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EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR EAST SUSSEX,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1923,

BY

ALEX. G. R. FOULERTON, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

HASTINGS :

F. J. PARSONS, LTD., COUNTY PRINTERS,
1924.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.

District.	Census Populations, 1921.		Populations Estimated by Registrar General at middle of 1923.	Medical Officer of Health.
	As enumerated.	As corrected by Registrar General.		
Borough of Hove	46,505	44,150	44,340	Augustine Griffith, M.D. (<i>State Medicine</i>), D.P.H.
Borough of Bexhill	20,363	17,610	17,800	George Henry Weston, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.
Borough of Lewes	10,797	10,700	10,930	William A. Dow, M.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Borough of Rye	3,920	3,832	3,823	Thomas Tomkinson Harratt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Urban District of Battle	2,891	2,868	2,948	Daniel Brough, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Urban District of Burgess Hill	5,647	5,540	5,547	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Urban District of Cuckfield	1,928	1,873	1,563	" "
Urban District of East Grinstead	7,322	7,210	7,637	W. E. Wallis, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Urban District of Haywards Heath	5,091	4,996	4,941	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Urban District of Newhaven	6,435	6,460	6,575	Rodie Parkhurst, M.B., C.M.
Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea	7,696	7,670	7,904	Augustine Griffith, M.D. (<i>State Medicine</i>), D.P.H.
Urban District of Seaford	6,989	6,040	6,195	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Urban District of Uckfield	3,385	3,350	3,387	" "
Rural District of Battle	6,291	6,210	6,284	" "
Rural District of Chailey	12,769	12,590	12,670	William A. Dow, M.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Rural District of Cuckfield	16,855	16,350	16,440	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Rural District of Eastbourne	5,812	5,630	5,793	" "
Rural District of East Grinstead	13,845	13,530	13,760	" "
Rural District of Hailsham	18,462	18,290	18,320	" "
Rural District of Hastings	1,871	1,829	1,835	Frank Benjamin Lewis, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Rural District of Newhaven	6,211	5,860	6,449	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Rural District of Rye	6,925	6,830	6,886	Walter Wynne, M.B., C.M.
Rural District of Steyning (East)	3,529	3,453	4,321	Augustine Griffith, M.D. (<i>State Medicine</i>), D.P.H.
Rural District of Ticehurst	12,938	12,800	12,870	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Rural District of Uckfield	26,757	26,180	26,470	" "
Port of Newhaven	—	—	—	Rodie Parkhurst, M.B., C.M.
Port of New Shoreham	—	—	—	W. J. Butcher, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present with this my Annual Report on the health conditions prevailing in your Administrative County during the twelve months ended the 31st December, 1923.

POPULATION.

The population of the Administrative County was estimated by the Registrar-General as having been 255,998 at the middle of the year 1923.

This estimation represents a considerable variation from the estimate which ordinarily would have been based on the population actually enumerated at a census, taken in 1921, at the normal time of the year—during the first week in April. At the census of 1921, taken on the 19th June, undoubtedly a considerable number of temporary visitors in East Sussex were enumerated, who would not be included properly amongst the resident population, and would not have been enumerated in a normal April census. The Registrar-General estimated the number of such temporary residents as having been 9,402; and consequently estimates the population of East Sussex, as at the middle of 1923, on a "corrected" census population of 251,851, instead of on the population of 261,234 actually enumerated in June, 1921.

Grouped Districts.	Census (1911). Population.	Census (1921). Population as enumerated.	Census (1921). Population as corrected.	Estimated Population as at the middle of 1923.
Hove	42,173	46,505	44,150	44,340
Bexhill	15,330	20,363	17,610	17,810
Lewes	10,972	10,797	10,700	10,930
3 Large Towns.. ..	68,475	77,665	72,460	73,080
10 Other Urban Districts	47,366	51,304	49,839	50,820
12 Rural Districts	126,305	132,265	129,552	132,098
The Administrative County	242,146	261,234	251,851	255,998

PRINCIPAL HEALTH RATES.

The following figures shew the principal health rates for the Administrative County for the year 1923 and for each of the four preceding years; the corresponding rates for England and Wales are added for purposes of comparison:—

	<i>East Sussex.</i>					<i>England and Wales.</i>				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Birth Rate—Number of births per 1,000 of population	13.73	20.1	16.71	15.59	15.11	18.5	25.4	22.4	20.6	19.7
Death Rate — Number of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of population	11.81	10.59	11.5	11.81	11.25	13.7	12.4	12.1	12.8	11.6
Infantile Mortality — Number of deaths at ages under 12 months, per 1,000 births during the year	62.06	46.39	50.36	51.64	45.24	89	80	83	77	69
Death rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis—Number of deaths at ages under 2 years, per 1,000 births during the year	5.24	1.98	3.8	3.03	2.84	9.59	8.3	15.5	6.58	8.12
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Number of deaths per 1,000 of population .. .. .	.73	.69	.59	.66	.75	.978	.871	.884	.889	.836
Death Rate from Cancer—Number of deaths per 1,000 of population	1.55	1.51	1.61	1.54	1.57	1.145	1.161	1.215	1.229	1.267

HOUSING.

From the information available it would appear that about 890 new houses were completed and occupied during 1923, and that about 529 additional houses were still in course of construction on the 31st December, 1923. Of the 890 houses completed and occupied during the year, 25 were provided under housing schemes entered into by certain local sanitary authorities, and 865 had been built by private enterprise.

Building in the urban and rural groups of districts in the Administrative County proceeded as follows:—

	Population (estimated at middle of 1923)	Number of Houses completed and occupied during 1923.		Number of Houses in course of con- struction on the 31st December 1923.	Total.
		Built under Housing Schemes of Local Authority.	Built by Private Enterprise.		
3 larger towns (Hove, Bexhill and Lewes)	73,080	0	238	163	401
10 smaller urban districts	30,820	0	99	57	156
12 rural districts	132,098	25	528	309	862
	255,998	25	865	529	1419

Consideration of the progress made in housing makes it apparent that, so far as East Sussex is concerned, an adequate remedy for the continuing shortage of housing accommodation is not likely to be provided by the Local Sanitary Authorities. Most of the additional accommodation provided so far has been the result of private enterprise, and it is to the extension of this that we have to look for improvement in the future. We have to face the fact that up to the present time the serious injury to public health which has resulted from the unavoidable suspension of building operations during the four years of the war has not been remedied; and if the necessary houses are to be provided within a reasonable time it seems to be almost certain that substantial aid must be given by the State for the assistance of individuals who are willing to build. The idea of subsidising private work by the State is disliked by many; but the exceptional situation with regard to housing at the present time must be considered. And, taking a broad view of the matter, it is obviously more economical to assist in the provision of healthy homes rather than to incur the heavy expenditure necessary to maintain institutions— isolation hospitals for infectious diseases and sanatoriums for tuberculosis—to cope with the results of overcrowding.

The following Table gives particulars as to building operations in each of the several sanitary districts during the year.

District.	Houses erected during 12 months ended 31st December, 1923.		Number of houses in course of construction on 31st December, 1923.	Total.
	Under Local Authority's Scheme.	By Private Enterprise.		
<i>Three Larger Towns.</i>				
Bexhill	0	103	82	185
Hove	0	123	81	204
Lewes	0	12	0	12
	0	238	163	401
<i>Ten Smaller Urban Districts.</i>				
Rye	0	5	4	9
Battle	—	—	—	—
Burgess Hill	0	14	15	29
Cuckfield	0	2	2	4
East Grinstead	0	18	3	21
Haywards Heath	0	9	—	9
Newhaven	0	3	8	11
Portslade-by-Sea	0	11	3	14
Seaford	0	33	22	55
Uckfield	0	4	0	4
	0	99	57	156
<i>Rural Districts.</i>				
Battle	0	13	10	23
Chailey	25	8	8	41
Cuckfield	0	39	21	60
Eastbourne	0	36	26	62
East Grinstead	0	69	30	99
Hailsham	0	53	19	72
Hastings	0	30	25	55
Newhaven	0	146	100	246
Rye	0	19	12	31
Steyning	0	50	36	86
Ticehurst	0	23	18	41
Uckfield	0	42	4	46
	25	528	309	862

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

Births.

The total number of births registered in the Administrative County during the year was 3,868. The County Council is the Authority under the Maternity and Child Welfare and the Notification of Births Acts for the whole area, with the exception of the Borough of Hove and the Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea, and is the Local Supervising Authority for the whole area except the Borough of Hove.

The above births were distributed as follows :—

East Sussex (excluding the Borough of Hove and the Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea)	3,216
Borough of Hove and Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea	652

Maternal Mortality Rate.

