
62	Elizabeth Hall	62	Elizabeth Hall	62	Elizabeth Hall
63	Thomas King	63	Thomas King	63	Thomas King
64	Sarah Lee	64	Sarah Lee	64	Sarah Lee
65	Charles Miller	65	Charles Miller	65	Charles Miller
66	Frances Wilson	66	Frances Wilson	66	Frances Wilson
67	George Taylor	67	George Taylor	67	George Taylor
68	Lucy Adams	68	Lucy Adams	68	Lucy Adams
69	Henry Jones	69	Henry Jones	69	Henry Jones
70	Isabel Clark	70	Isabel Clark	70	Isabel Clark
71	Frank Evans	71	Frank Evans	71	Frank Evans
72	Martha Lewis	72	Martha Lewis	72	Martha Lewis
73	Albert Hall	73	Albert Hall	73	Albert Hall
74	Edith King	74	Edith King	74	Edith King
75	Samuel Green	75	Samuel Green	75	Samuel Green
76	Rebecca White	76	Rebecca White	76	Rebecca White
77	David Brown	77	David Brown	77	David Brown
78	Julia Black	78	Julia Black	78	Julia Black
79	Joseph Grey	79	Joseph Grey	79	Joseph Grey
80	Elizabeth Hall	80	Elizabeth Hall	80	Elizabeth Hall
81	Thomas King	81	Thomas King	81	Thomas King
82	Sarah Lee	82	Sarah Lee	82	Sarah Lee
83	Charles Miller	83	Charles Miller	83	Charles Miller
84	Frances Wilson	84	Frances Wilson	84	Frances Wilson
85	George Taylor	85	George Taylor	85	George Taylor
86	Lucy Adams	86	Lucy Adams	86	Lucy Adams
87	Henry Jones	87	Henry Jones	87	Henry Jones
88	Isabel Clark	88	Isabel Clark	88	Isabel Clark
89	Frank Evans	89	Frank Evans	89	Frank Evans
90	Martha Lewis	90	Martha Lewis	90	Martha Lewis
91	Albert Hall	91	Albert Hall	91	Albert Hall
92	Edith King	92	Edith King	92	Edith King
93	Samuel Green	93	Samuel Green	93	Samuel Green
94	Rebecca White	94	Rebecca White	94	Rebecca White
95	David Brown	95	David Brown	95	David Brown
96	Julia Black	96	Julia Black	96	Julia Black
97	Joseph Grey	97	Joseph Grey	97	Joseph Grey
98	Elizabeth Hall	98	Elizabeth Hall	98	Elizabeth Hall
99	Thomas King	99	Thomas King	99	Thomas King
100	Sarah Lee	100	Sarah Lee	100	Sarah Lee



**ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS of the Western Small-pox Hospital Districts Committee—Revenue and Expenditure on  
Structural and Establishment Accounts, 1904-5-6-7-8-9-10-11.**

Receipts for the years ended 31st March.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911.	Expenditure for the years ended 31st March.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911.
Received from Local Authorities in Hos- pital District (under precept) ...	£ s. d. 385 0 0	£ s. d. 640 6 8	£ s. d. 677 18 8	£ s. d. 400 0 0	£ s. d. 400 0 0	£ s. d. 400 0 0	£ s. d. 400 0 0	£ s. d. 300 0 0	STRUCTURAL EXPENSES— Repayment of Loan and Interest ...	£ s. d. 23 9 10	£ s. d. 251 7 11	£ s. d. 241 14 8	£ s. d. 241 14 8	£ s. d. 241 14 8	£ s. d. 241 14 8	£ s. d. 241 14 8	£ s. d. 241 14 8
Received from Rents and Profits of Pro- perty ...		75 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Miscellaneous Ex- penses ...	65 15 0							
Received from Trea- surer for Interest ...									ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES— Repairs, etc. ...	89 4 10	15 12 9	222 5 10	10 10 5½	69 16 9	8 18 5	36 15 6½	13 13 3
									Furniture and appli- ances ...	8 6 4	2 10 7	12 11½	19 7½	1 2 9½	1 15 0	6 6 6½	3 1 8½
									Salaries and wages ...	61 0 9	318 4 6	130 17 0	123 10 0	123 10 0	123 10 0	123 10 0	123 10 0
									Office and Miscel- laneous ...	34 0 6	56 16 4	49 6 10	34 4 3	43 14 9	36 16 3½	42 14 2½	39 0 2½
									Total expenditure ...	211 13 4	644 12 1	644 17 3½	410 19 0	479 18 11½	412 14 4½	451 0 11½	420 19 10
	385 0 0	715 6 8	727 18 8	425 0 0	450 0 0	454 2 3	456 0 10	354 2 4	Balance unexpended	173 6 8	244 1 3	327 2 7½	341 3 7½	311 4 8	352 12 6½	357 12 5	290 14 11







## PUERPERAL FEVER.

During the year 1910 fifteen cases of puerperal fever were notified, and six deaths were certified as being due to this cause. The mortality from this cause amongst women attended by certified midwives, who are under the supervision of the County Council, was rather less than the mortality amongst all cases in the County. The certified midwives attended at the birth of 1,860 living children, representing 35 per cent. of the total number of children born in the County during the year, and there were only two deaths amongst the mothers attended, a number representing 33 per cent. of the total mortality from this cause during the year.

## DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

The death-rate from diarrhœa and enteritis was low during 1910, a result of climatic influence, the most important factor influencing annual fluctuations of this rate. Reference to Table IX. will show that there has been a distinct lowering during the last four years in the number of deaths from this cause at ages under twelve months. The far-reaching influence of a series of cool, somewhat rainy summers must be taken into account; and it is to be feared that the hot, dry summer of 1911 will prove to have been the cause of a considerable rise in the rate for the current year. But, after making every allowance for accidental favourable influences, there is every reason to believe that the improvement noted has been, in some degree, a result of increased care given to infant life.

**Table IX**  
DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

	Four Large Towns.				10 other Urban Districts				12 Rural Districts.				The Administrative County.			
	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5 years & upwards	All ages	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5 years & upwards	All ages	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5 years & upwards	All ages	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5 years & upwards	All ages
1901 ...	31	3	2	36	7	3	5	15	5	4	3	12	43	10	10	63
1902 ...	30	9	4	43	5	1	3	9	4	5	6	15	39	15	13	67
1903 ...	20	6	1	27	7	3	0	10	6	2	4	12	33	11	5	49
1904 ...	49	6	4	59	15	3	0	18	15	4	2	21	79	13	6	98
1905 ...	32	4	3	39	7	2	0	9	10	0	1	11	49	6	4	59
1906 ...	45	8	6	59	17	2	2	21	7	2	1	10	69	12	9	90
1907 ...	20	4	3	27	4	0	1	5	9	1	9	19	33	5	13	51
1908 ...	28	2	0	30	4	4	0	8	8	3	1	12	40	9	1	50
1909 ...	16	1	4	21	4	0	1	5	4	0	1	5	24	1	6	31
1910 ...	21	5	0	26	6	3	0	9	1	0	10	11	28	8	10	46

The 28 deaths which occurred at ages under 12 months were divided amongst the Grouped Districts as follows:—

	Under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Number under 12 months.
Four Large Towns ...	1	5	6	6	3	21
Ten Other Urban Districts	1	1	2	2	0	6
Twelve Rural Districts ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
The Administrative County	2	6	8	9	3	28



Altogether 5,254 births were registered during the year—1,960 in the four large towns, 921 in the ten smaller urban districts, and 2,373 in the twelve rural districts, and so, amongst 2,373 infants born in the rural districts during 1910 there was only a single death from summer diarrhoea. This negligible record of mortality from summer diarrhoea amongst infants in the rural districts is unique.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 1910 the number of deaths certified in the Administrative County as caused by phthisis or pulmonary tuberculosis was 239; of these, 146 were registered in the urban districts, and 93 in the rural districts. Of the total of 239 deaths 6 occurred in children under the age of 5 years.

As will be seen from Table X., the phthisis death-rate during 1910 was the lowest recorded during the last ten years. The first set of figures show the death-rates from phthisis per 1,000 living for the several grouped districts, the second set shew the rate for the County as a whole, and the third set shew the rates for England and Wales.

Table X.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Four large Towns ...	1.09	1.14	.86	.86	.92	1.17	.94	.91	.9	.88
Ten other Urban Districts ...	1.2	.82	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.03	.91	.91	1.03	.87
Twelve Rural Districts...	.87	.97	1.29	.97	.93	.99	.79	.71	.73	.73
The Administrative County :—										
Total number of deaths from Phthisis ...	271	277	291	262	264	300	248	248	247	239
Estimated mortality per 1000 living ...	1.03	1.04	1.07	.95	.94	1.07	.87	.86	.85	.81
England and Wales ...	1.264	1.235	1.203	1.236	1.254	1.15	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.08
Urban Counties ...	—	1.322	1.298	1.331	1.349	1.21	1.21		1.14	
Rural Counties ...	—	1.136	1.108	1.171	1.162	1.08	1.09		1.04	

#### LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF PHTHISIS IN THE COUNTY.

In consequence of the coming into force on the 1st January, 1909, of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, issued by the Local Government Board under Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, some information as to the local distribution of phthisis in the County is available so far at any rate as Poor Law patients are concerned. The following figures shew, under Column A the number of Poor Law cases notified in each district, and under Column B the number of cases notified amongst other classes under voluntary systems of notification. In considering the following figures it must be remembered that the presence of a Poor Law Infirmary in a district will lead to the notification of a large number of cases of those who are not residents of the district in which the infirmary is situated.

In the following list districts in which a system of voluntary notification is in force are marked with an asterisk : where Column A is left blank it is not stated in the Annual Report of the district whether any notifications under the regulations have been received, or not.



	Number of Deaths	Notifications.			Number of Deaths	Notifications.	
		A Poor Law Cases only	B Volun- tary Notifica- tions			A Poor Law Cases only	B Volun- tary Notifica- tions
<i>Four larger Towns :—</i>				<i>Twelve Rural Districts :—</i>			
Borough of Eastbourne* ... ..	46	70	35	Rural district of Battle ... ..	I	—	—
Borough of Hove* ... ..	37	4	33	Rural district of Chailey ... ..	II	—	—
Borough of Lewes* ... ..	13	—	15	Rural district of Cuckfield* ... ..	II	2	—
Borough of Bexhill ... ..	13	4	—	Rural district of Eastbourne ... ..	9	2	—
<i>Ten other Urban Towns :—</i>				Rural district of East Grinstead ... ..	8	3	—
Borough of Rye ... ..	2	—	—	Rural district of Hailsham ... ..	II	2	—
Urban district of Battle ... ..	5	—	—	Rural district of Hastings ... ..	2	—	—
Urban district of Burgess Hill* ... ..	2	—	—	Rural district of Newhaven ... ..	2	—	—
Urban district of Cuckfield ... ..	4	4	—	Rural district of Rye ... ..	6	I	—
Urban district of East Grinstead ... ..	8	5	—	Rural district of Steyning East ... ..	I	—	—
Urban district of Haywards Heath ... ..	4	0	—	Rural district of Ticehurst ... ..	12	2	—
Urban district of Newhaven ... ..	6	—	—	Rural district of Uckfield ... ..	19	I	—
Urban district of Portslade-by-Sea ... ..	—	—	—				
Urban district of Seaford* ... ..	4	I	—				
Urban district of Uckfield ... ..	2	—	—				
14 Urban Districts	146	88	83	12 Rural Districts ... ..	93	13	0

## HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, Etc., ACT, 1909.

Eleven formal notices under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, were received during the year from the rural district councils, bringing the total number of such notices received during the last 8 years up to 130, as shewn in Table XI. At the same time it must be pointed out that much of the work which has been done by the rural district councils to improve housing of the working classes accommodation in the County has been effected informally, and without recourse to special powers conferred by the Act.

Table XI.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	ACCOMMODATION (CENSUS 1901).				REPRESENTATIONS MADE DURING EACH YEAR.									ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULT.			
	Total Number of occupied houses.	Total number of tenements.	Tenements of less than 5 rooms.	Tenements of less than 5 rooms occupied by 5 or more persons.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total 8 years.	Premises repaired.	Closing order made.	Premises demolished.	Result of action not known.
Battle ...	1519	1523	376	108	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	—	—
Cuckfield...	3185	3294	817	229	0	3	8	0	8	3	0	0	22	8	3	—	11
Eastbourne ...	1143	1146	302	93	4	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	9	3	1	2	3
East Grinstead ...	2614	2592	557	158	0	4	4	10	0	0	2	0	20	4	1	—	15
Hailsham ...	3473	3546	721	201	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	3	11	4	1	—	6
Newhaven ...	824	858	242	62	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	5	4	1	—	—
Ticehurst ...	2818	2803	652	167	14	12	3	4	0	0	0	7	40	34	6	—	—
Uckfield ...	4410	4443	842	249	0	16	0	1	5	0	0	0	22	8	5	1	8
	19986	20205	4509	1267	21	36	18	22	14	3	5	11	130	65	19	3	43

It appears that in addition to the 11 matters as to which notices were forwarded to the County Council, action was taken under the Act on representations made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Steyning East Rural District Council with respect to two houses at the Withdean Allotments, which were reported as unfit for human habitation, and were subsequently closed, and with respect to two houses at Moulescombe Farm, which were rendered habitable. It appears also that certain action was taken in the Uckfield Rural District.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTY :  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOUSING TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, BY THE SEVERAL LOCAL  
AUTHORITIES.

The following information is taken from the several district reports.

EASTBOURNE.

Eighty-five new houses were certified for occupation during the year, bringing up to 1,714 the total number of houses certified since the Census of 1901. "The number of persons per house has steadily diminished. At the 1891 Census there were 6.7 per house, in 1901 6.1, and in 1907 (Census) 5.88. Two items contribute to this: a larger proportion of smaller houses has been erected, and there has also been a decrease of overcrowding."

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act 3 houses were closed during the year; 2 remain closed, one has been re-opened after extensive repairs.

*Administration of Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.*—"Action under the Housing and Town Planning Act practically only commenced in 1911. Only a few houses were inspected in accordance with this Act at the end of 1910, but arrangements were made for properly carrying out the provisions of the Act in future."



## HOVE.

One hundred and seven new houses were erected during 1910, a number in excess of that for 1909, but distinctly lower than the annual average of the preceding 10 years.

*Administration of Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.*—Dr. Griffith, Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, referring to the Regulations for Local Authorities issued under the Act, writes that they will "not require much, if any, alteration in our procedure, because for many years systematic inspection of premises has been carried out."

