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EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR EAST SUSSEX,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1925,

BY

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

County Medical Officer of Health.

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1926.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE, 1925-26.

William Fitcher, County Hall, Lewes.  
John J. Murphy, 126, London Road, St.  
Leonards-on-Sea.

Leonards-on-Sea.





## SANITARY DISTRICTS.

District.	Census Populations, 1921.		Populations Estimated by Registrar General at middle of 1925.	Medical Officer of Health.
	As enumerated.	As corrected by Registrar General.		
Borough of Hove	46,505	44,150	<b>45,000</b>	Augustine Griffith, M.D. ( <i>State Medicine</i> ), D.P.H.
Borough of Bexhill	20,363	17,610	<b>18,750</b>	George Henry Weston, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.
Borough of Lewes	10,797	10,700	<b>11,110</b>	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	<b>3,835</b>	Thomas Tomkinson Harratt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Urban District of Battle	2,891	2,868	<b>3,039</b>	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	<b>5,600</b>	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Urban District of Cuckfield	1,928	1,873	<b>1,846</b>	" "
Urban District of East Grinstead	7,322	7,210	<b>7,946</b>	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	<b>4,923</b>	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Urban District of Newhaven	6,435	6,460	<b>6,667</b>	Rodie Parkhurst, M.B., C.M.
Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea	7,696	7,670	<b>8,130</b>	Augustine Griffith, M.D. ( <i>State Medicine</i> ), D.P.H.
Urban District of Seaford	6,989	6,040	<b>6,474</b>	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Urban District of Uckfield	3,385	3,350	<b>3,320</b>	" "
Rural District of Battle	6,291	6,210	<b>6,320</b>	" "
Rural District of Chailey	12,769	12,590	<b>12,740</b>	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	<b>16,490</b>	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Rural District of Eastbourne	5,812	5,630	<b>5,994</b>	" "
Rural District of East Grinstead	13,845	13,530	<b>14,010</b>	" "
Rural District of Hailsham	18,462	18,290	<b>18,530</b>	" "
Rural District of Hastings	1,871	1,829	<b>1,929</b>	Frank Benjamin Lewis, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Rural District of Newhaven	6,211	5,860	<b>7,757</b>	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Rural District of Rye	6,925	6,830	<b>6,888</b>	Walter Wynne, M.B., C.M.
Rural District of Steyning (East)	*3,529	*3,453	<b>3,592</b>	Augustine Griffith, M.D. ( <i>State Medicine</i> ), D.P.H.
Rural District of Ticehurst	12,938	12,800	<b>12,730</b>	Hugh Stott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Rural District of Uckfield	26,757	26,180	<b>26,420</b>	" "
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.

\* Including the population of Moulsecomb, which was incorporated in the County Borough of Brighton on the 1st October 1923.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, 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, 1925.

**POPULATION.**

The population of the Administrative County was estimated by the Registrar-General as having been 260,100 at the middle of the year 1925.

Grouped Districts.	Census (1911). Population.	Census (1921). Population as enumerated.	Census (1921). Population as corrected.	Estimated Population as at the middle of 1925.
Hove .. .. .	42,173	46,505	44,150	45,000
Bexhill .. .. .	15,330	20,363	17,610	18,750
Lewes .. .. .	10,972	10,797	10,700	11,110
3 Large Towns.. .. .	68,475	77,665	72,460	74,860
10 Other Urban Districts .. .. .	47,366	51,304	49,839	51,840
12 Rural Districts .. .. .	126,305	*132,265	*129,552	131,400
The Administrative County .. .. .	242,146	261,234	251,851	260,100

\*These figures include the population of Moulsecomb, in the Steyning East Rural District, which was incorporated in the County Borough of Brighton on 1st October, 1923.

**PRINCIPAL HEALTH RATES.**

The following figures shew the principal health rates for the Administrative County for the year 1925 and for each of the five preceding years; the corresponding rates for England and Wales are added for purposes of comparison:—

	East Sussex.						England and Wales.					
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Birth Rate—Number of births per 1,000 of population .. .. .	20.1	16.71	15.59	15.11	14	13.56	25.4	22.4	20.6	19.7	18.8	18.3
Death Rate — Number of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of population .. .. .	10.59	11.5	11.81	11.25	11.85	12.01	12.4	12.1	12.8	11.6	12.2	12.2
Infantile Mortality — Number of deaths at ages under 12 months, per 1,000 births during the year .. .. .	46.39	50.36	51.64	45.24	48.33	44.53	80	83	77	69	75	75
Death rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis—Number of deaths at ages under 2 years, per 1,000 births during the year .. .. .	1.98	3.8	3.04	2.84	1.66	2.55	8.3	15.5	6.58	8.12	7.3	8.4
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Number of deaths per 1,000 of population .. .. .	.69	.59	.66	.75	.7	.6	.871	.884	.889	.836	.841	.833
Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Number of Deaths per 1000 of population .. .. .	.19	.19	.14	.17	.17	.19	.26	.24	.23	.23	.22	.2
Death rate from Cancer—Number of deaths per 1,000 of population .. .. .	1.51	1.61	1.54	1.57	1.74	1.72	1.166	1.215	1.229	1.267	1.297	1.336
Maternal Mortality—Number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 births during the year .. .. .	4.96	4.04	4.56	2.85	3.31	2.6	4.33	3.91	3.81	3.82	3.9	4.08



### RECENT LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the course of the year some important Acts, Statutory Regulations, and Orders affecting public health, wholly or in part under the Administration of the County Health Authority, came into force.