It will be seen that 3,216 births were registered in the County area, to which for the purpose of estimating the maternal mortality, 164 must be added for the Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea. These 3,380 births include 43 cases of twins and one case of triplets, so that the number of women confined was actually 3,335. Amongst those women 9 deaths occurred, giving a maternal mortality of 2.7 per 1,000 births. Of these 9 deaths, 2 only (one in Bexhill and one in Uckfield Rural District) were due to puerperal sepsis, and the remaining 7 to other diseases or accidents of pregnancy and parturition.

It should be noted that the Ministry of Health, in a recent circular on Maternal Mortality, state that this rate has been, for the country as a whole, equivalent for the last 20 years to about 4 deaths for every 1000 live births.

Infantile Mortality.

The following figures shew the infantile mortality rates for England and Wales and for East Sussex for the last 18 years.

England and Wales : Deaths at ages under one year per 1,000 births.

1906-1911 Number of deaths.	1912-1917 Number of deaths.	1918-1923 Number of deaths.
1906 .. 132	1912 .. 95	1918 .. 97
1907 .. 118	1913 .. 108	1919 .. 89
1908 .. 120	1914 .. 105	1920 .. 80
1909 .. 109	1915 .. 110	1921 .. 83
1910 .. 105	1916 .. 91	1922 .. 77
1911 .. 130	1917 .. 96	1923 .. 69
Average annual rate per 1,000 births, 119.	Average annual rate per 1,000 births, 100.8	Average annual rate per 1,000 births, 82.5

East Sussex : Deaths at ages under one year per 1,000 births.

1906-1911 Number of deaths.	1912-1917 Number of deaths.	1918-1923 Number of deaths.
1906 .. 85.81	1912 .. 57.3	1918 .. 67.34
1907 .. 86.83	1913 .. 68.1	1919 .. 62.06
1908 .. 76.1	1914 .. 73.8	1920 .. 46.39
1909 .. 74.71	1915 .. 86.07	1921 .. 50.36
1910 .. 75.99	1916 .. 70	1922 .. 51.64
1911 .. 81.9	1917 .. 69.95	1923 .. 45.24
Average annual rate per 1,000 births, 80.22	Average annual rate per 1,000 births, 70.87	Average annual rate, per 1,000 births, 53.83

Midwifery Service.

Altogether, 184 certified midwives gave notice of their intention of practising within the County area, exclusive of the midwives practising within the Borough of Hove, where the Town Council are the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act. Among the 184 midwives one died, 4 ceased practising as midwives, and 43 left the County area during the year, leaving 136 on the Register on the 31st December, 1923. Of these 136 midwives, 128 had passed the qualifying examination of the Central Midwives Board, after a complete course of training, whilst 8 were women, mostly untrained, who had been registered as having been in practice, as *bona fide* midwives, when the Midwives Act of 1902 was passed.

The employment of the 136 midwives was as follows :—

	Registered after examination by the Central Midwives Board.	Registered as <i>bona fide</i> midwives.	Totals.
Employed by District Nursing Associations which are affiliated to the County Nursing Federation ...	105	—	105
Employed by non-affiliated District Nursing Associations In independent practice ...	7 16	— 8	7 24
	<u>128</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>136</u>

The total number of infants born in the County area (exclusive of the Borough of Hove) during 1923 was 3,380; and the importance of the work of the midwives will be understood when it is found that the 184 certified women (of whom 125 were subsidised by the County Council's annual grant for Maternity and Child Welfare Work) attended, either as maternity nurse or as midwife, about 74 per cent. of the total number of mothers who were confined during the year. Altogether, 2,502 confinements were attended; in 1,956 cases the nurse acted as midwife, having been engaged as such in 1,652 cases, and having acted as such in 304 other cases in which the services of a medical practitioner had been arranged for, but were not available at the time of the confinement. In the remaining 546 cases the midwife was engaged as a maternity nurse, and a medical practitioner was present at the confinement.

In 141 of the "midwives' cases" it was necessary to send for medical help before the child was born; and in 175 other cases medical assistance, either for the mother or for her infant, became necessary after the confinement. The assistance of a medical practitioner was thus necessary in 316 cases out of 1,956 in which the nurse was acting as a midwife, as compared with 303 cases out of 2,049 attended by midwives during 1922 in which medical help was required. The fees paid by the County Council to medical practitioners called in amounted to £168 9s. 6d., during the year 1923, as compared with an amount of £168 3s. 6d. paid similarly during 1922. Of these amounts the patients repaid the County Council £85 16s. 6d. in 1923, and £36 9s. 6d. in 1922.

Provision of Hospital Midwifery Treatment. Arrangements have been in force for six years whereby women who require special treatment in their confinement may be admitted into the Brighton Lying-in Institution and Hospital for Women. Similar accommodation and treatment have been available at the Crowborough Cottage Hospital since 1921; and it is hoped that, during the current year, arrangements will be made with the recently opened Maternity Home at Hastings.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee's scheme provides hospital treatment in the following cases :—

- (1) In cases of immediate urgency, when sudden danger or difficulty arise in the course of confinement, the medical practitioner in attendance may send the case into hospital forthwith, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee assume responsibility for such part of the hospital charges as the patient is unable to meet;
- (2) In certain cases, in which there is reason to apprehend dangerous complication of a forthcoming confinement, the patient is admitted into hospital before the confinement begins;
- (3) In cases in which the home conditions are unsuitable for confinement, admission into hospital is similarly arranged; in these cases either (a) the house may be so insanitary that the woman cannot safely undergo her confinement there, or (b) the home conditions, although otherwise satisfactory, may be such that no proper accommodation is available, and
- (4) In cases, which occur only occasionally, in which the woman is living in a part of the country so remote from the residence of either a medical practitioner or a midwife, that satisfactory arrangements for home confinement cannot be made.

During 1923 altogether 42 women were provided with hospital treatment at the Brighton and Hove Hospital for Women, and 6 cases were admitted into the Crowborough Cottage Hospital. Of the 48 cases thus admitted into hospital, 9 were admitted because of difficulties arising after labour had commenced, and 25 were cases in which ante-natal observation had detected disease or deformity, which necessitated hospital treatment, in the interests of the mother as the infant, or both. In the remaining 14 cases, the home conditions were unfavourable, for one reason or another.

	Brighton & Hove Hospital for Women.	Crowborough Cottage Hospital.
	Total.	
Emergencies arising after commencement of labour ...	9	—
Induction of premature labour ...	13	—
Cæsarian section ...	2	—
Pregnancy complicated by albuminuria ...	5	—
Various ...	3	2
	<u>23</u>	
Unfavourable home conditions :		
Medical attendance not available ...	1	—
Insanitary home conditions, overcrowding, etc. ...	9	—
	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>42</u>	<u>6</u>

The total cost of treatment provided for these cases by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was £334 13s. 10d., towards which the patients themselves contributed £132 1s. 6d., leaving £202 12s. 4d., as the nett cost to the County Council as against a total cost of £221 6s. 6d. (towards which the patients contributed £94 14s. 0d.) for the year 1922.

Provision for Unmarried Mothers and their Infants. Two Hostels—one maintained by the Chichester Diocesan Purity Association at Hove, the other, the Bell Hostel, maintained by the local branch of the British Red Cross Society at Eastbourne—are available for the reception of unmarried mothers and their infants, until the latter reach the age of 12 months. Both institutions are managed excellently; and have fully trained nurses as matrons in charge. The Hove Hostel receives the mother and infant; the Bell Hostel at Eastbourne has special lying-in wards, so that the mother can be confined in the institution. The cases remain in the hostels until the infant, having reached the age of 12 months, no longer requires breast feeding. After a time, the mothers are allowed to go out for day service—either as domestic servants or as shop assistants—under conditions which provide for the necessary attention being given to the infant. During the year 1923 three unmarried mothers with their infants were maintained in the Bell Hostel, Eastbourne.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. As stated in my Annual Report for 1922, considerable improvement in the working of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres throughout the County was effected on the appointment of the District Nursing Superintendents in January of that year. During the year new Centres have been founded at Pevensy, Withyham, Forest Row and Winchelsea, bringing the total number in the County area up to 31. An excellent Centre has been established, with a whole-time Health Visitor, at East Grinstead and has done especially good work. The periodical attendance of a medical practitioner is now assured at every Centre, and the District Nursing Superintendents visit, on fixed dates, the Centres in their respective areas for the purpose of giving "health talks," etc.

COUNTY NURSING SERVICE.