## LEWES.

*Administration of Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.*—Lewes Town Council have decided (1) that the Medical Officer of Health shall prepare a list of houses of which an early inspection is desirable; (2) that registers for the records of inspections and action taken shall be kept; and (3) that the Sanitary Inspector shall be the officer to act under Article 1 (3) of the Regulations.

Twenty-five dwelling-houses were inspected during the year for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, and all 25 were found unfit for human habitation; 11 Closing Orders were made, and in 2 cases the premises were made fit for human habitation after the issue of the Closing Order.

## BEXHILL.

*Administration of Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.*—The Borough Medical Officer of Health has submitted to the Town Council a list of streets which, in his opinion, should be inspected under the Act. The Sanitary Inspector has been appointed Inspecting Officer under the Act, and has reported that so far no serious structural defects have been found.

Three cottages have been condemned as unfit for human habitation, and Closing Orders have been issued. With regard to these cottages, it is mentioned that "one has been closed, another remains empty, and the third is still occupied."

## RYE.

Dr. Harratt, Borough Medical Officer of Health, reports that "house accommodation is adequate and, with a few exceptions, quite fit for habitation. A number of new houses continue to be built, mostly of a class for working people."

## BATTLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Brough, District Medical Officer of Health, writes that "in the autumn of 1910 systematic examination of the houses in the district was begun under the Housing and Town Planning Act. . . . It is hoped that in 1911 a complete examination of the houses in Battle will be made. Fourteen houses were inspected in 1910; of these, 8 were found to be defective in various particulars. . . . In proportion to the average wages earned in this district, the rents of cottage property are very high. Taking this fact into consideration, and also the general state of public health in the district, the Inspecting Officer does not demand an excessively high standard to be reached."

## BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that 2 houses have been inspected under the Housing of the Working Classes Act; one has been rendered habitable, the other is under consideration.

*Administration of Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.*—The Local Sanitary Authority have "decided procedure and form for the inspection under the Regulations, and the work has been commenced."

## CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

*Administration of Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.*—Referring to the Regulations issued under the Act, Dr. Stott, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that "the work of inspection under these Regulations has been commenced. The Inspector of Nuisances has proceeded with the work. It has not been found necessary to take any action with respect to closure or demolition of houses up to the present."

## EAST GRINSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Wallis, District Medical Officer of Health, states that "Cottage accommodation is insufficient in East Grinstead. The high price of land near the town makes it almost impossible for private individuals to build cottages with any chance of a remunerative return for their outlay."

## HAYWARDS HEATH URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, District Medical Officer of Health, states that "there are many small houses for mechanics, labourers, etc." Almshouses have been built to provide for the aged poor.

Consideration of procedure under the Regulations issued in pursuance of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act stood deferred at the end of the year.



#### NEWHAVEN URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Rodie Parkhurst, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that "There have been 14 new dwelling-houses erected during the course of the year. There is a certain amount of old property, the condition of which, from a sanitary point of view, leaves much to be desired. Inspection of all the property in the district is being now carried out under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and I trust that the year, 1911, will see considerable alterations for the better in some of the houses of the poorer classes."

#### PORTSLADE-BY-SEA URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Cameron, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that "A house to house inspection of the District is being made, and a record of the sanitary condition of each house is entered on a register specially designed for the purpose."

#### SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that "Inspection of the District has been commenced under the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act."

#### UCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that the Council have appointed the Sanitary Inspector to carry out the inspections, and that the work has been commenced.

#### BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that "The Inspection of House Regulations, 1910, have been considered, the forms and procedure adopted, and the inspection to be commenced in the New Year."

#### CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Gravely, District Medical Officer of Health, states that 17 new houses have been erected during the year. Apparently no steps to carry out the Inspection Regulations had been taken during the year.

#### CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, District Medical Officer of Health, states that no action has been taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, during the year. Inspection work under the Housing Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, was commenced, 14 houses having been dealt with.

#### EASTBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that the procedure for Inspections under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, has been considered; but it does not appear that the actual work had been commenced by the end of the year.

#### EAST GRINSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Inspector has been appointed as the Officer to inspect. Up to the end of the year, 13 houses had been inspected, and notices had been served with respect to 10 of them. It is stated that more houses for the working classes are required at Copthorne, Forest Row, and Hartfield.

#### HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Four cottages were certified as being unfit for human habitation; three of these have been repaired, and one is still unoccupied. No action for the putting into force of the House Inspection Regulations was taken during the year.

#### HASTINGS RURAL DISTRICT.

It does not appear from the Report of Dr. Lewis, District Medical Officer of Health, that the Local Sanitary Authority have taken any steps to put in force the House Inspection Regulations.

#### NEWHAVEN RURAL DISTRICT.

Three houses were reported as being unfit for human habitation; two of these have been repaired, and one has been closed by the owner. The Sanitary Inspector has been appointed as the Officer to carry out inspections under the Regulations issued under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, and the work of inspection has been commenced.

#### RYE RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Wynne, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that "The supply of houses in the District is adequate, and 15 new houses have been built during the year." It does not appear that the Local Sanitary Authority have taken any action under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.



#### STEYNING EAST RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Cameron, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that 4 houses have been certified as unfit for human habitation ; of these, two have been disused, and two have been repaired. Thirteen new houses were erected during the year. The Report does not contain any reference to action taken by the Local Sanitary Authority in conformance with the House Inspection Regulations.

#### TICEHURST RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that "27 houses were inspected, 7 were condemned and remainder repaired." It is also stated that a report on the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, was made, considered, and has been acted on.

#### UCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

Dr. Stott, District Medical Officer of Health, reports that "throughout the District there does not appear to be any scarcity of houses for the working classes, but a discussion took place during the year at the Maresfield Parish Council that houses for the working classes were needed." Eleven houses were certified during the year as unfit for human habitation ; of these six have been either closed or demolished, one is no longer used for human habitation, and four have been, or are to be, repaired. Ninety-eight new houses were erected during the year.



## WATER SUPPLIES.

## EAST GRINSTEAD GAS AND WATER CO.

The above Company obtained a new Act with reference to which Dr. Wallis, District Medical Officer of Health, writes in his Annual Report as follows :—

The Company applied to Parliament for a new Bill :

- (a) To legalise the Hackenden Works.
- (b) To seek for water near Forest Row Station, and if water was found to erect a new pumping station at that spot.
- (c) To acquire the necessary land and construct a service reservoir at Ashurst Wood.
- (d) To acquire a portion of the Playfield at East Grinstead, and on it to erect a water tower, the height of the water when the tank is full to be 520 feet above the *ordnance datum*.
- (e) To raise the additional capital necessary to carry out the above works, which are estimated to cost about £19,000.

The Bill was opposed, but was passed with few slight alterations. Dr. Wallis adds that the new well at Forest Row has been sunk to a depth of 88 feet into the Ashdown sands, and that at that depth an ample supply has been found. He estimates that the daily supply available from this new source will be about 600,000 gallons, a quantity which he believes to be in excess of that yielded by any other one well sunk in the Hastings Sands. The water contains iron, and consequently will have to be treated before it is distributed.

It was not considered necessary for the County Authority to take any action in Parliament in connection with the above Bill.

## THE HASTINGS CORPORATION (WATER AND FINANCE) ACT, 1911.

The Hastings Corporation having decided to promote a Bill for the sanction of additional water works beyond the Borough boundary, the Public Health and Housing Committee were authorized by the County Council to take such steps as might be necessary for the protection of certain villages in the Hastings and Battle Rural Districts. The County Medical Officer of Health presented a report as to the extent to which the natural water supply of certain localities in the two rural districts might be affected by the increased pumping arrangements which it was proposed to carry out under the Bill. After negotiations had been entered into, Clauses were inserted by agreement with the Corporation in the Bill, which finally received assent during the present year.

The new Clauses incorporated in the Act provide that :—

- (1) The Corporation shall supply to the Rural District Councils of Hastings and Battle for domestic purposes a supply of water which, for each district, shall not exceed 20,000 gallons a day, on terms to be agreed upon between the several parties, or failing agreement by arbitration. The price to be paid for the water supplied is not to exceed a sum equivalent to one shilling and eightpence in the pound, on the net rateable value for poor rate purposes, of the hereditaments supplied with such rates. (*Section 49.*)
- (2) That the Corporation shall keep daily records of the quantity of water pumped at each of their pumping stations, and shall keep separate records of the daily amount supplied by them within their limits of supply, and in any place outside such limits, and shall forward in each quarter a copy of all such records to the Clerk to the County Council of East Sussex.

Also, The Medical Officer of the County Council, or any officer duly authorized by him in writing, on giving 24 hours previous notice to the Corporation, may enter at all reasonable times on the property of the Corporation, for the purpose of inspecting their water works and appliances used for filtering and treating the supply and testing the recording apparatus, and may take any necessary gauging of the wells, and may take samples of water for any part or parts of the work. (*Section 50.*)

- (3) On proof by the owner (which term includes any lessee or occupier and the County Council of East Sussex) that the pumping from any of the pumping stations authorized by the Act has affected the supply of water from any well, etc., existing at the date of the passing of the Act (such source of supply being situated within a radius of two miles of any such pumping station), the Corporation are required to afford the owner a supply of water equal in amount to any diminution caused at such rate that the total cost to the owner shall be the same (as nearly as may be) after as before the construction of such pumping stations. (*Section 51.*)

## LOCAL WATER SUPPLIES.

The accompanying tabular statement shews the various districts of the Administrative County, which are within the area of a public water supply, or which, not being within a statutory area are supplied by arrangement.



The following information as to supplies from private wells, etc., is abstracted from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health.

LEWES.—A few houses are still supplied by wells.

BATTLE URBAN DISTRICT.—The water supply in the rural part is obtained from wells, some of them at a considerable distance from the cottages; and some are liable to fail in dry weather.

CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.—“Thirty-one houses obtain their water supply from wells. The water from the wells which are chiefly shallow wells is not of first-class quality.”

BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT.—A few houses are supplied by private wells.

NEWHAVEN URBAN DISTRICT.—Railway Company's property supplied from private well in chalk at Denton. Eight other houses also are supplied by a common well.

SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT.—Six out-lying cottages in the district are supplied either by wells or rain-water tanks.

CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.—One hundred and seventy out of 811 houses are supplied by private wells.

BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT.—Except for one or two houses in the parishes of Crowhurst and Westfield the district is supplied from private wells.

Inquiry as to the water supply of Crowhurst was made by the County Authority in connection with the proposed Water Bill promoted by the Hastings Corporation; and it was found that in several instances private wells had failed completely, and that some of the inhabitants of the village were reduced to drinking stream water which was seriously polluted by an untreated effluent from one of the sewage outfalls of the Battle Urban District Council.

CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT.—The parish of Ditchelling is supplied by the Burgess Hill Water Company; the parish of Wivelsfield is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board; and the parishes of St. Ann Without, St. John Without, South Malling Without, and Southover Without are supplied by the Lewes Water Company. The rest of the district is supplied by private wells. The village of Barcombe is supplied by private waterworks.

CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.—Sixty additional houses have been connected with the Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board's Mains during the year, bringing the number of houses thus supplied in the Rural District up to 2,780. The parishes of Hurstpierpoint, Sayers Common, and Twineham, are supplied by the Burgess Hill Water Company. In the case of Twineham the water is purchased in bulk and distributed through the Rural District Council's mains. The District Medical Officer of Health considers that the water supply of the parish of Horsted Keynes requires the attention of the Local Sanitary Authority. Pyecombe is supplied from the Brighton Town Council's Works.

EASTBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.—Endeavour has been made to obtain a supply for Westham, Pevensey, and Pevensey Bay, from the Eastbourne Waterworks Company; the estimated cost of the scheme is £7,217. The water supply of the district is chiefly derived from wells, except in the parishes of Willingdon and Polegate and at Langney supplied by the Eastbourne Company.

EAST GRINSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT.—The Medical Officer of Health reports that 246 houses at Three Bridges, Worth, are supplied by the mains of the Crawley and District Water Company. Water purchased in bulk from the East Surrey Water Company, and distributed by the Rural District Council, is supplied to 426 houses in the parishes of Worth, West Hoathly, Turner's Hill, and Copthorne. Forest Row is within the area of the East Grinstead Water Company. In other parts of the district the supply is obtained from private wells, springs, and streams.

HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT.—The East Sussex Gas and Waterworks Company, obtaining their supply from the Crowborough District Water Company, distribute in the Heathfield district. Ninfield is supplied by the Bexhill Water and Gas Company; part of Hailsham Village and Hellingly by the Hailsham Water Company; parts of Hailsham and Arlington are within the statutory area of the Eastbourne Waterworks Company.

HASTINGS RURAL DISTRICT.—Some houses in the parish of Ore are supplied by the Hastings Town Council. The rest of the district is supplied by private wells.

NEWHAVEN RURAL DISTRICT.—Houses in Falmer, Stanmer, Ovingdean, Rottingdean, and Telscombe are supplied by the Brighton Town Council. A majority of the houses in Falmer are supplied with water taken from a natural pond, stored in an underground tank, and pumped from a second tank after filtration. The suitability of the supply for drinking purposes was a matter of dispute during the year between the Rural District Council and the landlord of the property



supplied. The rest of the district generally depends upon shallow wells. The attention of the Council has been directed to the question of providing a wholesome water supply for Piddinghoe Parish.

**RYE RURAL DISTRICT.**—Portions of Playden and Rye Foreign and Rye Harbour (parish of Icklesham) are supplied from the waterworks belonging to the Rye Town Council. Winchelsea has its own well, a 5-in. bore hole lined with perforated piping having been sunk to a depth of 211 ft. below the old well. After 14 days test pumping a minimum supply of 700 gallons per hour was obtained. It is stated that Northiam has an abundant supply from the well on the village green. In many other places in the district the supply is deficient.

**STEYNING EAST RURAL DISTRICT.**—Patcham, Portslade, Preston, and Hangleton are supplied from the Brighton Town Council's Waterworks. Fulking is supplied from a spring at the foot of the Downs, the water being raised to the village by means of a water ram; a similar supply is provided for Poynings.

**TICEHURST RURAL DISTRICT.**—Two hundred and fifty houses in Wadhurst are supplied by the Crowborough District Water Company, other houses in the parish being supplied by private wells. The statutory area of the Ticehurst District Water Company includes Hurst Green, Etchingham, Robertsbridge, Burwash, and Ticehurst, and about 180 houses in the area are supplied from this source. The rest of the district is supplied by private wells, springs, and streams. The stream water supply of Robertsbridge, in particular, is considered to be unsatisfactory.

**UCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.**—Ninety-three houses in Crowborough and Rotherfield were connected with the mains of the Crowborough District Water Company during the year, bringing the total number supplied up to 1,159. At Mayfield, 10 houses were connected during the year, bringing the total number up to 220. Waldron parish is supplied by the East Sussex Water Company who purchase a supply in bulk from the Ticehurst Company, and distribute it. A part of Framfield is supplied by the Uckfield Water Company; the rest of the district derives its supply from wells and streams. Special attention has been given to shallow wells in Buxted parish; several have been cleaned out and protected from surface pollution, but the supply of the parish is not considered to be satisfactory.



**TABULAR STATEMENT**, shewing Districts either provided with Water Supply, or within Statutory area of a Water Company, or Local Sanitary Authority supplying under the Public Health Acts.

	Population at Census of 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses at Census of 1901.	Sanitary Authorities or Boards supplying water in respective Districts, under the Public Health Act, 1875.	Limited Liability Companies supplying water in respective Districts, including Companies who have not exercised a Statutory power to supply.
Urban District of Eastbourne ...	43,344	7,088	Brighton Town Council	Eastbourne Waterworks Company.
" " " Hove ...	36,535	6,283		Lewes Water Company.
" " " Lewes ...	11,249	2,423	Rye Town Council.	Bexhill Water and Gas Company.
" " " Bexhill ...	12,213	2,146		
" " " Rye ...	3,900	906	Battle Urban District Council.	
" " " Battle ...	2,996	632		Burgess Hill Water Company.
" " " Burgess Hill ...	4,888	1,056		
" " " Cuckfield ...	1,813	334	Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board.	East Grinstead Gas and Water Company.
" " " East Grinstead ...	6,004	1,144		
" " " Haywards Heath ...	3,717	697	Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board.	Newhaven and Seaford Water Company.
" " " Newhaven ...	6,772	1,140		
" " " Portslade-by-Sea ...	5,217	1,003	Brighton Town Council.	Newhaven and Seaford Water Company.
" " " Seaford ...	3,355	620		Uckfield Water Company.
" " " Uckfield ...	2,895	592		
Fourteen Urban Districts ...	144,988	26,064		
Rural District of Battle ...	6,804	1,494	Hastings Town Council (Westfield and Crowhurst).	Bexhill Water and Gas Company (Ashburnham, Catsfield).
" " " Chailley ...	12,219	2,369	Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board (Wivelsfield).	Lewes Water Company (St. Ann Without, St. John Without, South Malling Without, Southover Without).
" " " Cuckfield ...	15,657	3,186	{ Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board. Brighton Town Council (Pyecombe).	Burgess Hill Water Company (Ditchelling).
" " " Eastbourne ...	5,173	1,110		Burgess Hill Water Company (Albourne, Hurstperpoint, Sayers Common, and Twineham).
" " " East Grinstead ...	11,907	2,550	{ East Grinstead Rural District Council, who obtain supply from the East Surrey Water Company (part of Worth).	Eastbourne Waterworks Company (Willingdon, Jevington, Westham, Pevensey, East Dean, Friston, West Dean, Littleington, Lullington, Wilmington, Folkington).
" " " Hailsham ...	15,728	3,407		East Grinstead Gas and Water Company (Forest Row).
" " " Hastings ...	1,952	448	Hastings Town Council (part of Ore).	Crawley and District Water Company (Three Bridges, Pound Hill).
" " " Newhaven ...	4,609	801	Brighton Town Council (Falmer, Ovingdean, Rottingdean, Stanmer, and Telscombe).	Crowborough District Water Company (Withyham).
" " " Rye ...	7,157	1,649	Rye Rural District Council (Winchelsea).	Hailsham Waterworks Company (part of Hailsham, Hellingly).
" " " Steyning East ...	2,301	451	Rye Town Council (Playden and Rye Foreign, parts of, and Rye Harbour).	Eastbourne Waterworks Company (part of Hailsham, Arlington).
" " " Ticehurst ...	12,767	2,777	Steyning East Rural District Council (Fulking and Poynings).	Bexhill Water and Gas Company (Hooe, Ninfield, Warling, and part of Herstmonceux).
" " " Uckfield ...	20,711	4,328	Brighton Town Council (Hangleton, Patcham, Preston Rural, Portslade, and West Blatchington).	East Sussex Gas and Waterworks Company, obtaining supply from Ticehurst Water Works (Heathfield).
Twelve Rural Districts ...	116,985	24,570		Newhaven and Seaford Water Company (Bishopstone, Denton, South Heighton).
The Administrative County ...	261,973	50,634		Crowborough District Water Company (Wadhurst and Frant).
				Ticehurst District Water Company (Hurst Green, Etchingham, Robertsbridge, Burwash, and Ticehurst).
				Crowborough and District Water Company (Crowborough, Mayfield, Hadlow Down, Rotherfield, and Buxted).
				Uckfield Water Company (Little Horsted, Isfield, Buxted, Maresfield, Framfield, and Fletching).



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 1880-1881

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# THE RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTS, 1876 AND 1893.

The following matters arising out of the administration of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts by the County Authority may be referred to:—

**POLLUTION OF THE TIDAL OUSE BY THE CRUDE SEWAGE OF LEWES.**—In January, 1903, the Newhaven Urban District Council and Port Sanitary Authority submitted to the County Council a report from the District Medical Officer of Health calling attention to the danger arising from the increasing pollution of the Ouse by Lewes sewage. The matter was considered by the Public Health Committee, and in March, 1903, the County Medical Officer was directed "to inspect, inquire and report on the question whether the discharge of sewage into the tidal Ouse is injurious to health in the adjoining districts." The inquiry was made, and in July a report was made to the Public Health Committee to the effect that the pollution of the Ouse by Lewes sewage had resulted in a disgusting nuisance, which could not be otherwise than injurious to the public health, and that an excessive prevalence of typhoid fever at Newhaven could not be attributed to any cause other than the pollution of the river by sewage. In October, 1903, the Public Health Committee recommended that the County Council should apply to the Local Government Board for an inquiry under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts, with the view of determining "such portion of the tidal Ouse as extends from Barcombe Mills to the South end of Glynde Reach, or such part of the said portion as the Local Government Board shall think fit, to be a stream within the meaning of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts, 1876 and 1893." Application accordingly was made to the Local Government Board in November, 1903, and the Inquiry was held at Lewes on the 6th, 7th, and 8th October, 1904.

As the result of the Inquiry the following communication, dated the 6th January, 1905, was received from the Local Government Board:—

I am directed to inform the County Council that the Board are not satisfied from the evidence adduced that enteric fever prevalence at Newhaven and Piddinghoe has been attributable to the pollution of the Ouse by the sewage of Lewes.

The Board are, however, satisfied from their Inspector's report that a highly objectionable, and possibly dangerous, condition of the Ouse in the neighbourhood of Lewes is from time to time occasioned by the discharge into the river of the crude sewage of Lewes at all states of the tide, and that such objectionable condition should so far as possible be put an end to.

The Board are therefore addressing a communication to the Town Council of Lewes drawing attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs brought to light by the Inquiry, and urging them to take steps as early as possible to remedy the conditions referred to.

During the next five years the County Council were in periodic communication with the Local Government Board, and on the 3rd November, 1909, the Board held an Inquiry on an application for sanction to borrow sums, amounting to £17,895, for purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal (including the execution of works in the Parish of Southover (Without). Before the holding of the Inquiry the County Medical Officer of Health was afforded an opportunity of inspecting the plan of the proposed scheme, and he was compelled to report to the Public Health Committee that under the scheme put forward by the Lewes Town Council no provision had been made for any real purification of the sewage before its discharge into the river. At the present time the sewage of Lewes is, without any treatment, discharged into the river at several points; under the scheme presented by the Lewes Town Council it was proposed that the sewage should be brought to one point and discharged into the river on the ebb tide, after storage in tidal tanks. During storage in the tidal tanks a certain amount of sedimentation would, of course, occur. But the scheme could not be regarded as representing a proper effort to remedy the nuisance which has been caused; and the County Council appeared at the Inquiry in order to point out the necessity of some real method of purification. The Local Government Board accordingly asked for an amended scheme, and yet another Inquiry was held at Lewes in February of the current year. Once again the County Council had to appear in opposition to the further scheme proposed by the Lewes Town Council, on the grounds that the proposed treatment of the sewage before its discharge into the river was obviously inadequate.

After further considerable delay it is understood that at the time of writing this, eight years after the original Inquiry at Lewes, the Board have finally sanctioned an amended scheme, under which the sewage will undergo some degree of clarification; but no process of purification otherwise is provided for.

Meanwhile, a private individual having taken action in the High Court against Lewes Corporation with respect to nuisance arising in connection with discharge of sewage into the Winterbourne, has obtained damages from the defendant Town Council, together with an injunction. The Court found that "solid faecal matter was deposited with the receding tide on the banks which was not different from ordinary sewage in an ordinary sewer. It was also found that "the open channel, when the tide was out, was in such a disgusting condition as to be a public nuisance," and that the culvert through which the stream passes, near the Railway Station, is, in fact, "a sewer, notwithstanding that at certain portions of the year clean water flowed into it."

**LINDFIELD SEWAGE WORKS.**—Several visits of inspection were made during 1910 to the neighbourhood of the Lindfield Sewage Works, and the effluent was on every occasion found to be satisfactory. A considerable amount of money has been spent on improving the condition of the irrigation area, and the result appears to be satisfactory for the time being.



**POLLUTION OF THE UCKFIELD STREAM.**—The Public Health and Housing Committee have had the question of the pollution of the Uckfield Stream by the effluent from the Urban District Council's Sewage Works, under their consideration for many years; but up to the present time nothing has been done in remedy of the nuisance caused. My own experience in the matter goes back for only nine years (the first report which I wrote on the matter being dated 20th June, 1902); but representations had been made to the Urban District Council considerably before that date. During 1910, all efforts made by the Public Health and Housing Committee having proved fruitless, I was directed to report with a view of taking proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, and the Committee was duly authorized by the County Council to take such proceedings on its behalf. The Urban District Council then prepared a definite scheme for the improvement of the existing discreditable condition of their sewage outfall works, and legal proceedings were deferred on an assurance given by the Urban District Council to the effect that prompt steps would be taken to provide a satisfactory scheme for the treatment of their sewage. Up to the time of writing this no such scheme has been submitted for a Local Inquiry.

**POLLUTION OF THE UPPER WILLINGDON SEWER.**—During the year a complaint was received, for the second time, from the Commissioners of the Pevensey, etc., Levels as to pollution of the Upper Willingdon Sewer, or Stream, by effluents from the irrigation works of the Hailsham Rural District Council at Polegate, and from the Eastbourne Rural Districts' Southern outfall. The matter was investigated and it was found that, whilst there was no longer the pollution of the stream by the effluent from the Northern outfall works of the Eastbourne Rural District Council, there had been serious pollution by effluents from the Polegate Works and the Willingdon Southern Outfall Works. The irrigation area at the Southern Outfall was in a badly neglected condition, crude sewage standing in places in ponds on the surface of the soil; near to the actual outfall, crude sewage had made its way over the surface and directly into a private "ditch," which discharges into the Upper Willingdon Sewer in the neighbourhood of Hydney Bridge.

It has been stated that pollution was also being caused by the effluent from the Hailsham Rural District Councils' Works at Polegate. In this matter again, there has been unreasonable delay in remedying a nuisance of many years standing. Local Inquiries have been held by the Local Government Board, and the matter is now in the hands of the Board. The County Council therefore are unable to take any active steps to expedite matters, but the Public Health and Housing Committee have called the attention of the Board to the delay which has occurred.

The state of affairs with regard to the condition of the Polegate Sewage Works may be gathered from the following excerpts from successive Annual Reports of the District Medical Officer of Health.

1901.—"Considerable improvement is contemplated at the Polegate Works, and is in progress."

1902.—"The sewerage works at Polegate will shortly be extended and it is to be hoped these works will deal effectually with the prevention of pollution of the stream in this neighbourhood.

The sewers in Hailsham and Polegate have received attention during the year."

1903.—"The following are the particulars of scheme for draining Polegate including Church Street and St. John's Road:—

"The old drains are to be used for surface water, only sewage will be taken into new sewers. The sewers will be clay (burnt) pipes, ventilated by means of 3 shafts 30 feet, of steel, and 6 inches in diameter. Manholes will be placed about every 200 feet. The sewers will be flushed by service pipes from water mains of the Eastbourne Water Company. There will be flushing discs at head of sewers.

"The population to be drained equals about 500 persons, the area of land covered by bacteria contact beds will be about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre, while 5.025 acres more land will be obtained outside district. The tanks will be 5 each, containing 240 gallons. The tanks will be constructed with brick walls and concrete. The estimated cost is about £1,450."

1904.—"At Polegate the extension of drain sewers has been delayed owing to the fact that negotiations are still proceeding with the . . . . . for the purpose of obtaining more land for irrigation purposes."

1905.—"Polegate Sewage extension Works are still being discussed between the Local Government Board and the Surveyor."

1906.—"Polegate.—A scheme of sewage works is still before the Local Government Board. The loan applied for is about £5,000, this sum is chiefly required for the extension of the present system.

1907.—"The new works at Polegate have not yet been commenced."

1908.—"Polegate Drainage has not yet been completed. During the year an Inquiry was to have been held for the purpose of borrowing a sum of money for completing the sewage works. The progress of the negotiations not being sufficiently advanced the inquiry was postponed."



1909.—"Polegate drainage has not yet been commenced. Negotiations are still taking place between the various owners and authorities."

1910.—"Polegate drainage extension works have not yet been commenced."

As the Southern Willingdon Outfall Works were to become a part of the Borough of Eastbourne on the 1st April, 1911, the County Council did not take any action in that matter, but forwarded a copy of the County Medical Officer's Report to the Eastbourne Town Council for their information.

**POLLUTION OF THE CROWHURST STREAM, BATTLE.**—At the present time the sewage of Battle is discharged from two outfalls. The greater part of the town sewage is treated by irrigation over land to the North of the town, and the effluent is discharged into the Marley Stream. The sewage from the Lake District of Battle is discharged into the Crowhurst Stream from an outfall in the Southern part of the town. On a complaint made as to the effect upon certain cattle of drinking the Marley Stream water after it had received the effluent, an inspection was made of the two sewage outfalls. The Marley Outfall Works were found to be in excellent order, an entirely satisfactory effluent was being discharged into the stream, and it did not appear as though there was any reason for the complaint. At the Southern outfall, however, the condition of things was most unsatisfactory. A small tank had been provided, apparently for some sort of anaerobic treatment of the sewage; but the tank had "sludged up" to the level of the brim, and crude sewage was passing directly into the Crowhurst stream. The stream also receives the foul effluent of a tanyard at a point a short distance above the sewage outfall. The unwholesome mixture of sewage, liquid tanyard waste and water is used for drinking purposes by some of the residents of Crowhurst Village, a short distance lower down the stream. Representations were made to the Battle Urban District Council, and in the near future the sewerage system of the Lake District will be connected up with the Northern Outfall Works and treated by irrigation. The somewhat difficult matter of dealing satisfactorily with the tanyard waste is engaging the attention of the Urban District Council.



## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A complete list of the inquiries held during the twelve months by the Local Government Board with respect to expenditure on new works for sewerage, and sewage disposal will be found in the Appendix (page 45).

The following information with regard to sewage works, etc., is taken from the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

**BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE.**—The whole of the sewage, except that from the Infectious Disease Hospital and some surface water, passes into the sea untreated at Langney Point, on the eastern boundary of the Borough. The sewage is discharged by gravitation at low tide; but at high tide a portion of the sewage is lifted by pneumatic ejectors. There are one or two storm water outfalls on the Sea Front.

**BOROUGH OF HOVE.**—The main intercepting sewer joins that of the neighbouring Borough of Brighton, and the sewage is discharged untreated into the sea at a point to the east of Rottingdean.

**BOROUGH OF LEWES.**—The question of the pollution of the Ouse by Lewes sewage is referred to on a preceding page. Many of the sewers are modern and sound, but there are still some old sewers in the lanes leading down the High Street. In a large proportion of the smaller houses the water closets are without flushing cisterns. A few houses still drain into cesspools.

**BOROUGH OF BEXHILL.**—Complaint has been made of the occasional backing up of sewage in some of the lower-lying parts of the town, owing to the sewers becoming overfull after heavy rain-falls. Measures have been taken to prevent any recurrence of this.

**BOROUGH OF RYE.**—The sewerage and drainage of the town is well attended to, and certain alterations and additions which have been made recently appear to meet the requirements of the district.

**BATTLE URBAN DISTRICT.**—There are two sewage outfalls in the district. One discharges a greater part of the town sewage on to irrigation works at Marley. The sewage from the second outfall, collected from houses in the Lower Lake is not purified satisfactorily before its discharge into the stream, a matter which has been previously referred to. It is now proposed to enlarge the Marley Works, and to connect up with them the houses at present polluting the Crowhurst Stream. Cesspools are still used in connection with several houses in the town. The houses in Western Avenue are situated on too low a level to be connected with the main sewer.

**BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT.**—The town sewage is dealt with by irrigation on an area of about 20 acres, on the north of the town. The effluent from the land is passed through filter beds before being discharged into the stream. Peppermint is grown on the farm, and the crop of oil was sold for £57 3s. 9d. in 1908, for £58 2s. 10d. in 1909, and for £61 1s. 3d. in 1910. Schemes for improving the method of treatment are under consideration.

**CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.**—Most of the houses are connected with the District Council's sewers. The sewage is dealt with by broad irrigation, and the results are said to be satisfactory.

**EAST GRINSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT.**—The sewage farm, situated to the north of the town, is managed satisfactorily. Bacterial treatment is also in use.

**HAYWARDS HEATH URBAN DISTRICT.**—The recently laid out irrigation area is working satisfactorily, and the effluent discharged into the Ouse is efficiently purified. A new sludge bed has been provided at the Works.

**NEWHAVEN URBAN DISTRICT.**—There are two main outfalls, one on each side of the harbour. The sewage is discharged by gravitation on the ebb tide.

**PORTSLADE-BY-SEA URBAN DISTRICT.**—The main intercepting sewer is under the management of the Portslade and Southwick Outfall Sewerage Board. The system was completed in 1901; the sewers are of stoneware piping, and 4 automatic flushing tanks are provided at the dead ends of branch sewers.

**SEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT.**—On the Queen's Park estate 43 of the houses are drained into 20 cesspools, 6 of which have been rendered watertight, whilst the others are soak-away pits in the chalk. The sewage of Seaford generally is discharged untreated into the sea at a point a little to the east of the town. The existing sewerage system is not altogether satisfactory, and several Local Government Board inquiries have been held with respect to a scheme for the improvement of things. It is understood that a satisfactory scheme providing for pneumatic ejectors for the lower parts of the town, high-level intercepting sewers, and an extension of the outfall sewer seawards has been arrived at.



UCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.—The sewage of 639 of the 811 houses in the district is dealt with at the main sewage works which discharge into a tributary of the Ouse, and which have proved so unsatisfactory in their working. The sewage of the remaining 172 houses is treated as follows:—

Thirty-four houses at Ringles Cross discharge into a cesspool which is allowed to overflow into a wood; the cesspool is emptied and cleaned twice a year.

Five houses at North Row drain into a cesspool which is emptied and cleaned twice a year.

Sixty-one houses at Ridgewood are drained into a sewer which discharges on to irrigation land, the management of which has come unfavourably under the attention of the County Authority from time to time.

Seventy-two other houses in various parts of the district drain into cesspools.

The Urban District Council are still considering schemes for the improvement of their at present useless system of sewage treatment.

#### RURAL DISTRICTS.

BATTLE RURAL DISTRICT.—The disposal of sewage generally is by means of cesspools, privies, and pail closets. There is a sewerage system with land irrigation at the Harrow.

CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT.—Sewage at Newick, Firle, Glynde, and Ditchelling is treated by bacterial system with land irrigation. It is stated that at Firle more attention to the works is urgently required. A new sewer for Barcombe is proposed; a system at Cooksbridge is urgently required.

CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.—The Balcombe sewerage and sewage disposal works were completed during the year; the question of the Lindfield Sewage Works is referred to on a previous page, and attention has been paid to sewage works at Hurstpoint and Ardingly. A water carriage system with sewage works is recommended for the parishes of Slaugham and Cuckfield Rural.

EASTBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.—Apparently but little progress was made during the year towards the carrying out of the sewerage scheme for Westham, Pevensey, and Pevensey Bay; but it is stated that the works will be commenced before long.

EAST GRINSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT.—At Forest Row the effluent after treatment on filter beds is distributed over land which is let to a farmer. At Ashurst Wood pail closets, privies, earth closets and cesspools are in use; scavenging is done by the Local Authority. At Turners Hill the sewage is distributed over land which, again, is let to a farmer. At Three Bridges the filter beds have been enlarged. The proposed sewerage scheme for Copthorne and Crawley Down is still in abeyance. The Parish Council of Withyham have urged the necessity of a scheme for sewage disposal for St. John's, Crowborough.

HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT.—Polegate drainage has not yet been commenced, but negotiations are still going on. It is stated that the Heathfield and Herstmonceux sewage works are working satisfactorily. A scheme for disposal of sewage at Ashurst Wood has been prepared.

HASTINGS RURAL DISTRICT.—A portion of Ore parish is drained into the Borough of Hastings sewers; cesspools and earth closets are in use in the rest of the district.

NEWHAVEN RURAL DISTRICT.—Nearly all of the houses at Rottingdean are drained into the Borough of Brighton sewers, in the rest of the district privies and cesspools are in use. It is considered that a water carriage system, with means of sewage disposal, is advisable for the village of Falmer (57 houses).

RYE RURAL DISTRICT.—The sewage works at Northiam, Peasmarsh, Winchelsea, and Icklesham are stated to be satisfactory. At Icklesham half an acre of land has been fenced in and planted with osiers, quinces, and poplars, and is used for irrigation purposes. A sewerage scheme for Saltcote Lane, in the parish of Playden, has been carried out. The new sewerage system at Rye Harbour is working satisfactorily; most of the houses are connected. In other parts of the district cesspools, etc., are in use.

STEYNING EAST RURAL DISTRICT.—At Patcham and Preston the cesspool system is employed; the cesspools are emptied by a Bexley cart, for the use of which a charge is made. In the rest of the district cesspools, privies, etc., are in use. A scheme for the sewerage of these places is under consideration.

TICEHURST RURAL DISTRICT.—It is stated that the Durgates and Wadhurst sewage disposal works are yielding a satisfactory effluent. Ticehurst drainage, and Hurst Green drainage are still receiving the consideration of the Rural District Council. Filter beds have been provided to receive the effluent from cesspools in Station Road, Wadhurst.

UCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.—The sewerage and sewage disposal works for Crowborough were completed during the year. The scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal to deal with a population of 500 in the eastern part of Mayfield has been completed. The Buxted sewage disposal scheme, including tank and filtration treatment, has also been completed, about 60 houses out of 75 are connected up with the sewers. At Fletching and Framfield sewage is dealt with on land.



## THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

The number of certified women under supervision on the 31st December, 1910, was 174. Of these 93 were fully trained women, and 81 were untrained women who had been in *bona-fide* practice as Midwives for at least one year on the 31st July, 1902, the date on which the Act was passed. On the 1st January, 1911, fifteen women practising in Eastbourne ceased to be under the supervision of the County Authority, by reason of a resolution of the County Council delegating their powers under the Act to the Eastbourne Town Council for a period of three months, and until the town should become a County Borough on the 1st April, 1911. The following figures shew the number of Midwives, trained and untrained, who were under supervision on the respective dates given below, from April 1st, 1905, the date on which the Act came into force, up to the end of 1910 :—

		Total Number of Midwives under Supervision.	Trained.	Untrained.
30th June	1905	... 115	45	70
31st December,	1905	... 148	50	98
"	1906	... 160	60	100
"	1907	... 162	62	100
"	1908	... 161	68	93
"	1909	... 169	84	85
"	1910	... 174	93	81
1st January	1911	... 159	86	73

It is satisfactory to note that since 1908 there has been a marked increase in the proportion of trained certified Midwives practising within the Local Supervising Area.

During 1910 the certified Midwives, acting as such and not as monthly nurses, attended 1,931 women, either in confinement at full term or for miscarriage, as against 1,830 women similarly attended during 1909. Among the 1,931 cases there were 441 in which a medical practitioner had been engaged, but in which owing to inability on the part of the medical practitioner to be present at the confinement, the Midwife had the full responsibility of the case. In 702 other confinements, not included in the above, a medical practitioner was engaged, and was present at the confinement, the midwife acting only as a monthly nurse.

The 1,931 cases in which the certified Midwife had sole responsibility may be classified as follows :—

Cases of live birth (1,871 children, there being 9 twin cases and one case of triplets)...	...	...	1,860
Cases of still birth with an otherwise abnormal labour	...	...	26
Cases of miscarriage	...	...	45
			<u>1,931</u>

Among the 1,931 cases which the Midwives attended at first by themselves there were 193 in which notification was made to the Local Supervising Authority, either because of sending for medical help, or because of still-birth or miscarriage. Of these 193 notifications, 18 were sent in unduly late. The following Table shows the number of notifications received in each quarter of the year, and the occasion for notification :—

1910.	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED		DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE WAS OBTAINED		STILL BIRTHS	TOTAL
	1 * FOR MOTHER	2 FOR CHILD	3 OF MOTHER	4 OF CHILD		
1st Jan.—31st March..	36	9	0	2	4	41
1st April—22nd June.	34	8	0	4	3	49
23rd June—30th Sept.	36	7	0	1	6	50
1st Oct.—31st Dec.	33	6	0	1	13	53
	129	30	0	8	26	193

\*This column includes 3 cases not included under column (5), in which still-birth occurred.

The following figures shew the percentage of cases in which medical assistance was sent for on behalf of either the mother or infant during each of the last three years :—

	Percentage of cases in which Medical Help was required for the Mother		Percentage of Cases in which Medical Help was required for the Infant	
1908	...	7.5	...	1.5
1909	...	7.3	...	1.5
1910	...	6.7	...	1.6



During 1910 there was 1 still-birth in every 74 confinements (or, in 1·34 per cent.), during 1909 the figures were 1 in every 50 confinements or 2 per cent.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The maternal mortality in the 1,931 cases attended by midwives was represented by five deaths. The causes of which were certified as follows:—Placenta praevis one case; collapse one case; puerperal eclampsia one case; puerperal septicæmia two cases. In every case a medical practitioner was in attendance.

#### PUERPERAL INFECTIONS.

Of the two fatal cases of puerperal infection, one was that of a woman who was attended in extremely insanitary surroundings by an untrained midwife; on inquiry by the Inspector of Midwives it appeared that the midwife was in no way to blame, but had done as well as she could under the unfavourable conditions. The second case was of a more serious nature, the midwife attending the case was an untrained woman, and had omitted to comply with the Regulations of the Central Midwives' Board; and at about the same time another case of puerperal infection, not fatal, occurred in the midwife's practice. In consequence the woman was suspended from practice, and a complaint duly lodged with the Central Midwives' Board, the Board considered the matter, and postponed any decision for three months, consequently the woman was allowed to resume her practice, and within a few weeks another death from puerperal infection occurred in a case in which she was acting as monthly nurse. Another death from puerperal septicæmia occurred in this midwife's practice some two or three years ago, and formed the subject matter of a Coroner's inquest, and was the cause of the jury requiring her to be severely censured. This case also was reported to the Central Midwives' Board, who cautioned the woman. The woman has again been cautioned by the Central Midwives' Board in connection with the complaint lodged against her by the Local Supervising Authority in 1910.

In addition to the 2 fatal cases there were 4 cases in which some rise in the mother's temperature occurred after her confinement. The causes of the fever were described as follows:—In one case puerperal sepsis; in 2 cases influenza; and in one case scarlet fever; all 4 cases recovered.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Amongst 1,860 cases of live birth attended by midwives there were 1,850 cases of single birth, 9 cases of twin birth, and 1 case of triplets; there were therefore 1,871 live infants born. Amongst these 1,871 children, 31 deaths occurred during the first fortnight, representing a mortality for this period at the rate of 11·2 deaths per 1,000 infants. The infantile mortality during the first 14 days of life was at the rate of 15·6 per 1,000 in 1909, and 16·7 in 1908. The deaths recorded during 1910 may be classified as follows:—

Death of infant before medical assistance could be obtained;	...	8
Death of infant after normal labour	...	7
Death of infant after abnormal labour	...	16
		—
		31
		—

Of these 31 children, 13 were born prematurely.

Inquests were held touching the death of 3 of the 8 children who died before medical assistance could be obtained. In each case the mother was attended by a trained midwife, and in each case the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

#### STILL-BIRTHS.

Twenty-six cases of still birth were attended by midwives during the year; the child was a female in 16 cases, and a male in 10.

#### REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF MIDWIVES.

Miss Wakefield, M.B., B.Ch., County Inspector of Midwives, reports as follows:—"Amongst 5,612 cases attended by certified midwives during the years 1908-9-10, there were only 14 in which the mother made no attempt to nurse her child. In 9 of these cases the child was illegitimate, and the mother had to return to work; and in 4 out of the remaining 5 cases there were physical difficulties. Out of a total of 193 notifications received during the year, 18 were not sent in with the time specified by the Regulations of the Central Midwives' Board, and most of them only after the attention of the midwife had been called to her neglect of her duties. Apparently, the Rule of the Central Midwives' Board which is most frequently broken is that one which requires a midwife to notify any change of her address to the Local Supervising Authority. Several certified women who have been in the habit of acting as midwives have been visited, and warned as to the consequences of a continuance of their illegal practice. It is, however, very difficult to deal with these women, because of the difficulty in obtaining evidence as to infringement of the law in the matter of unqualified midwifery practice.



## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The subjoined summary shews the number of samples taken for analysis during the year, 1910, together with the number of adulterated samples detected :—

	Article Analysed.	No. of Samples.	Report of Analysis.		Greatest Amount of Adulteration of any one sample.
			Genuine.	Adulterated.	
Formal Samples.	Butter ... ..	18	18	0	Contained 60% of mineral matter.
	Buvo ... ..	2	0	2	
	Cream ... ..	1	1	0	
	Dried Milk ... ..	2	1	1	Found to be dried skim milk or separated milk.
	Lard ... ..	16	16	0	One sample contained only 1.01% of fat and another contained only 6.06% of solids not fat. Minimum allowed by law is 3% fat and 8.5% solids not fat.
	Margarine ... ..	1	1	0	
	Milk (New) ... ..	199	172	27	
	Separated Milk ... ..	3	3	0	
		242	212	30	
Informal Samples.	Baking Powder ... ..	1	1	0	Contained 60% of mineral matter.
	Besto ... ..	1	1	0	
	Bifti ... ..	1	1	0	
	Blanc Mange ... ..	1	1	0	
	Borax ... ..	1	1	0	
	Butter ... ..	63	63	0	
	Buvo ... ..	1	0	1	
	Cakeoma ... ..	1	1	0	
	Camphorated Oil ... ..	1	1	0	
	Carbonate of Soda ... ..	1	0	1	Proved to be bi-carbonate of soda.
	Cocoa ... ..	5	5	0	Contained .3% of Boric Acid.
	Cocolettes ... ..	1	1	0	
	Coffee ... ..	8	8	0	
	Condensed Milk ... ..	5	5	0	
	Cream ... ..	11	5	6	
	Cream Custard ... ..	1	1	0	
	Cream Pudding ... ..	1	1	0	
	Custard Powder ... ..	3	3	0	
	Desiccated Soup ... ..	5	5	0	
	Egg Pudding ... ..	1	1	0	
	Emprote ... ..	1	1	0	Contained only 1% of fat. Minimum allowed by law 3% fat.
	Extract of Meat ... ..	2	2	0	
	Fruit Powder ... ..	1	1	0	
	Ginger ... ..	3	3	0	
	Glycerine ... ..	1	1	0	
	Gravy Salt ... ..	1	1	0	
	Gravy Thick ... ..	1	1	0	
	Ham and Chicken ... ..	1	1	0	
	Herbs ... ..	1	1	0	
	Jam ... ..	2	2	0	
	Julienne ... ..	1	1	0	Contained .005% of Copper.
	Lard ... ..	3	3	0	
	Milk ... ..	3	0	3	
	Milk Pudding ... ..	1	1	0	
	Mixed Spice ... ..	2	2	0	
	Mustard ... ..	2	2	0	
	Nutmeg ... ..	1	1	0	
	Oxvil ... ..	1	1	0	
	Pea Flour ... ..	1	1	0	
	Peas Preserved ... ..	2	1	1	
	Pepper ... ..	1	1	0	Contained 63% of Ash.
	Peppermint ... ..	1	1	0	
	Preservative ... ..	1	1	0	
	Raspberryade ... ..	1	1	0	
	Rice ... ..	3	3	0	
	Sauce ... ..	1	1	0	
	Separated Milk ... ..	1	1	0	
	Soup Concentrated (Ivelcon) ... ..	1	0	1	
	Sweets ... ..	1	1	0	
	Table Jelly ... ..	3	3	0	
	Tea ... ..	2	2	0	
	Tincture of Quinine ... ..	1	1	0	
	Vinegar ... ..	1	1	0	
		162	149	13	
	Formal Samples ... ..	242	212	30	
	Informal Samples ... ..	162	149	13	
	Total ... ..	404	361	43	



## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Information kindly supplied by the Chief Constable, Major Lang, shews that 19 outbreaks of Anthrax amongst cattle were reported during the year. There were altogether 21 cases, in one outbreak 3 cattle were infected, in each of the other 18 outbreaks only a single beast was attacked.

The seasonal incidence of Anthrax amongst cattle during the year was as follows :—

Month.	District.	Number of animals affected.			
January	Buxted	...	...	...	1
	Laughton	...	...	...	1
	Hartfield	...	...	...	1
February	Falmer	...	...	...	1
March	Icklesham	...	...	...	1
	Barcombe	...	...	...	1
April	Udimore	...	...	...	1
	Barcombe	...	...	...	1
May	Jarvis Brook	...	...	...	1
	Wivelsfield	...	...	...	1
June	Hartfield	...	...	...	1
July	Frant	...	...	...	3
August	Hamsey	...	...	...	1
	Plumpton	...	...	...	1
October	Falmer	...	...	...	1
November	West Firle	...	...	...	1
December	Hadlow Down	...	...	...	1
	Pevensey	...	...	...	1
	Barcombe	...	...	...	1



## ADMINISTRATION OF THE WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES ACT, 1901.

East Sussex is not a manufacturing county, and none of the recognised "dangerous trades" have any appreciable influence on the mortality of the population.

The administration of the Act, so far as the inspection of outworkers and of workshops and work places is concerned, appears to be fairly efficient in most of the Sanitary districts of the County.

A tabulated statement of the returns made for 1910 is appended; it will be seen that details as to work done under the Act have been omitted from some of the Annual Reports.

	Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.							Home Work.				
	Number of Inspections	Number of written Notices	Number of Prosecutions	Workshops on Register at end of 1910	Bakelhouses on Register at end of 1910	Underground Bakelhouses	Number of Outworkers (workmen)	Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises	Number of Notices served	Prosecutions	Outwork in infected Premises	Prosecutions
<b>Urban Districts:—</b>												
Eastbourne ...	897	29	—	625	46	12	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hove ...	673	42	—	261	25	16	68	60	—	—	—	—
Lewes ...	19	—	—	103	15	2	10	8	—	—	—	—
Bexhill ...	142	29	—	173	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rye ...	50	—	—	16	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battle ...	—	—	—	10	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Burgess Hill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuckfield ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Grinstead ...	30	—	—	22	8	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Haywards Heath ...	43	2	—	17	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newhaven ...	80	2	—	53	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portslade-by-Sea ...	69	3	—	41	9	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Seaford ...	163	5	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uckfield ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Rural Districts:—</b>												
Battle ...	—	—	—	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chailly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuckfield ...	—	3	—	54	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastbourne ...	246	4	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Grinstead ...	116	—	—	39	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hailsham ...	85	14	—	54	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hastings ...	18	—	—	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newhaven ...	70	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rye ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steyning East ...	12	7	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ticehurst ...	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uckfield ...	94	—	—	90	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## APPENDIX.

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I.

- (a) Return of Inquests held during 1910 in the Lewes and Rye Coroners' Districts, and in the Rape of Hastings and the Hundred of Robertsbridge.
- (b) Note on Inquests in the Lewes Coroner's District ; by George Vere Benson, M.R.C.S.
- (c) Meteorological data.
- (d) Statistics etc., from the County Lunatic Asylum.
- (e) Inquiries held by the Local Government Board under the Public Health Acts.

## II.

Local statistics and details as to Sanitary Administration, from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health for the year, 1910.



(a). **Return of Inquests** held in the Administrative County during 1910.

CORONER'S DISTRICT.	Sex and Age.	Deaths by Willful or Criminal Acts.		Deaths from Neglect, Exposure or Excess.			Accidental causes.		Natural causes.	"Open" Verdict.				Total.	
		Murder.	Suicide.	Want, cold and exposure.	Excessive drinking.					Injuries.	Drowning.	Other known causes.	Unascertainable causes.	Male.	Female.
LEWES DISTRICT.	Males { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	...	...	1	...	1	14*	...
	Females { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	4	...	48	31	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Males { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Females { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	3	...	...	...	57
	Males { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
RYE DISTRICT.	Males { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Males { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Males { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females { under 1 year of age over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAPE OF HASTINGS AND HUNDRED OF ROBERTSBRIDGE.	Males at all ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females at all ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		29	6	1	2	55	44	31	...	1	1	...	5	138	...
		...	...	...	3	32	31	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	77

\* In addition to these, two Inquests were held on males proved to be still-born.



(b) NOTE ON INQUESTS HELD IN THE LEWES CORONER'S DISTRICT.

BY GEORGE VERE BENSON, M.A., M.R.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.

The number of deaths reported in the year 1910 to the Coroner of the Lewes District—commonly known as the Coroner for East Sussex, was exactly 400, which is 44 less than in the year 1909.

Inquests were held in 197 of these cases, the remaining 203 not requiring a formal inquest.

Of the 197 deaths formally enquired into by a jury, 41 males and 30 females were found to have died from "Natural causes only."

In the remaining 126 cases the verdicts attributed death to the following causes:—

- (a) Wilful or criminal acts, 32.
- (b) Excessive drinking, 5—3 females, 2 males.
- (c) Accident and misadventure, 76.
- (d) Open verdicts—the jury being unable to determine whether death was due to crime, culpable neglect, accident, etc.—11.
- (e) Still-born, 2.

Comparing these figures with the corresponding figures from the preceding year (1909) the number of deaths found to be due to causes other than "Natural" is almost the same—126 instead of 124.

Those resulting from wilful and criminal acts are exactly the same, namely 32, and *all* of them are suicides—26 males and 6 females.

Thus although there is no diminution in the number of suicides there is not a single death proved to be due to the wilful or criminal act of another person. In the preceding year there was but one such. We cannot, however, infer from this that no such crimes were committed, without a close scrutiny of the "Open verdicts"—of which there were 11. This scrutiny leads me to believe that besides two or three probable suicides there were also two probable cases of infanticide, leaving 5 or 6 cases in which it was quite impossible to form any opinion.

"Excessive Drinking" is responsible for 5 deaths—three of these being females.

"Accident and Misadventure" are more by 6, as compared with the preceding year. This is the more remarkable as the preceding year (1909) showed a considerable rise over the year 1908. In fact the last 5 years show a decided tendency to increase, the numbers being 59 in 1907; 50 in 1908; 70 in 1909; and 76 in 1910. It is true that in 1906 there were no less than 84, but that was an exceptional year owing to the Handcross Motor Omnibus Accident (10 deaths) and a shipwreck (6 deaths).

With regard to the character of the fatal accidents in 1910 it must be noted that those in which motor vehicles are concerned are exceptionally numerous—9 as compared with 4 in the year 1909, and one in 1908. There was no such catastrophe as that of 1906, but a very exceptional number of people were run over on the roads and the streets. Three were run over by private motor cars, and three by motor omnibuses, and one by a motor char-a-banc. One man riding an ordinary bicycle was killed in a collision with a motor cycle; and one person was killed by being thrown out of the car he was himself driving—somewhat recklessly it is to be feared.

In none of these 9 cases did the jury hold anyone responsible for the death. In some there was clearly no element of blame at all, either on the side of the victim or the survivor. In others the question was not so clear; while yet again in one or two it might be said the jury took a lenient view. If, as often happens, especially on quiet country roads no one but the driver and his people in the car have had a clear view of the occurrence it is almost impossible to prove gross culpable negligence or recklessness, such as would justify the only verdict which makes any one legally responsible—a verdict of manslaughter. It is very difficult under such circumstances to disprove alleged contributory negligence on the part of the deceased; and although in law that is not sufficient to exonerate the survivor it always tells in his favour with a coroners' jury.



There were remarkably few fatal accidents from horse drawn vehicles—only 2 or 3 that could be so described. There were a good many in which ordinary bicycles were concerned. Twice girl riders ran under the wheel of slow moving heavy vehicles, and were crushed to death on the spot. In 3 or perhaps 4 cases bicyclists appeared to have fallen off on the road without any collision with others, from some unascertainable cause, and suffered fatal injuries in the fall.

Eleven inquests were held on persons "unknown," found dead. Five of these were men, mostly drowned in the sea. One was a woman, "found drowned." Four were apparently newly born, and may have died from want of attention at birth. One was an infant, some weeks old, which had some very suspicious circumstances connected with it, but was unidentifiable owing to decomposition.

It is satisfactory to note that there were only 2 deaths attributed to "suffocation while in bed with parents or others." In neither case were there any suspicious circumstances, and the jury had no hesitation in returning a verdict of accidental suffocation.

Under the head of "Want, Exposure and Neglect," there were no deaths recorded in the year 1910.



## (c) Meteorological Data.

RECORDING STATION.	DETAILS SUPPLIED BY	RAIN GAUGE. Diameter of funnel, height above ground and above sea level.	Number of rainy days in year	Total rainfall in inches.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.											
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
BEXHILL	...	...	189	29.78	2.42	3.07	1.40	1.81	2.20	1.74	2.74	1.94	.28	4.48	5.03	2.67
	Mr. Brisley (from Annual Report of M.O.H.).															
EASTBOURNE	...	—	174	34.80	3.36	3.71	1.44	1.97	2.52	2.02	2.79	2.33	.20	5.27	6.27	2.92
	Mr. Henderson (from Annual Report of M.O.H.).															
LEWES	...	—	198	39.31	3.39	5.05	1.91	2.07	2.67	3.68	2.67	3.46	.18	3.86	6.26	4.11
	Mr. Wells (from An- nual Report of M.O.H.).															
EAST GRINSTEAD— Old Stone House	...	—	—	37.04	3.59	5.32	1.86	2.16	2.51	2.24	2.39	3.45	.51	3.57	4.91	4.83
	P. E. Wallis, Esq., L.R.C.P.															
HAILSHAM	...	4 inches, 1 foot 100 feet.	—	36.43	3.60	4.33	1.78	2.14	2.47	1.89	2.53	2.56	.29	4.36	6.66	3.77
	The Rev. F. Clyde Harvey.															
HOREHAM ROAD— (1) The Grange	...	5 inches, 14 inches, 260 feet.	—	34.58	3.41	4.29	1.73	1.99	2.43	2.01	2.51	2.17	.26	3.69	5.84	4.25
	W. F. Beauford, Esq.															
(2) Horeham Manor	...	—	—	34.36	3.41	4.37	1.81	1.92	2.44	2.07	2.35	2.13	.19	3.79	5.73	4.15
	Miss Harrison.															
HOVE	...	—	180	32.02	2.87	3.75	1.40	1.88	2.43	2.81	2.62	2.37	.06	2.94	5.61	3.27
	(from Annual Report of M.O.H.)															
NEWICK	...	—	—	31.23	3.43	4.72	1.47	1.35	1.98	2.16	2.86	2.97	.26	1.79	5.04	3.20
	Miss Heale															
PRESENSEY BAY	...	—	—	31.62	3.53	3.56	1.45	1.60	2.20	1.30	3.33	1.32	.54	4.26	5.71	2.82
	Mr. J. H. Anderson															



## (d) STATISTICS, &amp;c., FROM THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1910-11 BY DR. F. R. P. TAYLOR, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.)

"The total number of patients admitted during the year was 274, made up of 106 males and 168 females. The males were 18 less, but the 168 females represents an increase of 15 over last year. Twelve males and 15 females were transfers from other Asylums so that the direct admissions were 94 males and 153 females. Of the direct admissions the attack was stated to be the first in 53 males and 98 females, in 21 males and 39 females there had been one or more previous attacks, in 10 males and 9 females it was unknown whether there had been previous attacks or not, and in 10 males and 7 females the disease was congenital."

"It is satisfactory to record that 44% of the direct admissions came under treatment within one month of the onset of the disease. Of the total admissions during the year 9 males and 12 females belonged to the private class and several county patients were transferred to this class after admission. Owing to the pressure for accommodation the Committee have decided for the present not to take female private patients from outside the administrative county and consequently a number of applications have been refused."

"The class of patients admitted during the year was not very favourable as regards recovery. The proportion of senile cases was less, but there was an increase in the number of cases of Delusional and of Congenital Insanity. There was also a large increase in the number of General Paralytics, 13 men and 2 women being affected with this disease on admission, one of the males was a case of Juvenile General Paralysis, this patient had well marked stigmata of Congenital Syphilis, stigmata of Syphilis were also present in 3 other males and 1 female, and in several others, although there were no marks of Syphilis, the history pointed to the strong probability of an antecedent attack of this disease. Epilepsy was present in 5% of the admissions."

"The total number of patients discharged during the year was 145, of whom 35 belonged to the private class. Of the 145 discharged, 32 males and 49 females were "recovered," 7 males and 12 females "relieved," and 27 males and 18 females "not improved." Amongst those "not improved" were 12 males chargeable to London who were returned on the termination of the contract, and a number of female private patients who had to be removed elsewhere owing to lack of accommodation. There was a considerable drop in the recovery rate for last year as compared with the previous year, this was for males 32.41%, and for females 32.03%; the rate for males is slightly above the average, but the female rate is considerably below. The only explanation which can be given of this diminished recovery rate is that, as already stated, the class of cases admitted was not favourable."

"The deaths during the year numbered 88 made up of 36 males and 52 females. The number of deaths amongst the males is less by 14 than in the previous year, but amongst the females it is greater by 4. The proportion of deaths to the daily average number resident was 7.91%, against 8.97% in the previous year. This death rate is much below the general death rate amongst the insane, as given in the last Commissioner's Report, 9.78%, and it is interesting to note that contrary to the case usually, the percentage is higher amongst the females than amongst the males, the probable explanation being the comparatively small number of General Paralytics admitted here. The diseases which caused the largest number of deaths were (1) Senile Decay 19 (2) General Paralysis 12, and (3) Dysentery and Tuberculosis 7, each. It is satisfactory to record that the number of deaths from Tuberculosis shows a progressive diminution, and last year was less by 4 than in the previous year; the plan of treating as far as possible all patients suffering from this disease in the open air is still persevered with; the want of suitable shelters, however, prevents this method of treatment being carried out as thoroughly as one would wish. The 7 deaths from Dysentery, all females, occurred in the first and last quarters of the year when the disease was epidemic. The cause of death was verified by post mortem examination in 76% of the deaths. Two inquests were held during the year."

"No serious accidents happened during the year, and but few fractures."

"The principal factor as regards causation was, as in previous years, Heredity. This was present in 50.6% of the male direct admissions and 50% of the female. (Cases of whom no history could be obtained are excluded). The psycho-pathic taint was transmitted directly from the mother in the case of 13 males and 24 females, and from the father in 6 males and 10 females, and indirectly through the mother's relations in 4 males and 4 females, and from the father's relations in 6 males and 6 females, whilst in the case of 10 males and 17 females it was not stated on which side the heredity existed."

"From the above it appears, so far as any conclusion can be drawn from such a small number of cases, that there is a greater tendency for mental disease to be transmitted through the mother than through the father."



"Senility was responsible for the mental breakdown in 13 males and 24 females. In 16 males and 10 females Alcohol was stated to be the cause. In dealing with the question of Alcohol as a cause of Insanity, it is necessary to distinguish Cause and Effect. Is the alcohol the cause of the mental disease, or is the giving way to drink only an early symptom of insanity, a loss of will power? In other words, is it Association or Causation? It is most difficult to answer this question. I have examined the histories of some of the cases admitted during the last two years said to be due to alcohol, and it appears to me that in a large proportion of these the giving way to drink should be regarded rather as an early symptom of insanity, than as the cause; it is significant, moreover, that in a considerable number of these cases there was also a hereditary history of insanity. There is no doubt, however, that alcoholism does exercise a deleterious effect on the nervous system and precipitates the complete mental breakdown. The relation of alcoholism in the parents to Congenital Insanity has been much discussed lately; we could only obtain a history of this condition in two of the seventeen congenital cases admitted last year. It can, however, hardly be doubted that parental alcoholism with its attendant evils, poverty, neglect and often ill-treatment must exercise a most prejudicial effect on the developing mind of the child. The other assigned causes for the attack of mental disease were very various, and included Mental Stress, Syphilis (6 cases), Climacteric, etc. All of those, with one exception, in whom Syphilis was given as a cause were suffering from General Paralysis."







(e)

INQUIRIES HELD BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD UNDER THE  
PUBLIC ACTS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED THE  
31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

The following inquiries were held by the Local Government Board during the year with respect to applications for sanction for borrowing for the execution of Public Works, and for other purposes under the Public Health Acts :—

District.	Date.	Object.	Amount of Loan for which sanction required.
	1910.		
Eastbourne Rural District ...	10th February.	To inquire into the apportionment made of the cost of such works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal proposed to be executed for the Parishes of Pevensey and Westham. ...	
Uckfield Rural District ...	23rd March.	For works of Sewerage for the Parish of Crowborough.	£1750
Eastbourne Borough ...	1st July.	For purposes of Sewerage. ...	£11401
Battle Urban District ...	13th September.	For works of sewerage and sewage disposal.	£154
Hove Borough ...	20th September.	For the provision of an additional ward block at the Sanatorium at Hangleton.	£2600
Cuckfield Rural District ...	13th December.	For purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal for the parish of Balcombe.	£1200



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 II.

**LOCAL STATISTICS TAKEN FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS  
OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR, 1910.**

**NOTE.**—These Statistics are given as they appear in the several District Annual Reports, and the estimations of population are not necessarily the same as those on which the preceding County Statistics are based.



## The Urban Sanitary Districts.

TABLE of Area, Population, Births, Deaths, and Death Rates, from all causes, from Zymotic Diseases, from Phthisis, and from other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, also the Infantile and Senile Mortality, in each of the Urban Districts of the County for the year 1910.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Area in Acres.	Registered Births.	Registered Deaths.	Nett Deaths.	ANNUAL RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.						Infantile Mortality. Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.	Senile Mortality. Deaths over 65 years, per 100 Deaths at all ages.
	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated to middle of 1910.					Birth Rate.	Total Death Rate.	Nett Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.		
1 Borough of EASTBOURNE ...	43344	52500	5378	879	569	557	16.74	10.83	10.6	.43	.87	1.18	93.3	37.2
2 " HOVE ...	36535	44589	1594	630	459	529	14.1	10.2	11.8	.65	.74	—	90.	43
3 " LEWES ...	11249	11249	1024	201	142	139	17.8	12.6	12.3	.62	1.15	*	69.6	38.8
4 " BEXHILL ...	12213	16604	8013	250	131	113	15.13	7.93	6.66	.12	.78	*	52.0	*
5 " RYE ...	3900	4100	910	70	38	46	17.7	9.02	11.40	.25	.48	2.43	42.85	50
6 Urban District of BATTLE ...	2996	2858	8253	47	46	30	16.4	16.09	10.49	.0	1.7	1.3	63.8	58.7
7 " BURGESS HILL ...	4888	5541	1494	80	45	51	14.4	8.1	9.0	.1	.3	1.7	75.0	60.7
8 " CUCKFIELD ...	1813	2211	862	33	43	14	14.9	19.4	6.3	.0	1.8	2.2	60.6	71.1
9 " EAST GRINSTEAD ...	6094	7600	6355	136	86	73	17.09	11.3	9.6	.26	1.3	1.7	51.4	39.7
10 " HAYWARD'S HEATH...	3717	5000	926	80	34	34	16.0	6.8	6.8	.2	.8	.4	112.5	26.4
11 " NEWHAVEN ...	6136	7420	1100	158	75	65	21.29	10.10	8.76	.67	.83	1.9	44.3	30.66
12 " PORTSLADE-BY-SEA...	5217	6350	382	196	62	75	30.8	9.7	11.8	.94	.79	*	76	*
13 " SEAFORD ...	3355	4941	3073	67	50	52	13.5	10.1	10.5	.0	.8	.6	104.4	32.6
14 " UCKFIELD ...	2895	3866	1760	54	51	33	13.9	14.6	8.5	.7	.5	1.0	55.5	78.7



## The Rural Sanitary Districts.

TABLE of Area, Population, Births, Deaths, and Death Rates from all causes, from Zymotic Diseases, from Phthisis, and from other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, and the Infantile and Senile Mortality in each of the Rural Districts of the County for the year 1910.

	DISTRICT.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Area in Acres.	Registered Births.	Registered Deaths.	Nett Deaths.	ANNUAL RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.						Infantile Mortality. Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.	Senile Mortality. Deaths over 65 years per 100 Deaths at all ages.
		Census Population 1901.	Estimated Population to middle of 1910.					Birth Rate.	Total Death Rate.	Nett Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from other Respiratory Diseases.		
15	Rural District of BATTLE ...	6804	7079	37097	113	57	65	15.9	8	9.1	.4	.1	.8	70.8	46.0
16	" CHAILEY ...	12219	12219	49975	211	188	123	17.2	15.3	10.06	*	*	*	85.3	56
17	" CUCKFIELD ...	15657	17928	54021	267	143	172	14.8	7.9	9.3	.05	.5	.66	63.6	51.1
18	" EASTBOURNE ...	5173	5824	33583	117	65	76	20	11.1	13.0	.0	1.2	2.2	68.3	43.3
19	" EAST GRINSTEAD ...	11907	12616	45810	288	122	140	23	9.7	11.0	.3	.6	1.2	83.3	43.5
20	" HAILSHAM ...	15728	19000	58963	372	256	160	19	13.4	8.4	.5	.6	2.6	45.7	53.1
21	" HASTINGS ...	1952	2024	9575	30	24	25	14.82	11.85	12.35	.49	.49	.49	66.6	44
22	" NEWHAVEN ...	4609	5033	25127	80	47	58	15.8	9.3	11.5	.2	.4	2.1	137.5	39.6
23	" RYE ...	7121	7121	36696	137	106	97	19.2	14.9	13.6	.6	1	2.4	102.2	55.7
24	" STEYNING EAST ...	2301	2670	11567	39	21	21	14.6	7.8	7.8	.37	.37	*	51.2	*
25	" TICEHURST ...	12767	14581	45757	289	143	150	19.8	9.8	10.3	.2	.8	1.1	72.6	40.0
26	" UCKFIELD ...	20711	22138	74025	430	216	236	19.4	9.7	10.6	.17	.8	1.4	55.8	43.2











## (1) EASTBOURNE BOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, W. G. Willoughby, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 5,378; census population, 43,344; number of inhabited houses, 7,088; average number of persons per house, 6.1—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—52,500.

## GENERAL RATES:

	Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate ...	19.23	16.74
Total Death Rate ...	11.036	10.83
Nett Death Rate ...	10.54	10.6
Infantile Mortality ...	100.1	93.3

## Special Rates given in Report:

	1910.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	.43
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	.87
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis ...	1.18

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT:

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—96.2 of notified cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever were removed to isolation hospital. Only one case of typhoid fever was notified during the year.
- (2.) Notification of Births Act in force. Children visited first or second day after birth, two weeks later, and at monthly intervals up to 4th month, and again at 6th, 9th, and 12th months. Average infantile mortality during the last 10 years, 100 per 1,000 births.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—From wells and headings in the chalk at Friston, 4 miles from the town; subsidiary sources of supply at Holywell and Wannock, the latter used occasionally.

## (2) HOVE BOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, Augustine Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 1,521; census population, 36,535; number of inhabited houses, 6,283; average number of persons per house, 5.8—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—44,589.

## GENERAL RATES.

	Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate ...	16.6	14.1
Total Death Rate ...	11.7	10.2
Nett Death Rate ...	13.05	11.8
Infantile Mortality ...	115	90

## Special Rates given in Report:

	1910.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	.65
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	.74
Senile Mortality ...	43.0

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT.

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—83 per cent. of cases of scarlet fever and 80 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria were isolated in hospital. Four cases of typhoid fever were notified. During July a wide-spread epidemic of a mild disease somewhat resembling German measles occurred. Measles prevalent in October and November; type of disease severe, several hæmorrhagic cases occurring.
- (2.) Notification of Births Act in force, health visitor appointed. Special inquiry made in cases of infantile diarrhoea; 13 of 48 known cases were wholly breast fed, but none of these died, of the 35 bottle fed babies 5 died. The system of dinners for nursing Mothers was continued. Tickets were given to 50 Mothers; 3,499 dinners being supplied at a cost of £58 6s. 4d., raised by voluntary effort.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—From Brighton Corporation's Wells in Chalk.