East Sussex Joint Nursing Scheme. The scheme for co-ordinating the County Council's health nursing work with the general nursing work by means of a close co-operation with the East Sussex Nursing Federation, has, since its inception, worked most satisfactorily. The arrangements generally are as follow: The appointment of District Superintendent rests with a Joint Committee, which consists of two members of each of the three Executive Committees of the County Council (the Public Health and Housing, the Maternity and Child Welfare, and the Education Committee) which are specially concerned with nursing work, and four representatives of the East Sussex Nursing Federation. The five District Superintendents work under the general supervision of the County Nursing Superintendent, who is also appointed Inspector of Midwives under the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Each District Superintendent lives in her own area, and is responsible for the supervision of the district nurses in that area, and for various other work as indicated below. This work may be detailed most conveniently in relation to the work of the several Committees concerned.

The five District Nursing Superintendents carried out during the year the following routine work for the three Committees of the County Council which are directly concerned, with the East Sussex County Nursing Federation, in the Joint Scheme.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

- (i) *Infant Visiting:* The District Superintendents are responsible for routine infant visiting in the relatively small number of parishes in which a District Nurse is not available. The total number of visits paid to infants and young children during the year were as follows:—
 - (a) to infants under the age of 12 months: 616 visits;
 - (b) to infants and young children between the ages of one and five years: 866 visits.
- (ii) The District Superintendents are also responsible for the supervision of the infant visiting work of the District Nurses.
- (iii) *Attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:* There are 31 such centres established under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and these were visited on 174 occasions. "Talks" on the management of infants and young children were given at 157 of these visits; the 17 other visits were made for the purposes of inspection, etc.
- (iv) *Supervision of Midwives:* About 184 certified midwives were in practice within the County area during the year; and 410 visits of inspection were made. In addition to these routine visits for inspection, etc., 48 special visits were paid in connection with cases of puerperal infection, *ophthalmia neonatorum*, etc.

Education Committee.

(Medical Inspection Sub-Committee.)

- (i) *Attendance at Routine Medical Inspections of School Children:* On occasions of emergency, when the services of a district nurse have not been available, the District Superintendents have attended, for the purpose of assisting
 at 11 Routine Medical Inspections, and
 at 33 Dental Clinics.
- (ii) *Routine Head Inspections:* 181 visits to Schools for the purpose of inspecting the children's heads have been paid by the District Superintendents: altogether 81 schools were visited, and 13,620 examinations made.
- (iii) *Arranging for Attendance of Children at Hospital Treatment Centres:* The District Superintendents arranged for the attendance at hospitals of 244 children requiring operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids and for minor ailments, or for refraction.
- (iv) *"Swabbing" Throats, in connection with outbreaks of Diphtheria or Suspected Diphtheria:* During the year 94 children were visited at their homes for the purpose of taking "swabs" from the nose and throat, and altogether 132 "swabs" were taken and submitted to bacteriological examination.

Public Health and Housing Committee.

The work of the District Superintendents for the Public Health and Housing Committee is mainly in connection with dealing with tuberculosis. Four of the 5 District Superintendents act as Dispensary Nurses at the four County Dispensaries for Tuberculosis and have attended at 250 sessions, and 558 home visits have been paid to persons with tuberculosis. In addition to this, the Superintendents arrange as to the setting up of out-door shelters loaned by the Public Health and Housing Committee to tuberculous patients.

In addition to the routine work detailed above, the District Superintendents have given much help in other directions by arranging the admission, into hospitals, of women and young children under the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee's Scheme, and by making inquiry in connection with various branches of the County Public Health work. Two of the District Superintendents have been appointed Petitioning Officers under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1923, for the purpose of presenting petitions in cases for which the County Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective are responsible.

As stated previously the working of the Joint Nursing Scheme has been entirely satisfactory, and further improvement in several directions has been noticeable during the year, and has raised the efficiency of the District Nurses very considerably. The District Superintendent is able to keep in close personal touch with her own group of nurses, and the District Nurses themselves appreciate very highly the support and advice which they can get through her. All the District Superintendents' work has been carried out very smoothly, and without the least friction with the Local Nursing Associations. The manner in which the District Superintendents have carried out their sometimes rather difficult, and always very arduous, duties is beyond all praise.

Experience of the first two years' working has shewn that the allocation of the cost of the District Superintendents (as to two-fifths to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, as to two-fifths to the Education Committee and as to one-fifth to the Public Health and Housing Committee) represents a fair apportionment, having regard to the amount of work required by the several Committees.

District Nursing Arrangements.

Altogether 83 District Nursing Associations, employing *111 nurses, receive nursing grants from the County Council. Of these Associations 80 are affiliated to the East Sussex County Nursing Federation, and 3 are "unattached." Out of a total of 85 Nursing Associations working in the County area there are only 2 which have not been able to co-operate with the County Authority. The grant allowed by the County Council is based upon the salary paid to their nurse by the District Association. Speaking generally, in the case of a whole-time "midwife" (i.e., a nurse who does not do any general nursing), the grant is equal to the salary paid; in the case of a "maternity nurse" (i.e., a nurse who is occupied in both midwifery work and general nursing), the grant amounts to one-half of the salary paid. In either case, all fees received by the Association in respect of either midwifery or maternity nursing are deducted from the grant allowed for the year. In addition to the "Midwifery and Health Visiting" grant, a small annual allowance is made in respect of cost of uniform and upkeep of bicycle.

*NOTE.—The District Nursing Associations receive grants in respect of the midwifery, maternity nursing and public health visiting work of 95 of these nurses.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year 1923 was at the rate of .75 per 1,000 of population, and was slightly higher than the rate for 1922.

The revised figures given below shew the rates for England and Wales and for East Sussex during the last 15 years.

England and Wales : Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 living.

1909	..	1.063	1914	..	1.024	1919	..	.978
1910	..	.988	1915	..	1.137	1920	..	.871
1911	..	1.062	1916	..	1.156	1921	..	.884
1912	..	1.022	1917	..	1.229	1922	...	.889
1913	..	.989	1918	..	1.323	1923	..	.836
Average annual rate, per 1,000 living, 1.024			Average annual rate, per 1,000 living, 1.174			Average annual rate, per 1,000 living, .891		

East Sussex : Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 living.

1909	..	.79	1914	..	.75	1919	..	.73
1910	..	.8	1915	..	.8	1920	..	.69
1911	..	.79	1916	..	.92	1921	..	.59
1912	..	.73	1917	..	.78	1922	..	.66
1913	..	.88	1918	..	.99	19 3	...	.75
Average annual rate, per 1,000 living, .798			Average annual rate, per 1,000 living, .848			Average annual rate, per 1,000 living, .684		

It will be seen that whilst there has been a continuous fall in the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in England and Wales during the quinquennium 1919-1923, the rate for 1923 (.836 per 1,000 living) having been the lowest during the 5 years, there was a slight rise in the rate for East Sussex during the year—the rate (.75 per 1,000 living) being actually the highest during the period in question. This rise in the rate for 1923 in East Sussex is probably not of any special significance; with the low rates prevailing in the County at the present time, small fluctuations are to be expected.

The history of the abnormal prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis during the 5 years 1914-1918, and the subsequent decrease in the death rate from this cause, has been dealt with fully in my Annual Reports for 1920 and 1922, and there are only two points which need be specially referred to now.

One is the fact that during the 5 years 1919-1923, there appears to have been a distinct diminution in the number of cases of multiple house infection, which were becoming seriously frequent towards the end of the quinquennium 1914-1918. It was suggested in the Report of 1920 that the increased number of cases of multiple house infection had been due to the lowered resistance to infection of individuals, resulting from the unfavourable dietetic conditions which prevailed amongst the community during the war. The diminution in the numbers of these cases during the last 5 years may be attributed to the return to normal conditions of diet. The second fact which has to be noticed is that there seems to have been an unusually high proportion of cases, during the last 5 years, in which the pulmonary infection has been arrested. Under the special conditions of the administration of war pensions a very large number of cases of "pulmonary tuberculosis" have been recorded in which there has not been satisfactory evidence of that infection—and such cases cannot be taken at their face value when considering the results of treatment. Nevertheless, there have been a surprisingly large number of well-established cases of tuberculosis amongst ex-service men in which arrest of the disease appears to have been effected.

PREVALENCE OF EPIDEMIC AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following figures shew the number of cases of enteric fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria notified in the County during the past three years.