## (3) LEWES BOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, John R. Steinhäuser, M.D. M.R.C.S., B.S., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 1,042; census population, 11,249; number of inhabited houses, 2,423; average number of persons per house, 4.6—at census of 1901.  
Population estimated to middle of year 1910—12,429.

## GENERAL RATES.

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	20.2	17.8
Total Death Rate	...	...	12.8	12.6
Nett Death Rate	...	...	12.4	12.3
Infantile Mortality	...	...	94.2	69.6

Special Rates given in Report :  
1910.

Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.62
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	1.15
Senile Mortality	...	...	38.8

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Disease*.—Sixty-eight cases of scarlet fever, 6 of diphtheria (5 in one house), and one case of typhoid fever were notified during the year. Of these 56 cases of scarlet fever and all the cases of diphtheria were isolated. Measles severely prevalent in Autumn, 6 deaths occurring.
- (2.) Temporary small-pox hospital used as sanatorium for cases of phthisis. A weekly charge of 10s. 6d. is made for maintenance; Town Council have decided to contribute towards maintenance of selected cases.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—Mainly from Lewes Water Company's Well in the chalk; a few houses supplied by a Cliffe and other pumps.

## (4) BEXHILL BOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, Oswald Osborne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres, 8,013; census population, 12,213; number of inhabited houses, 2,146; average number of persons per house, 5.6—estimated at end of 1901.  
Population estimated to middle of year 1910—16,604.

## GENERAL RATES.

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	19.02	15.13
Total Death Rate	...	...	10.61	7.93
Nett Death Rate	...	...	8.59	6.66
Infantile Mortality	...	...	95.79	52

Special Rates given in Report :  
1910.

Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.12
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.78

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Twenty-three cases of scarlet fever out of 25 notified, and 20 of diphtheria out of 26 notified were isolated in hospital. Two cases of typhoid fever were notified, one of which subsequently proved to be another disease. The following is the scale of charges for treatment in the isolation hospital. When income of patient or parent does not exceed 30s. a week, or when the patient lives in a house rated at £12 or under, no charge is made. When the income exceeds 30s. a week, but does not exceed £200 per annum, or when the house is of rateable value over £12, but under £35, a weekly charge of 7s. 6d. for children and 10s. 6d. for adults is made. When the income or rateable value are higher, a charge of 15s. a week is made in the case of ratepayers families. Visitors are charged one guinea a week and children from boarding schools £1 a week.

*Water Supply*.—From Bexhill Water and Gas Company's Wells in Hastings beds.



## (5) RYE BOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, T. T. Harratt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Area in acres, 985 ; census population, 3,900 ; number of inhabited houses, 906 ; average number of persons per house, 4.3—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—4,100.

## GENERAL RATES :

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	24.12	17.7
Total Death Rate	...	...	11	9.02
Nett Death Rate	...	...	12.41	11.40
Infantile Mortality	...	...	92.2	42.85

## Special Rates given in Report :

			1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.25
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.48
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	...	2.43
Senile Mortality	...	...	50.

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) The Infectious Hospital has proved of great assistance, 35 cases being isolated during the year. The following cases were notified :—Diphtheria, 38, Scarlet fever, 5. Diphtheria cases were mostly of mild character.
- (2.) *Sewage Disposal*.—Sewage discharged into the tidal Rother.
- (3.) *Scavenging*.—"The removal and deposit of house refuse by the scavenger has been well and expeditiously carried out."
- (4.) *Water Supply*.—New mains laid in various parts of the town will extend the continuous service of the public water supply.

## (6) BATTLE URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Daniel Brough, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 8,252 ; census population, 2,996 ; number of inhabited houses, 632 ; average number of persons per house, 4.7—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—2,858.

## GENERAL RATES.

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	22.94	16.4
Total Death Rate	...	...	17.14	16.09
Nett Death Rate	...	...	12.13	10.49
Infantile Mortality	...	...	83.69	63.8

## Special Rates given in the Report :

			1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	0
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	1.7
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	...	1.3
Senile Mortality	...	...	58.7

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) No notifications of infectious illness were received during the year.
- (2.) *Sewerage and Sewage Disposal*.—The town sewage is at present discharged at two outfalls; in the rural part privies, pail and earth closets are used with the exception of a few large houses having water closets and cesspools.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—Water for the Urban part of the district is obtained from a deep artesian well, the service being continuous. Rural part supplied by private wells, some at considerable distance from cottages, and some liable to dry up in hot weather.



## 7) BURGESS HILL URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 1,494; census population, 4,888; number of inhabited houses, 1,056; average number of persons per house, 4.6—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—5,541.

## , GENERAL RATES :

		Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate ...	...	21.8	14.4
Total Death Rate ...	...	9.9	8.1
Nett Death Rate ...	...	11.3	9.0
Infantile Mortality ...	...	76.2	75.0

## Special Rates given in Report :

		1910.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	...	.1
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	...	.3
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis ...	...	1.7
Senile Mortality ...	...	60.7

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

*Sewage Disposal.*—Peppermint grown on sewage farm produced 48lbs. 13oz. of oil of peppermint, which realized £61 1s. 3d. : Six acres of mangold produced crop realizing £81 12s. 6d. All houses in district, except 29, are connected with sewerage system.

*Scavenging.*—House refuse removed by Council once a week.

*House Inspection.*—District Council have decided on procedure and form of inspection to be carried out under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

*Water Supply.*—From chalk wells of Burgess Hill Water Company.

## (8) CUCKFIELD URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 862; census population, 1,813; number of inhabited houses, 334; average number of persons per house, 5.4—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—2,211.

## GENERAL RATES :

		Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate ...	...	20.8	14.9
Total Death Rate ...	...	27.3	19.4
Nett Death Rate ...	...	11.5	6.3
Infantile Mortality ...	...	72.6	60.6

## Special Rates given in Report :

		1910.
Zymotic Death Rate ...	...	.0
Death Rate from Phthisis ...	...	1.8
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis ...	...	2.2
Senile Mortality ...	...	71.1

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

*Sewage Disposal.*—All houses except 47 are connected with sewers. Land treatment adopted. Removal of household refuse once a week.

*Water Supply.*—There are 341 houses supplied by Mid-Sussex Joint-Water Board.



## (9) EAST GRINSTEAD URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Percy E. Wallis, L.R.C.P., L.M., M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 6,503; census population, 6,094; number of inhabited houses, 1,144; average number of persons per house, 5.3—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—7,600.

## GENERAL RATES :

		Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910
Birth Rate	...	21.8	17.09
Total Death Rate	...	12.3	11.3
Nett Death Rate	...	9.7	9.6
Infantile Mortality	...	76.3	51.4

## Special Rates given in Report :

		1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	.26
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	1.3
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	1.7
Senile Mortality	...	39.7

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) Only seven cases of infectious disease notified during the year; diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 3, erysipelas 2; two of the cases of scarlet fever were contracted in the Sanatorium, where the other case of scarlet fever and the cases of diphtheria were isolated.
- (2.) *Sewage Disposal*.—About a mile of new sewer has been added during the year. Medical Officer states that sewage farm has been well managed and that monthly samples of effluent have been satisfactory.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—The East Grinstead Gas and Water Company extended their works during the year, and have obtained Act for further extension.

## (10) HAYWARDS HEATH URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 928; census population, 3,717; number of inhabited houses, 697; average number of persons per house, 5.3—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle for year 1910—5,900.

## GENERAL RATES :

		Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	20.8	16.0
Total Death Rate	...	9.3	6.8
Nett Death Rate	...	10.2	6.8
Infantile Mortality	...	59.2	112.5

## Special Rates given in the Report :

		1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	.2
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	.8
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	.4
Senile Mortality	...	36.4

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1899, now applied to glanders, anthrax, and hydrophobia.
- (2.) Only cases of infectious disease notified during the year were a single case each of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and erysipelas.



## (11) NEWHAVEN URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Rodie Parkhurst, M.B., C.M.

Area in acres, 1,172; census population, 6,136\*; number of inhabited houses, 1,140; average number persons per house, 5.9—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—7,420.

\*Including Port of Newhaven, 6772.

## GENERAL RATES :

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	27.03	21.29
Total Death Rate	...	...	11.99	10.10
Nett Death Rate	...	...	10.95	8.76
Infantile Mortality	...	...	95.90	44.31

## Special Rates given in the Report :

			1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.67
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.83
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	...	1.9
Senile Mortality	...	...	30.66

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) Twenty-five cases of infectious disease notified during 1910—diphtheria 15, scarlet fever 3, typhoid fever 3, erysipelas 4; eight cases of diphtheria and two of scarlet fever were isolated in hospital.
- (2.) *Scavenging*.—Refuse collected once a week, and carted outside district.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—Derived from wells in chalk (1) of Newhaven and Seaford Water Company (2) of London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company.
- (4.) A special investigation of the tidal currents off Newhaven has been made, in connection with an investigation into the discharge of Brighton sewage into the sea.

## (12) PORTSLADE-BY-SEA URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Augustine Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 382; census population, 5,217; number of inhabited houses, 1,003; average number of persons per house, 5.2—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910, 6350.

## GENERAL RATES.

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	30.8	30.8
Total Death Rate	...	...	12.3	9.7
Nett Death Rate	...	...	13.8	11.8
Infantile Mortality	...	...	122	76

## Special Rates given in the Report :

			1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.94
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.78

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) Nine cases of infectious disease notified during 1910:—diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 5, typhoid fever 1, puerperal fever 1, erysipelas 1; none of these isolated in hospital.
- (2.) *Scavenging*.—House refuse removed once a week.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—Constant supply from Brighton Corporation's waterworks.



## (13) SEAFORD URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 3,073 ; census population, 3,355 ; number of inhabited houses, 620 ; average number of persons per house, 5.4—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—4,941.

## GENERAL RATES :

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	18.4	13.5
Total Death Rate	...	...	9.7	10.1
Nett Death Rate	...	...	9.6	10.5
Infantile Mortality	...	...	73.8	119.4

Special Rates given in Report :  
1910.

Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.0
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.8
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	...	.6
Senile Mortality	...	...	32.6

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Isolation Hospital Scheme.*—Discussion with regard to provision of adequate hospital accommodation and disinfecting station continues.
- (2.) *Water Supply.*—From Seaford Company, except for 6 outlying cottages.
- (3.) Sewerage and drainage scheme approved in 1909 now approaching completion.
- (4.) *Scavenging.*—Weekly collection of house refuse, or twice a week for hotels and boarding houses. Sanction for loan for destructor to cost £1,860, has been obtained.
- (5.) Order making measles and whooping cough notifiable was revoked during the year.

## (14) UCKFIELD URBAN.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 1,760 ; census population, 2,895 ; number of inhabited houses, 592 ; average number of persons per house, 4.8—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910, 3,866.

## GENERAL RATES :

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	23.6	13.9
Total Death Rate	...	...	17.0	14.6
Nett Death Rate	...	...	11.4	8.5
Infantile Mortality	...	...	73.8	55.5

Special Rates given in Report :  
1910.

Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.7
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.5
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	...	1
Senile Mortality	...	...	78.7

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Sewage Disposal.*—No progress appears to have been made during the year towards the improvement of the Uckfield Sewage Disposal Works.
- (2.) Number of cases of infectious disease notified :—Diphtheria 21, scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 1. The diphtheria cases occurred mostly amongst children attending the public elementary schools.
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—There are 641 houses in the district supplied by the Uckfield Water Company from a reservoir and tanks with a storage capacity of 266,000 gallons ; the remaining 170 houses in the district being supplied from wells.
- (4.) Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1899, now applied to glanders, anthrax, and hydrophobia.



## (15) BATTLE RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 37,097; census population, 6,804; number of inhabited houses, 1,494; average number of persons per house, 4.5—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—7,079.

## GENERAL RATES :

		Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	21.6	15.9
Total Death Rate	...	10.2	8.0
Nett Death Rate	...	11.8	9.1
Infantile Mortality	...	88.4	70.8

## Special Rates given in Report :

		1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	.4
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	.1
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases other than Phthisis	...	.8
Senile Mortality	...	46.0

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—The following cases were notified : scarlet fever 22, diphtheria 2, erysipelas 2, puerperal fever, 1. A small outbreak of scarlet fever occurred at Brightling. Arrangements have now been made for use of beds in Hastings Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Water Supply.*—From springs, generally good.
- (3.) *Dairies and Cowsheds.*—Most of these inspected during the year and in many cases room for improvement with regard to paving and cleanliness was found.
- (4.) About 900 immigrant hop-pickers were employed in the district.

## (16) CHAILEY RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, William A. Dow, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 49,963; census population, 12,219; number of inhabited houses, 2,369; average number of persons per house, 5.1—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—12,219.

## GENERAL RATES :

		Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	20.4	17.2
Total Death Rate	...	17.4	15.3
Nett Death Rate	...	11.1	10.06
Infantile Mortality	...	78.3	85.3

## Special Rate given in the Report :

		1910.
Senile Mortality	...	56

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—The following cases were notified : diphtheria 9, scarlet fever 7, erysipelas 5, enteric fever 2, puerperal fever 1. Twelve cases were removed to the isolation hospital during the year.
- (2.) *House Accommodation.*—Seventeen new dwellings have been added during the year . . . Improvements have been made to some of the smaller cottages.
- (3.) *Sewerage and Drainage.*—The outfall works at Ditchling are very satisfactory, and Ringmer, since the additional work, gives no cause of complaint.



## (17) CUCKFIELD RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 52,332; census population, 15,380; number of inhabited houses, 3,116; average number of persons per house, 4.9—at census 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—17,928.

## GENERAL RATES :

		Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	17.7	14.8
Total Death Rate	...	9.2	7.9
Nett Death Rate	...	10.4	9.3
Infantile Mortality	...	72.8	63.6

## Special Rates given in Report :

		1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	.05
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	.5
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases	...	.66
Senile Mortality	...	51.1

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—Measles 263, scarlet fever 61, diphtheria 5, erysipelas 11: Forty cases were removed to hospital.
- (2.) *Water Supply.*—Sixty-nine additional houses have been connected with the mains of the Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board. Hustperpoint, Sayer's Common, and Twineham are supplied by the Burgess Hill Company. Out of 3,584 houses in the district more than 2,306 have a public water supply.
- (3.) *Sewage Disposal.*—Balcombe sewage works were completed and 19 houses were connected up. A system of pail closets emptied by the Local Authority is in force at Slaugham and in Cuckfield Rural parish.
- (4.) *Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.*—Houses for labouring classes in the rural portions of the district are old as a rule. No action taken by the Rural District Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Act during the year. Fourteen houses inspected under the Housing, Town Planning Act. "The deaths from pulmonary consumption are unsatisfactory, probably when the Housing question is well taken in hand and sanitary conditions in and about the houses improved, the death rate from this illness may be reduced."