	1921.			1922.			1923.		
	Number of cases	Morbidity (number of cases per 1,000 of population)	Case mortality (number of deaths per 1,000 cases.)	Number of cases	Morbidity (number of cases per 1,000 of population)	Case mortality (number of deaths per 1,000 cases.)	Number of cases	Morbidity (number of cases per 1,000 of population)	Case mortality (number of deaths per 1,000 cases.)
Enteric Fever	20	.08	50	14	.05	500	25	.09	120
Scarlet Fever	416	1.66	7.21	461	1.82	6.51	393	1.53	12.72
Diphtheria	215	.86	125.57	144	.56	83.33	100	.39	80

There was not any serious outbreak of epidemic disease in the County during the year. Four cases of *encephalitis lethargica*, the so-called sleeping disease, were notified during the year, and 3 deaths occurred from this cause. There were 2 cases of acute poliomyelitis. Fourteen cases of dysentery were notified during the year; these were all notified in the Hailsham Rural district. A single case of small-pox was notified at Seaford; but the Ministry of Health, on enquiry, were unable to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the case. Ten cases of malaria were notified, 6 in Hove, 2 in Bexhill and 2 in the Cuckfield Rural District.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total number of new patients presenting themselves for the treatment of venereal diseases continues to diminish in connection with the work of the treatment Centres, and there has been a diminution also in the total number of attendances, including both new and old patients.

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
New cases. ...	376	358	278	259	206
Total number of attendances (new and old patients)	2,887	4,297	5,258	5,664	5,215

In connection with the work of the Treatment Centres, and for the assistance of medical practitioners in their treatment of private cases, 1,121 specimens were examined in the laboratory and reported on during the year. It will be seen from the following figures that by far the greater part of this work was carried out in connection with patients attending at the Centres; it does not seem that the general practitioners are making much use of the facilities for laboratory diagnosis provided by the County Council.

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Specimens examined for Medical Staff of the Treatment Centres ...	1,041	1,285	1,192	1,228	1,019
Specimens examined for Private Practitioners ...	19	46	50	103	102
Total ...	1,060	1,331	1,242	1,331	1,121

RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTS, 1876 AND 1893.

Alleged Pollution of the Marley Stream, Battle.

Complaints have been received from time to time of the pollution by the Battle Sewage Works of the Marley Stream, a small tributary which enters the River Brede, near Sedlescomb. In particular, a serious complaint was made of pollution of the Stream in the Autumn of 1910, but on local inspection and the consideration of chemical and bacteriological examination of the analysis of the effluent, it did not appear that the complaint then made was justified. On enquiry made in connection with subsequent complaints of a similar nature, it appeared, in fact, that an unsatisfactory effluent was being discharged from time to time into the stream; and as a result an Inquiry was held by the then Local Government Board on 15th November, 1915, with respect to an application for sanction for the borrowing of a sum of £950 for the improvement of the Disposal Works. The actual work of carrying out the improvement was postponed, because of the State of War. In December, 1923, complaints were once again received, especially from farmers, and arrangements were made for a local inspection and on inspection it was found that the existing works have ceased to be adequate for their purpose and that considerable improvements now are necessary. This matter is receiving the attention of the Battle Urban District Council who are considering means of carrying out, with, I understand, certain extensions, the improvement scheme submitted at the Inquiry held on the 15th November, 1915.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 and 1899.

These acts are administered by the Weights and Measures Committee of the County Council, and not by the Public Health and Housing Committee. A record of the results of the analyses of samples taken under the Acts, and of samples taken informally, will be found on page 28.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

Five samples of cream, not sold as preserved cream, were taken for analysis during the year. Three of these samples proved to contain boric acid. The vendor of two of these samples was prosecuted in due course under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917, and was fined £1, with £3 3s. costs.

Three samples of cream, sold as preserved cream, were examined. The boric acid contents in the three samples were respectively .07, .09, and .38 per cent., and all 3 samples contained more than 35 per cent. of fat. In connection with the use of preservatives in the milk trade in East Sussex, it may be noted that no added preservative was found in any one of 347 milk samples (265 of which were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and 82 were informal samples) which were examined during the year.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.

During the year 10 new cases were dealt with by the County Council's Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective; of these, six were sent to Institutions, one was placed under Statutory guardianship, and three were placed under supervision.

On the 31st December, 1923, the Committee were providing for 95 mentally defective persons, under the Act; 54 were maintained in either certified institutions or approved workhouses, 9 had been placed under guardianship and 32 were under supervision in their own homes.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maintained in certified institutions	24	16	40
" in approved workhouses	7	7	14
" under guardianship	1	8	9
Under supervision in their own homes. ..	20	12	32
	52	43	95

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The County Council allowed a grant of £150 to the East Sussex Voluntary Association for the Blind, in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1924. The Voluntary Association, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Mowatt, and with Mr. J. Spokes, M.R.C.S., as Honorary Secretary, have given the County Council very good value for the small grant received. A complete register of necessitous blind persons residing in the county has been compiled, and the assistance of the Voluntary Association has been invaluable in the making up of the Register. Altogether, 265 blind persons have been registered, and their needs—so far as the Act permits—have been met.

Good progress has been made, with the assistance of the Voluntary Association, in providing for the more pressing needs of the necessitous blind in the County. The County Education Committee have provided education, in Special Schools for blind children, for all those under the age of 16 years who have required it. The Education Committee have also provided secondary, or technical, education for certain blind persons who, being over the age of 16 years, were likely to benefit thereby.

I have the honour to remain,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER G. R. FOULERTON,

County Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
County Hall, Lewes.
15th September, 1924.

APPENDIX.

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AREA AND POPULATION.

The Administrative County of East Sussex is 517,040 acres in extent (36,025 acres in Urban and 481,015 acres in Rural Districts). There are 152 civil parishes, of which six are situated within the Boroughs. Within the Administrative County there are the two Port Sanitary Authorities of Newhaven and New Shoreham.

The population of the Administrative County was 261,234 on the 19th June, 1921, the date of the Census. There was thus an increase of 19,088 over the population returned for the same area at the previous Census, taken on 2nd April, 1911. The Census figures as actually enumerated have been "corrected" by the Registrar General by making an allowance for "temporary residents" (see column (c) of Table I.)

The Administrative County may be divided up, for statistical purposes, into grouped Districts—the three large towns of Hove, Bexhill and Lewes, ten other Urban Districts with populations of under 10,000, and 12 Rural Districts.

CENSUS (1921) RETURNS.

The following table shews (a) the several populations of the Census 1911, (b) the populations at the Census of 1921, (c) the populations for 1921 as corrected by the Registrar General, (d) the acreage and density of population at the Census of 1921, and (e) the rateable value, on the 1912 County Rate basis, of the respective groups of districts.

TABLE I.

	(a) Population at Census of 1911.	(b) Population at Census of 1921. (19th June)	(c) Population 1921, as cor- rected by - Registrar General.	(d) Acreage, and Density of Population, 1921.	(e) Rateable Value, County Rate Basis.
The Administrative County :—	242,146	261,234	251,851	517,040 acres ; 1 person per 1.98 acres.	£1,915,499
Three large Towns— Hove, Bexhill and Lewes.	68,475	77,665	72,460	10,579 acres ; 7.35 persons per acre.	£643,383
Ten other Urban Districts, with popu- lations of less than 10,000 persons ; The Borough of Rye, and the Urban Districts of Battle, Burgess Hill, Cuck- field, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Newhaven, Portslade-by-Sea, Seaford, and Uckfield.	47,366	51,304	49,839	25,446 acres ; 2.01 persons per acre.	£298,369
Twelve Rural Districts— Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, East- bourne, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Hastings, Newhaven, Rye, Steyning East, Ticehurst, and Uckfield	126,305	132,265	129,552	481,015 acres ; 1 person per 3.6 acres.	£973,747

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1911-1921.

Table II. shows the population of each sanitary district of the Administrative County together with the increase, or decrease, for each district at the end of the intercensal period.

TABLE II.

	Area in Acres, 1921.	Population at Census of 1911.	Census Population (1921), as corrected by Registrar General	Increase or decrease in Intercensal Period 1911-1921 for each District.		Total Increase in Intercensal Period, 1911-1921
				Increase.	Decrease.	
The Administrative County	517040	242146	251851	—	—	9705
Three large towns :—						
1 Hove (M.B.)	1543	42173	44150	1977	—	
2 Bexhill (M.B.)	7993	15330	17610	2280	—	
3 Lewes (M.B.)	1043	10972	10700	—	272	
	10579	68475	72460	—	—	3985
Ten other Urban Districts :—						
4 Rye (M.B.)	985	4229	3832	—	397	
5 Battle	8252	2924	2868	—	56	
6 Burgess Hill	1496	5124	5540	416	—	
7 Cuckfield	863	1899	1873	—	26	
8 East Grinstead	6503	7089	7210	121	—	
9 Haywards Heath	928	4851	4996	145	—	
10 Newhaven	1184	6665	6460	—	205	
11 Portslade-by-Sea	397	6454	7670	1216	—	
12 Seaford	3078	4787	6040	1253	—	
13 Uckfield	1760	3344	3350	6	—	
	25446	47366	49839	—	—	2473
Twelve Rural Districts :—						
14 Battle	37098	6636	6210	—	426	
15 Chailey	49961	12769	12590	—	179	
16 Cuckfield	54094	16853	16350	—	503	
17 Eastbourne	32490	5347	5030	283	—	
18 East Grinstead	45809	13007	13530	523	—	
19 Hailsham	58062	18045	18290	245	—	
20 Hastings	9614	1768	1829	61	—	
21 Newhaven	25115	5033	5860	827	—	
22 Rye	37264	7146	6830	—	316	
23 Steyning East	11568	2891	3453	562	—	
24 Ticehurst	45914	13505	12800	—	705	
25 Uckfield	74026	23305	26180	2875	—	
	481015	126305	129552	—	—	3247

Table III. shows the birth rate and the principal death rates for Administrative County during the eleven years 1913 to 1923:—

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.	Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Zymotic Death Rate, per 1,000 Living.	Death Rate from Phthisis, per 1,000 Living.	Senile Mortality, Deaths at over 65 years as percentage of total Deaths.
1913.	244,276	17.74	68.1	11.36	.52	.88	42.9
1914.	245,223	16.02	73.8	11.36	.43	.75	46.5
1915.	246,179	15.94	86.07	13.05	.57	.8	46.3
1916.	247,117	15.54	70.	12.17	.35	.92	49.3
1917.	248,064	12.5	69.95	12.08	.27	.78	50.2
1918.	249,010	14.36	67.34	14.68	.33	.99	39.7
1919.	249,957	13.73	62.06	11.81	.24	.73	49.5
1920.	250,004	20.1	46.39	10.59	.36	.69	48.1
1921.	251,851	16.71	50.36	11.51	.25	.59	52.7
1922.	253,246	15.59	51.64	11.81	.25	.66	2.6
1923.	255,998	15.11	45.24	11.25	.35	.75	52.9

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS, 1923.

Table IV. shows the principal rates for 1923.

TABLE IV

	The 3 Large Towns	10 other Urban Districts.	12 Rural Districts.	The Administrative County.
POPULATION at middle of 1923 (Registrar-General's estimate)	73,080	50,820	132,098	255,998
TOTAL BIRTHS.				
Male	482	418	1,102	2,002
Female	425	413	1,028	1,866
Total	907	831	2,130	3,868
BIRTH RATE, per 1,000 of population ..	12.43	16.31	16.12	15.11
DEATHS.				
Male	414	267	676	1,357
Female	543	273	682	1,498
Total	957	540	1,358	2,855
NETT DEATH RATE, per 1,000 of population ..	13.09	10.62	10.28	11.25
SENILE MORTALITY. (Deaths at ages over 65 years as percentage of total deaths.)	52.64		53.24	52.92
INFANTILE MORTALITY. (Total Deaths of Infants under one year).				
Male	19	25	63	107
Female	19	13	36	68
Total	38	38	99	175
DEATHS at ages under 12 months, per 1,000 births	41.89	45.73	46.48	45.24
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE, per 1,000 population ..	.35	.43	.32	.35
SPECIAL DEATH RATES.				
From Tuberculosis, per 1,000 population				
(a) Pulmonary .. .. .	.89	.71	.68	.75
(b) Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	.2	.26	.12	.17
From Cancer, per 1,000 of population ..	2.12	1.45	1.31	1.57
From Heart Disease, per 1,000 of population ..	2.24	1.73	2.01	2.03
From Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ..				
Death Rate per 1,000 births	1.1	3.61	3.28	2.84

The following Table shows the number of deaths at different periods of life in the Administrative County during the year 1923:—

TABLE V.

Sex.	Urban Districts.										Rural Districts.									
	All ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	Over 75	All ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	Over 75
Males	681	44	9	15	18	28	67	185	141	174	676	63	4	9	16	31	64	164	145	180
Females	816	32	6	9	18	27	71	180	198	275	682	36	4	10	7	24	59	144	155	243
Total	1497	76	15	24	36	55	138	365	339	449	1358	99	8	19	23	55	123	308	300	423

TABLE VI.

Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1923 in the Urban Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to Districts, at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to each District, at all ages.												
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.	BOROUGH.						Cuckfield.	East Grinstead.	Haywards Heath.	Newhaven.	Portsmouth-by-Sea.	Seaford.	Uckfield.
											Bexhill.	Hove.	Lewes.	Rye.	Battle.	Burgess Hill.							
All Causes. ...	1497	76	15	24	36	55	138	365	339	449	208	619	130	44	40	71	26	79	53	68	86	47	26
1. Enteric Fever ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2. Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles ...	7	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
4. Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria ...	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza ...	22	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	6	6	3	12	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	2	—	—	—
8. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis ...	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ...	101	—	—	—	2	23	45	28	3	—	7	43	15	2	5	2	3	6	3	7	5	3	—
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	28	2	4	7	8	1	5	1	—	—	3	8	4	—	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	—
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	229	1	—	—	—	—	10	88	81	49	27	109	19	5	7	12	4	5	7	11	12	7	4
13. Rheumatic Fever ...	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Diabetes ...	19	—	—	—	1	3	2	5	6	2	2	8	6	4	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	125	—	—	—	—	—	2	39	39	45	12	54	—	—	9	2	8	7	12	3	6	2	—
16. Heart Disease ...	252	—	—	—	3	6	12	59	83	89	39	104	21	13	10	14	2	7	8	12	11	5	6
17. Arterio-Sclerosis ...	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	38	19	23	1	—	7	5	2	6	2	1	3	4	—
18. Bronchitis ...	56	4	—	1	—	—	6	4	9	38	7	20	5	1	3	3	1	7	2	3	3	2	3
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	93	17	4	2	1	—	4	24	21	18	12	38	8	2	1	5	1	2	3	3	3	2	—
20. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	22	—	—	3	—	1	4	3	2	9	4	12	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	13	—	—	—	1	5	2	1	1	3	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	2	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25. Acute and chronic Nephritis ...	40	—	—	—	1	—	2	14	11	12	5	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
26. Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and parturition ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, premature birth ...	33	32	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	2	1	2	1	3	—	3	4	2	1
29. Suicide ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Deaths from Violence ...	43	2	—	—	3	3	6	16	4	9	10	19	3	—	1	—	—	2	4	2	2	9	5
31. Other defined Diseases ...	292	11	1	7	6	11	29	55	48	124	43	114	37	11	4	9	8	17	11	5	19	—	—
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	25	6	4	2	4	2	4	—	7	6	6	3
Deaths of Infants under 1 year ...	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	25	6	4	2	4	2	4	—	7	6	6	3
(Total Illegitimate ...)	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

TABLE VIII.

Cases of Notifiable Diseases occurring during the year 1923.

TOTAL NUMBERS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN EACH DISTRICT.																															
	Total for Administrative County.	Boroughs.				Urban Districts.										Rural Districts.										Totals.					
		Hove.	Bexhill.	Lewes.	Rye.	Totals.	Battle.	Burgess Hill.	Cuckfield.	East Grinstead.	Haywards Heath.	Newhaven.	Portsmouth-by-Sea.	Seaford.	Uckfield.	Totals.	Battle.	Chailey.	Cuckfield.	Eastbourne.	East Grinstead.	Hailsham.	Hastings.	Newhaven.	Rye.		Steyning East.	Titchhurst.	Uckfield.		
*Small Pox	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
*Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	100	9	2	0	0	11	0	0	2	10	1	0	0	4	2	19	4	2	40	1	4	6	1	2	0	0	3	1	6	70	
*Erysipelas	52	15	2	0	1	18	0	2	1	3	0	1	4	2	1	14	0	0	7	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	20		
*Scarlet Fever	393	106	6	10	4	126	4	0	0	55	3	6	29	2	1	100	2	13	17	3	40	5	31	0	7	32	2	15	167	0	
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
*Typhoid Fever	25	5	1	1	3	10	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	7	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	8	0
Relapsing Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Continued Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
*Puerperal Fever	6	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebrospinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	8	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Malaria	10	6	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Dysentery	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Pneumonia	76	10	0	0	1	11	0	17	0	6	0	5	2	0	0	30	0	0	2	1	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	15	5	35	0
Trench Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	694	153	14	12	9	188	4	20	3	76	4	16	38	102	4	175	9	15	71	9	52	34	3	35	8	39	22	34	331		

*These figures are taken from the Annual Return made to the County Medical Officer by Registrar General. In the case of other diseases the figures are extracted from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Midwives Acts, 1902 to 1918.