## (18) EASTBOURNE RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 33,583; census population, 5,173; number of inhabited houses, 1,110; average number of persons per house, 4.6—at census 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—5,824.

## GENERAL RATES :

		Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	23.1	20.0
Total Death Rate	...	10.4	11.1
Nett Death Rate	...	11.7	13.0
Infantile Mortality	...	88.3	68.3

## Special Rates given in Report :

		1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	.0
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	1.2
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases	...	2.2
Senile Mortality	...	43.3

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—Diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 10, all except 2 cases of scarlet fever isolated in hospital at Polegate.
- (2.) *Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.*—Work for sewerage of Westham, Pevensey and Pevensey Bay will shortly be commenced.
- (3.) *Scavenging.*—Arrangements under contract for scavenging Willingdon, Westham Village and Pevensey are in force.
- (4.) *Water Supply.*—Renewed efforts have been made to arrange for water supply to Westham, Pevensey, and Pevensey Bay.



## (19) EAST GRINSTEAD RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 45,810; census population, 11,907; number of inhabited houses, 2,550; average number of persons per house, 4.6—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—12,616.

## GENERAL RATES:

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	23.3	23.0
Total Death Rate	...	...	10.4	9.7
Nett Death Rate	...	...	11.3	11
Infantile Mortality	...	...	65.5	83.3

## Special Rates given in the Report:

			1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.3
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.6
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases...	...	...	1.2
Senile Mortality	...	...	43.5

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT.

- (1.) System of scavenging and removal of house refuse considered necessary at Three Bridges.
- (2.) The following outbreaks of infectious disease in the district are referred to:—An outbreak of 24 cases of diphtheria at Ashurst Wood; 10 cases of typhoid fever at Three Bridges, and 2 at Forest Row; scarlet fever at Copthorne and Three Bridges. Seventy-four per cent. of the cases of infectious diseases notified during the year were isolated in hospital.
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—Four hundred and twenty-six houses in the parishes of Worth, West Hoathly, Turner's Hill, and Copthorne are supplied by the district Council's mains with water obtained in bulk from the East Surrey Water Company; 246 houses near Three Bridges are supplied by the mains of the Crawley and District Water Company. At St. John's Crowborough 6 houses are supplied by the Crowborough Company. The rest of the district appears to be supplied by private shallow and deep wells. In Worth Lane 11 houses have still an unsatisfactory supply from shallow wells.

## (20) HAILSHAM RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 58,063; census population, 15,728; number of inhabited houses, 3,407; average number of persons per house, 4.6—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—19,000

## GENERAL RATES.

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	25.3	19.1
Total Death Rate	...	...	15.5	13.4
Nett Death Rate	...	...	12.0	8.4
Infantile Mortality	...	...	79.8	45.7

## Special Rates given in the Report:

			1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.5
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.6
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases...	...	...	2.6
Senile Mortality	...	...	53.1

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT.

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—Diphtheria 18, scarlet fever 33, typhoid fever 2, puerperal fever 1.
- (2.) *Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.*—A new sewer has been laid at Polegate. Heathfield sewage disposal works said to be working satisfactorily, as also are the works at Gardner Street.
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—The public water companies supplying within the district are:—Hailsham Waterworks Company, East Sussex Gas and Water Company, the Bexhill Water and Gas Company, and the Eastbourne Water Company.
- (4.) *Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.*—Several dwellings have been inspected and dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, but at present no action appears to have been taken under the House Inspection Regulations of 1910.



## (21) HASTINGS RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Frank Benjamin Lewis, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 9,670 ; census population, 1,952 ; number of inhabited houses, 448 ; average number of persons per house, 4.3—at census of 1901.  
Population estimated to middle of year 1910—2,024.

## GENERAL RATES :

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	17.28	14.82
Total Death Rate	—	...	9.89	11.85
Nett Death Rate	...	...	10.81	12.35
Infantile Mortality	...	...	88.79	66.6

Special Rates given in Report :  
1910.

Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.49
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.49
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases...	...	...	.49
Senile Mortality	...	...	44

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT.

- (1.) *Infectious Disease*.—Six cases of scarlet fever notified ; all removed to Hastings Borough Sanatorium under arrangement.
- (2.) *Sewerage*.—Part of Ore parish drained by Hastings town sewer ; sewage disposal elsewhere by means of cesspools.
- (3.) *Water Supply*.—Eight houses in Fairlight parish and 22 in Ore are supplied from the Borough of Hastings Waterworks ; rest of district supplied by private wells.

## (22) NEWHAVEN RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 25,127 ; census population, 4,609 ; number of inhabited houses, 801 ; average number of persons per house, 5.7—at census of 1901.  
Population estimated to middle of year 1910—5033.

## GENERAL RATES.

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	17.7	15.8
Total Death Rate	...	...	8.8	9.3
Nett Death Rate	...	...	9.9	11.5
Infantile Mortality	...	...	73.2	137.5

Special Rates given in the Report :  
1910.

Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.2
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.4
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases...	...	...	2.1
Senile Mortality	...	...	39.6

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases*.—Diphtheria 6, scarlet fever 8, typhoid fever 1, erysipelas 5. Arrangement exists with Brighton Corporation for isolation of cases in hospital.
- (2.) *Water Supply*.—Attention has been given to the water supply of Falmer, Piddinghoe Southease and Northease. Bishopstone, Denton, South Heighton, Telscombe, Rottingdean, and part of Falmer, have public water supplies.
- (3.) *Sewage Disposal*.—The Brighton sewer outfall near Telscombe Cliffs has been a source of nuisance. A water carriage system is considered advisable for the 57 houses of the village of Falmer.
- (4.) *Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909*.—A report has been submitted to the Council on the above Act and on the House Inspection Regulations.



## (23) RYE RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Walter Wynne, M.B., C.M.

Area in acres, 37,257; census population, 7,157; number of inhabited houses, 1,649; average number of persons per house, 4.3—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—7,121.

## GENERAL RATES.

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	21.27	19.2
Total Death Rate	...	...	14.24	14.9
Nett Death Rate	...	...	13.05	13.6
Infantile Mortality	...	...	88.78	102.2

## Special Rates given in the Report :

			1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.6
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.1
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases	...	...	2.4
Senile Mortality	...	...	55.7

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT :

- (1) *Infectious Disease*.—15 cases of scarlet fever, one of diphtheria, and one of typhoid fever were notified.
- (2) *Sewerage*.—Northiam, Peasmarsh, Icklesham, Winchelsea, and Rye Harbour are sewered; rest of the district is provided with cesspools, earth closets, etc.
- (3) *Water Supply*.—Parts of parishes of Playden and Rye Foreign supplied from water tower at Rye Union Workhouse, Rye Harbour is supplied from Borough of Rye Works and Winchelsea has a public supply of its own. Rest of district supplied by springs and wells, the supply however is frequently deficient.

## (24) STEYNING EAST RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Augustine Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 11,569; census population, 2,301; number of inhabited houses, 451; average number of persons per house, 5.1—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—2,670.

## GENERAL RATES.

			Average Rate for Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	...	15.2	14.6
Total Death Rate	...	...	10.02	7.8
Nett Death Rate	...	...	8.6	7.8
Infantile Mortality	...	...	79.3	51.2

## Special Rates given in the Report :

			1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	.37
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	...	.37

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1) *Infectious Disease*.—2 cases of diphtheria and 4 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, two of the cases of scarlet fever were removed to hospital.
- (2) *Scavenging*.—No main drainage for districts; cesspools at Patcham and Preston are emptied by a Bexley cart, a charge being made.
- (3) *Water Supply*.—Brighton Corporation's mains extend to Preston, Patcham, West Blatchington, Hangleton, and Portslade. Fulking is supplied by a spring at the foot of the Downs, from which the water is raised by a ram; Poynings is supplied by a somewhat similar arrangement.



## (25) TICEHURST RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 45,915; census population, 12,767; number of inhabited houses, 2,777; average number of persons per house, 4.5—at census 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—14,581.

## GENERAL RATES :

		Average Rate for	
		Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	21.9	19.8
Total Death Rate	...	11.5	9.8
Nett Death Rate	...	11.2	10.3
Infantile Mortality	...	69.5	72.6

## Special Rates given in the Report :

		1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	.2
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	.8
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases	...	1.1
Senile Mortality	...	40.

## ABSTRACTED FROM THE REPORT:

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—The following cases were notified :—scarlet fever 42, diphtheria 9. Of these, 44 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.*—Attention has been given to the Dengates and Wadhurst sewage works; the effluent is said to be satisfactory. Ticehurst and Hurst Green drainage are waiting for complete scheme. Filter beds have been provided to receive the effluent from cesspools in Station Road, Wadhurst.
- (3.) *Water Supplies.*—The Crowborough Water Company supplies 250 houses, and the Ticehurst Water Company about 185 houses; in other parts of the district the supply is from wells, springs, and streams. The supply of Robertsbridge Village is derived from a stream and is not considered to be satisfactory.
- (4.) *Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.*—Twenty-seven houses were inspected, 7 were condemned, and the remainder repaired.

## (26) UCKFIELD RURAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 74,025; census population, 20,711; average number of inhabited houses, 4,328; average number of persons per house, 4.7—at census of 1901.

Population estimated to middle of year 1910—22,138.

## GENERAL RATES :

		Average Rate for	
		Decennium 1900-1909.	Rate for 1910.
Birth Rate	...	21.9	19.4
Total Death Rate	...	12.0	9.7
Nett Death Rate	...	12.3	10.6
Infantile Mortality	...	76.6]	55.8

## Special Rates given in the Report :

		1910.
Zymotic Death Rate	...	.17
Death Rate from Phthisis	...	.8
Death Rate from Respiratory diseases...	...	1.4
Senile Mortality	...	43.2

## ABSTRACTED FROM REPORT :

- (1.) *Infectious Diseases.*—The following cases were notified : Scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 6, typhoid fever 1, puerperal fever, 1. "At a large school at Crowborough infectious throat illness caused some trouble. The illness was not diphtheria . . . . The only possible cause of illness was traced . . . . to leakage from coal gas." Three cases of scarlet fever were removed to the Chailey Isolation Hospital.
- (2.) *Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.*—An extension of the sewers at Crowborough has been undertaken; about 950 houses are now connected with the system, and some 40 or 50 houses outside the sewage area are scavenged by the local authority. Five houses in Beacon Road West are connected with the East Grinstead sewers. Satisfactory sewage disposal works are required for the eastern part of Rotherfield. Attention has been given to questions relating to sewage disposal in other parts of the district.
- (3.) *Water Supply.*—The Crowborough District Water Company supplies 1,149 houses at Crowborough, and 220 at Mayfield. Other parts of the district are supplied by wells or springs.
- (4.) *Glanders, anthrax, and hydrophobia* have been made notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.
- (5.) *Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*—Necessary arrangements for carrying out the Housing Inspection Regulations, 1910, have been made. Fourteen houses appear to have been dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.



## (27) PORT OF NEWHAVEN.

Medical Officer of Health, Rodie Parkhurst, M.B., C.M.

Number of Passengers crossing to and from Dieppe.

Year.	NEWHAVEN TO DIEPPE.		DIEPPE TO NEWHAVEN.	
	Voyages.	Passengers.	Voyages.	Passengers.
1902	738	93,017	737	101,677
1903	741	97,652	742	104,435
1904	744	103,037	744	110,461
1905	748	105,376	747	111,226
1906	750	109,941	751	114,081
1907	747	107,489	747	112,316
1908	753	126,351	753	120,816
1909	743	107,300	744	107,995
1910	745	98,730	744	99,839

A Return showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared during 1910 :—

I.—Foreign Trade.	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Totals.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered ... ..	1,633	409,712	42	5,016	1,675	414,728
Cleared ... ..	1,608	399,392	26	2,677	1,634	402,069
II.—Coasting Trade.						
Entered ... ..	1,031	176,313	102	8,237	1,133	184,550
Cleared ... ..	1,049	183,717	116	10,412	1,165	194,129

1. The health of the crews in the ships in this harbour has been exceedingly good. There have been no cases of infectious disease notified during the year, nor has any death occurred on board vessels in the Port.
2. The majority of food stuffs coming in at the Port is of excellent quality. Fifty-two baskets of plums, 1cwt. pears, and 286 tins of condensed milk were seized and destroyed under the Unsound Food Regulations. The fruit was sorted from several consignments.
3. There were also condemned during 1910 :—10cwt. salted pork, 7lbs. pigs offal, 2 carcasses of kids, and 1 carcase of a pig.
4. Under the Aliens' Act all alien steerage passengers are subjected to a strict medical examination before being allowed to enter this Port.



## (28) PORT OF NEW SHOREHAM.

Medical Officer of Health, C. Rawdon, Wood, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

The following table gives the number of vessels entering the Port of New Shoreham during the last eight years, together with their tonnage :—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Vessels from British ports ...	340	385	394	387	413	371	457	403
Tonnage ...	63,313	68,101	70,170	71,012	76,760	70,057	82,978	72,338
Vessels from foreign ports ...	265	181	159	153	134	133	133	87
Tonnage ...	31,630	25,330	24,831	22,982	19,957	21,272	16,270	12,635
Total number of vessels entering the port ...	605	566	549	540	547	504	590	490
Total Tonnage ...	94,943	93,431	95,000	93,994	96,717	91,329	99,248	84,973

1. No cases of infectious disease were landed at the Port during the year. No further steps have been taken with regard to the provision of a Joint Isolation Hospital to receive infectious cases coming into New Shoreham.
2. Seventy-seven vessels carrying food have entered the Harbour, with a combined registered tonnage of 12,624. All cargoes have been examined, and no cases of unsound food found. No meat or flesh food is imported in this Harbour, and the food imported consists entirely of flour and occasional cargoes of ice.

All fishing boats are inspected from time to time, and their cargoes have been found to be fresh invariably.



# REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The following table shows the progress of the work during the year 1900, as compared with the work of the preceding year.

Year	1900	1899
Population of the United States	76,000,000	75,000,000
Population of the foreign-born	12,000,000	11,000,000
Population of the native-born	64,000,000	64,000,000
Population of the colored race	9,000,000	9,000,000
Population of the white race	67,000,000	66,000,000

Total number of persons enumerated in the census of 1900, 76,000,000. Total number of persons enumerated in the census of 1899, 75,000,000.

The following table shows the progress of the work during the year 1900, as compared with the work of the preceding year.

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All things being considered, it is believed that the work of the Bureau during the year 1900 has been most successful.

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