The number of certified midwives on the Register at the end of 1923 within the area for which the County Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is the Local Supervising Authority was 136 of whom 128 were trained and 8 were untrained. During the year, the Inspectors of Midwives paid 410 visits of inspection, and their reports as to the general conduct of their practice by the midwives were satisfactory. Amongst the cases attended by certified midwives three infants died before medical assistance could be obtained. Medical assistance was required, and sent for, in the case of 250 mothers.

The total number of notifications received from the midwives was 468, the occasions for the several notifications being as follow :—

TABLE IX.

1922.	Medical assistance required :		Death before medical assistance could be obtained :		Still-births :		Engaged in laying out the dead :	Attendance on cases liable to be sources of infection :	Cases in which artificial feeding of infant was necessary :	Total ;
	for mother :	for infant :	of mother :	of infant :	male :	female :				
1st Quarter ..	64	15	—	—	4	4	9	9	10	115
2nd ..	61	16	—	—	3	1	4	6	15	106
3rd ..	67	21	—	3	2	—	14	12	11	130
4th ..	58	14	—	—	3	1	22	12	6	116
Total ..	250	66	—	3	12	6	49	39	42	467

The amount paid in fees under the Midwives Act, 1918, during the year, to 38 medical practitioners who had been called in by midwives for the assistance of either mother or infant, on 121 occasions, was £168 9s. 0d., and £85 16s. 6d. was received during the year from patients for whom such assistance was provided.

In the Borough of Hove 9 certified midwives were in practice during the year under the supervision of the Hove Town Council.

Provision for Midwifery and Maternity Nursing Services.

The maximum total annual grant voted to District Nursing Associations in aid of midwifery and maternity nursing services in respect of the financial year 1923-24, apart from special grants in aid of the initial expenses of new associations and towards the cost of midwifery outfits, amounted to £7,355 5s. 0d., a sum which, at the end of the year, was reduced to £5,257 14s. 10d. by the deduction from the maximum grant of certain fees received by the Associations in respect of cases attended by their nurses. This grant was distributed amongst 83 district nursing associations, of which 80, employing 8 whole-time midwives and 84 maternity nurses, were affiliated to the East Sussex Nursing Federation, and 3 employing 1 whole-time midwife and 2 maternity nurses, were unattached.

In addition to the above, a grant of £307 10s. was made to the East Sussex County Nursing Federation towards the expenses of the Federation, attributable to midwifery services, and a grant, amounting to £87 1s. 7d., was made to the East Grinstead Infant Welfare Committee, who have established a very efficient Maternity and Child Welfare Centre with a whole-time health visitor.

*Summary of ante-natal work done during the year 1923.**Ante-natal Visiting.*

Number of first visits paid to expectant mothers	2233
Total number of visits paid to expectant mothers	7130

Notification of Births.

The following Table shews the total number of births notified as occurring in the Administrative County (excluding the Borough of Hove and the Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea) during 1923 :—

TABLE X.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living	1346	1312	2658
Still-births,	36	27	63

Amongst the births notified are included 39 cases of twins (39 male and 39 female) and 1 case of triplets (2 male and one female).

The number of notifications (including 70 repeated in duplicate) received during the year were

(a) From Medical Practitioners and Parents	...	...	713
(b) Midwives	...	...	2078
			<hr/> 2791

There were 558 births registered but not notified to the County Medical Officer of Health, and details as to most of these were supplied by the District Registrars of Births and Deaths.

Infant Visiting.

The County Council's scheme for Infant Visiting provides for the whole of the Administrative County excepting the Borough of Hove and the Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea. The Councils of these two districts adopted the Notification of Births Act, 1907, before its adoption in the County generally, and have formulated and carried out comprehensive Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes.

Infant visiting under the County Scheme is carried out by the nurses attached to the various district nursing associations, and in districts where there is not a nurse, by the County District Nursing Superintendents. At the time of writing there are only 9 parishes, with a total population of about 6250 which are without the services of a district nurse.

The number of visits paid during the year 1923 are shown below :—

Visits to Infants under 1 year of age :					
1st visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,955
Total number of visits during year	...	...	...	...	12,610
Visits to children from 1 to 5 years of age ...	...	...	...	...	16,945

By the end of 1923, thirty-one Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, of which 29 were aided by annual grants received directly from the Ministry of Health, had been established within the County.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.

		1922.	1923.
Primary notifications :	Pulmonary tuberculosis	167	219
"	Other forms of tuberculosis	56	51
	All forms of tuberculosis	223	270

Notifications under these forms respectively during 1923 are shewn in Table XI :—

TABLE XI.

At Ages ..	Primary Notifications (Form A).												Total Primary Notifica- tions.	Total Notifications on Form A.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards			
Pulmonary cases, Males	—	—	1	3	4	19	33	25	14	8	2	109	115	
„ Females ..	—	1	5	8	13	26	28	20	6	2	1	110	113	
Non-pulmonary Males ..	1	4	8	7	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	28	28	
„ Females ..	1	3	6	3	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	23	23	
Totals ..	2	8	20	21	24	49	64	45	22	10	4	270	279	

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Dispensaries for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis are provided by the County Authority at Lewes, Hove, Bexhill, and East Grinstead. Tables XII. to XV. give details as to the work carried out at the Dispensaries during the year :—

TABLE XII.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

Examined at the Dispensaries during the year ended 31st December, 1923.

Dispensary.	Ex-Service Men. (pensioners)	Insured Persons.		Non-Insured Persons.			Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Children. under 16.	
				over 16.			
HOVE ..	16	23	34	3	18	37	131
BEXHILL ..	8	19	12	2	8	24	73
LEWES ..	5	12	4	0	6	24	51
EAST GRIN-STEAD ..	4	5	4	0	8	10	31
Totals ..	33	59	54	5	40	95	286

TABLE XIII.

CLASSIFICATION, according to diagnosis of NEW CASES.

Examined at the Dispensaries during the year ended 31st December, 1923.

Dispensary.	Tuberculosis.						Not Tuberculous.			Total
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.						
	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	
HOVE ..	20	26	7	7	3	7	15	20	26	131
BEXHILL ..	18	9	3	2	1	1	9	9	21	73
LEWES ..	12	7	2	1	1	2	4	3	19	51
EAST GRINSTEAD	9	7	3	0	0	0	1	4	7	31
	59	49	15	10	5	10	29	36	73	286

TABLE XIV.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

Dispensary.	Days of Attendance.	Total number of patients examined for the first time during the period.	Total number of all patients who have attended during the period.	Total number of all patients treated during the period.	Number of patients on the Register.	
					1st January, 1923.	31st December, 1923.
Hove ..	Mondays & Fridays	131	189	157	169	169
Bexhill ..	Thursdays	73	89	67	110	110
Lewes ..	Tuesdays	51	99	83	140	140
East Grinstead ..	Mondays	31	40	35	56	56
Totals		286	417	342	475	475

TABLE XV.

CONTACTS EXAMINED AT THE DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

Dispensary.	Insured Persons.						Non-insured Persons.						Total.	
	Males.			Females.			Males over 16 years.			Females over 16 years.				
	Tuberculous.			Tuberculous.			Tuberculous.			Tuberculous.				
	Pul-monary.	Non-Pul-monary.	Not tuberculous.	Pul-monary.	Non-Pul-monary.	Not tuberculous.	Pul-monary.	Non-Pul-monary.	Not tuberculous.	Pul-monary.	Non-Pul-monary.	Not tuberculous.		
Hove	..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	21
Bexhill	..	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	18
Lewes	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	15
East Grinstead	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Totals	..	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	41	60

Sanatorium Treatment.—Tables XVI. and XVII. show the number of patients who received Sanatorium treatment under the County Scheme during the year 1923.

TABLE XVI.
TUBERCULOSIS.

DETAILS AS TO CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVING TREATMENT AT VARIOUS SANATORIA (including the County Council's Sanatorium at Darvell Bank, Robertsbridge), DURING THE YEAR 1923.

	Number of cases already in Sanatoria on 1st January, 1923.			New Cases admitted to Sanatoria during the year ended 31st December, 1923.			Condition of Cases discharged from Sanatoria during year ended 31st December, 1923.						Number of deaths in Sanatoria during year ended 31st December, 1923.			Number of cases remaining in Sanatoria on 31st December, 1923.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Improved.		<i>In statu quo.</i>		Condition worse than on admission.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
Insured Persons...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discharged Service Men	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Non-insured Persons	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	3
Totals	2	0	2	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	4

TABLE XVII.

DARVELL BANK SANATORIUM.

DETAILS AS TO EAST SUSSEX CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVING TREATMENT AT THE SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.

	Number of cases already in Sanatorium on 1st January, 1923.			Cases admitted to the Sanatorium during the year ended 31st December, 1923.			Condition of Cases discharged from the Sanatorium during year ended 31st December, 1923.						Number of deaths in the Sanatorium during year ended 31st December, 1923.			Number of cases remaining in the Sanatorium on 31st December, 1923.			
	Condition improved.		Remaining <i>In statu quo</i> .		Condition worse than on admission.		Total.												
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Insured Persons	10	10	20	28	28	56	19	25	4	1	0	1	50	8	4	12	9	8	17
Discharged Service Men	6	0	6	19	0	19	9	0	2	0	2	0	13	3	0	3	7	0	7
Non-Insured Persons	3	7	10	1	23	24	2	13	1	0	0	2	18	0	4	4	1	10	11
Totals	19	17	36	48	51	99	30	38	7	1	2	3	81	11	8	19	17	18	35

In addition to the cases referred to in Tables XVI. and XVII. thirteen discharged ex-service men received treatment combined with training as follows:—

Preston Hall Training Colony ..	3	Crooksbury Sanatorium ..	3
Maltings Farm Sanatorium ..	3	Lenham Sanatorium ..	2
Liverpool Sanatorium, Nodsham ..	1	West Heath Sanatorium ..	1

DARVELL BANK SANATORIUM.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1923, BY DR. J. R. DINGLEY, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The illness, and death of Dr. J. Penn Milton has caused 1923 to be a sad and troubled year for the Sanatorium.

May I here put on record my grateful appreciation of the thoroughness of the work of my predecessor, whose high standard has rendered the task of his successor an exacting one.

2. As regards treatment,—the following factors are considered essential:—
I. Rest, II. Food, III. Education, IV. Recreation.

I. REST is both general and local:—

GENERAL REST,—All febrile cases are treated in the Hospital. All ambulatory cases are made to observe rigidly specified rest hours. It should be noted here that the demand for Hospital beds has been uncomfortably great and insistent,—this could be greatly relieved in the Women's Section by rendering the present verandah weather-proof, and by the erection of Shelters,—and in the Men's Section by extending the already existing verandah.

LOCAL REST,—Rest of the diseased part is of paramount importance. This can only be effected in General Sanatoriums (in suitable cases) by collapsing the diseased lung by the production of artificial pneumothorax. To carry out this now universally accepted treatment, with safety to the patient; careful control by X-ray examination is essential. I therefore, most earnestly beg that an X-ray installation be supplied as soon as is possible, so that this treatment, which is so successfully and systematically being employed in all the leading Swiss and English Sanatoriums, may be carried out at this Institution.

II. FOOD.—Great care is taken that food should be of good quality, nicely served, at regular intervals. All meals are supervised by the Medical Superintendent and the Matron.

III. EDUCATION.—Education of the patients in the rationale of the treatment, and as to their responsibilities to others, is carried out by the issue to each new patient of a "Card of Rules and Advice," by lectures, and by personal talks. On discharge, a leaflet is supplied for the subsequent guidance of the patients and their friends.

IV. RECREATION.—Recreation of suitable character plays a valuable part in preventing patients from becoming too absorbed in their own symptoms,—and is being provided by setting aside recreation rooms, with suitable games, gramophones, and a wireless receiving set. This latter should prove a great boon to the bed-ridden patients. The provision of a stage has rapidly justified its existence, by revealing much unsuspected talent amongst the patients and staff, who it is hoped, will now produce regular quarterly entertainments.

3. CHAPEL.—The urgent need of a chapel (non-sectarian) has now been met by partitioning the Women's recreation hut. The equipment is almost complete, owing in a large measure to the voluntary efforts and gifts of the patients themselves.

4. STAFF.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Society of Sanatorium Superintendents, their carefully prepared syllabus of lectures will be adopted, thus enabling nurses to be prepared for entrance to the External Examination for a Special Tuberculosis Nursing Certificate.

5. STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.—During the past year the kitchen extension has been completed, resulting in an extremely airy and well equipped kitchen which should meet all demands made upon it.

Various minor internal alterations have been carried out, resulting in greater efficiency.

6. FIRE.—The Fire arrangements have been re-organised after expert advice had been obtained. Fire escapes have been fitted, and extra extinguishers purchased. Monthly fire-drills have been inaugurated.

7. CHILDREN'S WARD.—The opening of the Children's Ward will satisfactorily ensure the desirable isolation and extra hours of sleep for the children,—which was otherwise impossible. It is hoped that some attempt to continue the education of these children will be made.

8. GARDENS AND GROUNDS.—The gardens are being gradually improved, both in appearance and in output, owing to the steady and satisfactory work of the outdoor staff, which consists of 3 men. This is especially gratifying in view of the fact that there are 4 acres of vegetable and fruit gardens, and nearly an acre laid out in lawn grass and beds.

Patients assist in the lighter tasks. A croquet lawn for the patients, and a tennis court for the staff were reclaimed during the summer. It should be borne in mind that an attractive garden is a definite "aid to treatment," giving to many patients—for the first time—a glimpse of the beauty and pleasure obtainable from this source, besides supplying a very desirable atmosphere of peace and rest.

9. GIFTS TO THE INSTITUTION.—I should like to record the following gifts and loans made to the Institution during 1923 :—

A handsome gramophone, and collection of records.

A bagatelle table.

Donations, amounting to £20, for the purchase of a Wireless receiving set.

The loan of an excellent American Organ, for use in the Chapel.

J. R. DINGLEY.

Medical Superintendent.

PREVALENCE OF EPIDEMIC AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1923.

The numbers of cases of the principal notifiable epidemic diseases (scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever) in the County during 1923 were as follow :—

TABLE XVIII.

	Three large towns. (Hove, Lewes & Bexhill)			10 other Urban Districts.			12 Rural Districts.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diph- theria.
1. Number of cases notified	122	7	11	104	10	19	167	8	70
2. Number of Deaths ..	2	1	0	0	2	4	3	0	4
3. Case-Mortality : Deaths per 1,000 attacked ..	16.4	142.8	0	0	200	210.5	17.9	0	57.1

Detailed information as to the prevalence of the principal epidemic diseases in the various sanitary districts will be found on page 18.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

The arrangements made by the County Council for the treatment of cases of venereal diseases include the provision, jointly with other Authorities, of Treatment Centres at Hastings, Brighton and Tunbridge Wells, and arrangements with various pathological laboratories for the examination of specimens sent by the Medical Officers in charge of the Treatment Centres, and by Medical Practitioners generally from cases of Venereal Disease, or suspected Venereal Disease, which present themselves for treatment.

The hours of attendance by the appointed Medical Officers at the Treatment Centres are as follow :—

<i>Treatment Centre:</i>		<i>Attendance of Medical Officer in Charge.</i>	
Hastings : Royal East Sussex Hospital. ...	Men	Monday (morning by appointment). Tuesdays 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays 6 to 8 p.m. Saturdays, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	Women and Children	Tuesdays, 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, from 4 to 6 p.m. Thursdays 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
Brighton : Royal Sussex County Hospital ...	Men	Mondays, from 5 to 7 p.m.	
	Women	Tuesdays, from 5 to 7 p.m.	
Ablution and irrigation rooms available— ...	Women.	Thursdays, from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.	
For Men : 7 to 9 a.m., and 5 to 6 p.m. on weekdays : ...	Men.	5.30 to 7.30 p.m.	
For Women : 2 to 3 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted)	Women	Saturdays, 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	
	Men	2.30 to 5.30 p.m.	
Tunbridge Wells : The General Hospital ...	Women	Wednesdays at 5 p.m.	
	Men	Fridays at 3 p.m.	

TABLE XIX.

The numbers of patients from East Sussex attending the Treatment Centres during the year were as follow :—

	Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.	Royal East Sussex Hospital Hastings.	General Hospital, Tunbridge Wells.	Total.
OUT-PATIENTS. Number of new cases treated :—				
(a) Syphilis ..	53	22	6	81
(b) Soft chancre ..	3	0	0	3
(c) Gonorrhœa ..	29	8	4	41
(d) Non-Venereal ..	56	21	4	81
Totals ..	141	51	14	206
Total attendances of all East Sussex patients	4369	771	95	5235
IN-PATIENTS. Aggregate number of In- patient days ..	54	46	0	100
Number of doses of salvarsan substitutes given (Out- patients and In-patients)	1299	301	22	1622

The following table shews the extent to which the facilities for obtaining laboratory assistance in the diagnosis of Venereal Diseases, which have been provided by the County Council, have been utilised by the Medical Officers in charge of the Treatment Centres, and by Medical Practitioners generally in the treatment of their private patients :—

TABLE XX.

Examination Required :	Received from	Pathological Laboratories.			Total Number of Specimens examined.
		Ralli Memorial (Brighton) Laboratory	Hastings Borough Laboratory	South London Hospital for Women	
For detection of spirochetes.	Treatment Centres.	11	—	—	11
	Private Practitioners	—	—	—	—
For detection of gonococci.	Treatment Centres	325	37	—	362
	Private Practitioners	32	12	—	44
For Wassermann reaction.	Treatment Centres.	562	—	51	613
	Private Practitioners	51	—	4	55
Other Examinations.	Treatment Centres.	30	—	3	33
	Private Practitioners	3	—	—	3
Total	Treatment Centres.	928	37	54	1019
	Private Practitioners.	86	12	4	102

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS 1912 AND 1917.

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1923.

1. Milk, and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	Number in which Preservative was reported to be present.
Cream	5	3 *

With regard to milk, 347 samples (265 of which were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and 82 were informal samples) were also examined for preservative with a negative result in every case.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i.) Correct statements made	..	..	..	..	3
(ii.) Statements incorrect	..	..	..	..	0
(iii.) Percentage of preservative found in each sample	.07.	.09.	.38.		

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	..	..	..	..	3
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	..	..	..	..	0

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed : *None.*

3. Thickening Substances. No evidence of use.

* These three samples of cream contained respectively .12%, .21% and .1% of boric acid. The vendor of two of these samples was prosecuted in due course and fined £1 with £3 3s. costs.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 AND 1899.

The subjoined summary shews the number of samples taken for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year 1923, together with the number of adulterated samples detected :—

TABLE XXI.

Article Analysed.	Number of Samples.	Report of Analysis.		Greatest Amount of Adulteration of any one sample.
		Genuine.	Adulterated.	
FORMAL SAMPLES.				
Milk	265	250	15(a)	(a) One sample was deficient in fat 33.3% and solids not fat 38%.
Whiskey	2	1	1(b)	(b) 2.0% water added.
Sponge Cakes	3	1	2(c)	(c) Contained .10% and .12% Boric Acid respectively.
INFORMAL SAMPLES				
Bread	1	1	0	
Butter	2	2	0	
Chocolate Roll	1	0	1(d)	(d) Contained .05% Boric Acid.
Condensed Milk	1	1	0	
Condensed Skimmed Milk	1	1	0	
Cream (Preserved)	3	3	0	
Cream (Pure)	3	1	2(e)	(e) Contained .12% and .21% Boric Acid respectively.
Flour	3	3	0	
Flowers of Sulphur	2	2	0	
Jam Roll	1	1	0	
Margarine	1	1	0	
Milk (New)	82	67	15(f)	(f) One sample was deficient in fat 60% and another sample was deficient in solids not fat 50%.
Sponge Cakes	14	7	7(g)	(g) One sample contained .16% Boric Acid.
Suet	2	2	0	
Tinned Sardines	1	1	0	
Whiskey	2	1	1(h)	(h) Contained 8% added water.
	120	94	26	
Formal Samples	270	252	18	
Informal Samples	120	94	26	
Totals	390	346	44	

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.

The following Table gives certain information as to the number of Mentally Defective persons on the Register of the Local Authority on 31st December, 1923, together with the numbers of Defectives who were being maintained on that date in certified institutions, under guardianship, or who were under supervision in their own homes.

TABLE XXII.

A. Mentally Defective Persons subject to Section 2 (1) (b) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

	Total Number on Register.		Maintained in Certified Institutions		Maintained in Approved Workhouses		Maintained* in Approved Homes.		Under Guardianship		Under Supervision.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(i) Found neglected, abandoned, etc. ..	2	7	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
(ii.) Having been found guilty of a criminal offence, etc. ..	4	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) Having undergone imprisonment, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv.) Being a habitual drunkard ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(v.) Notified by Local Education Authority—												
(a) As incapable of receiving benefit, etc., in a special School ..	36	20	15	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	20	11
(b) As discharged at age 16, from Special School, etc. ..	3	8	2	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(vi.) Being in receipt of poor relief at time of giving birth to an illegitimate child ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Permissive Cases maintained by Local Authority under Section 30 (e.)												
	4	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Mentally Defective Persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief certified by Board of Control, under Section 30 (ii).												
	3	4	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL ..	52	43	24	16	7	7	—	—	1	8	20	12

The next Table shews the number of new cases considered by the Local Authority during the year 1923 :—

TABLE XXIII.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
A. Cases considered by Committee during the year :—			
I. <i>Persons subject to Section 2 (1) B of the Act :</i>			
(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities ..	4	3	7
(b) Notified by Board of Control for certification under Section 30 (ii) ..	1	3	4
(c) Ascertained from other sources ..	1	3	4
II. <i>Permissive Cases :</i> ..	1	1	2
B. Petitions presented and Orders obtained ..	6	3	9
C. Deaths in Institutions ..	2	—	2

The following Table gives details as to mentally defective persons maintained by the Local Authority in Certified Institutions at the end of the year :—

TABLE XXIV.

Name of Certified Institution.	Number of East Sussex Defectives maintained in certified Institutions and approved Workhouses during 1923.					
	OBLIGATORY.			PERMISSIVE.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brentry Certified Institution ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Caterham Mental Hospital ..	8	2	10	—	—	—
Cuckfield Poor Law Institution ..	5	6	11	1	—	1
Darenth Training Colony ..	4	—	4	—	—	—
Dungates, Horeham Road ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Royal Earlswood Institution ..	—	—	—	2	1	3
Etloe House, Leyton ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fountain Temporary Asylum ..	1	1	2	—	—	—
Hanham Hall, Bristol ..	3	—	3	—	—	—
Helping Hand Home, Highgate ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hermitage Training Home, Fairwarp ..	—	5	5	—	1	1
Leavesden Mental Hospital ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lewes Poor Law Institution ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pield Heath House School, Hillingdon ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hilden- boro' ..	1	1	2	—	—	—
Rampton State Institution, Retford ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
St. Elizabeth's Home for Epileptics, Much Hadham ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sandlebridge, Alderley Edge ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
	27	21	48	4	2	6

Nine defectives were maintained under Guardianship at the end of the year, as follows :—

I. Under the care of the Brighton Guardianship Society :—

At Brighton	..	3	female defectives.
" "	...	1	male defective.
" Hailsham	...	1	female defective.
" Portslade	..	1	" "
" Broad Oak	...	1	" "

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II. Others :—

At Hove	..	1	" "
" Plumpton	..	1	" "
		—	2
Total	9	—

TABLE XXV.

Meteorological Data, 1923.

RECORDING STATION.	DETAILS SUPPLIED BY	RAIN GAUGE. Diameter of funnel: height above ground: and above sea level.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.												Total rainfall in inches, 1923.	Total rainfall in inches 1922.
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
LEWES...	... A. Wells, Esq. (from Annual Report of M.O.H.)	8 inches. 15 inches. 12½ feet.	2.03	5.36	2.77	3.98	4.54	.53	5.28	3.20	3.49	7.82	2.53	3.96	45.49	33.25
HOREHAM ROAD ...	... Miss Harrison	5 inches. 12 inches. 260 feet.	1.48	3.74	1.92	2.97	3.72	.42	2.75	1.78	2.89	7.08	2.37	3.44	34.56	27
PEVENSEY BAY ...	... J. H. Anderson, Esq.	5 inches. 18 inches. 21.33 feet.	1.14	3.48	2.01	2.04	3.13	.62	2.89	1.91	2.77	5.94	2.41	3.06	31.4	22.83
HIGH CROSS, FRAM- FIELD ...	... R. L. Thornton, Esq., C.B.E.	5 inches. 6 inches. 200 feet.	1.66	4.79	2.53	3.67	3.91	.65	3.41	2.16	2.95	6.72	2.18	3.82	38.45	30.15
ESTATE OFFICE, - GLYNDE ...	... T. W. Pickard, Esq.	—	1.2	1.9	.84	2.82	3.4	.44	4.38	2.66	2.8	6.74	2.46	1.76	31.4	23.98