- (I.) *The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925*, issued on the 31st July, 1925, by the Minister of Health in the exercise of powers vested in him by the *Public Health Act, 1875*, and subsequent Public Health Acts, came into operation on the date of issue.

These Regulations provide that if a Local Authority, on a report in writing by their Medical Officer of Health, are satisfied that a person residing in their District and in any employment or occupation in connection with a dairy involving the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for containing milk, is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and is in an infectious state, they may, by notice in writing, signed by the Clerk or the Medical Officer of Health, require such person to discontinue his employment or occupation on or before the date specified in the notice, such date being not less than 7 days after the service of the notice. The Regulations give right to appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and provision is made for the payment of compensation for damages sustained by reason of exercise of powers given by the Regulations.

- (II.) *The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915*, the full operation of which has been suspended from time to time by Parliament, was made operative by an Order of the Minister of Health on the 1st September, 1925 ;

- (III.) *The Tuberculosis Orders, 1925*, dealing with tuberculous milk cows, and milk cows with certain other diseases, issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 13th July and 5th August, 1925, came into operation on the 1st September, 1925.

*The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915*, is administered by the Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council, whilst the administration of the Tuberculosis Order is the duty of the County Agricultural Committee.

The two, taken in conjunction, are designed for the protection of the public against the dangers of tuberculous milk, by the gradual elimination of tuberculous cows from dairy herds.

- (IV.) *The Public Health Act, 1925*. This Act, which became operative on the 8th September, 1925, is concerned mainly with the powers of District Sanitary Authorities, but three sections especially concern the County Sanitary Authority.

Section 61 (1) provides specifically "for the removal of doubts," that when in accordance with Section 2 of the *Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913*, a County Council is declared by the Ministry of Health to be an authority to execute and enforce regulations made under Section 130 of the *Public Health Act, 1875*, for checking the spread of dangerous epidemic disease, such regulations may, with the consent of the Council, authorise the Council to themselves provide, or to arrange for the provision of, means for the isolation and treatment of cases of disease to which the regulations apply, as if the Council were a local sanitary authority under the *Public Health Acts, 1875-1907*.

Section 62 (1) provides that when it is proved to the satisfaction of a court of summary jurisdiction that a person with pulmonary tuberculosis is in an infectious state and is without lodging or accommodation proper for such a case, and that risk of infection is caused thereby to other persons, and that a suitable institution exists for the accommodation of the infected person, the court may, on an application either by the County Council or by the Local Sanitary Authority and with the consent of the governing body of the institution, make an order for the removal to and for the detention and maintenance of the infected person in that institution.

Section 66 (1) of the Act provides that

"Without prejudice and in addition to any other power under any other Act, a county council or local authority shall have power, with the consent of the Minister of Health, to make such arrangements as they may think desirable, for assisting in the prevention of blindness, and in particular for the treatment of persons ordinarily resident within their area suffering from any disease of or injury to the eyes."

- (V.) *The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food), Regulations, 1925*, issued on the 4th August, 1925, by the Minister of Health in the exercise of powers vested in him by the *Public Health Acts, 1875, etc.*, will come into partial operation on the 1st July, 1927, and into full operation on the 1st July, 1928.

The Regulations provide (Clause 4) that no person shall manufacture for sale or sell any article of food which contains any added preservative, or any one of certain colouring matters specified in the *First Schedule* of the Regulations, except that the use of *sulphur dioxide* and *benzoic acid* are allowed in certain articles of food and drink.

The Regulations come into force on the 1st January, 1928, so far as they relate to butter and cream and to the revocation of such of the provisions of the *Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917*, as relate to cream. So far as the Regulations prohibit the sale of an article of food containing any preservative which is necessarily introduced by the use in its preparation, they come into force on the 1st July, 1927, in the case of bacon, ham and margarine, and on the 1st July, 1928, in the case of butter.



## HOUSING.

From the information available it would appear that 1482 new houses were completed and occupied during 1925, and that about 694 additional houses were still in course of construction on the 31st December, 1925. Of the houses completed and occupied during the year, 185 were provided under housing schemes entered into by certain local sanitary authorities, and 1297 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 1925).	Number of Houses completed and occupied during 1925.		Number of Houses in course of con- struction on the 31st December, 1925.	Total.
		Built under Housing Schemes of Local Authority.	Built by Private Enterprise.		
3 Larger Towns (Hove, Bexhill and Lewes)	74,860	108	363	196	667
10 Smaller Urban Districts .. .. .	51,840	40	190	110	340
12 Rural Districts ..	133,400	37	744	388	1169
	260,100	185	1297	694	2176

The following Table gives particulars as to building operations in each of the several sanitary districts during the year. Except in the cases noted it is not stated to what extent private enterprise has been assisted by subsidy by the Local Sanitary Authority.

District.	Houses completed during 12 months ended 31st December, 1925.		Number of houses in course of construction on 31st December, 1925.	Total.
	Under Local Authority's Scheme.	By Private Enterprise.		
<i>Three Larger Towns.</i>				
Bexhill .. .. .	40	138	70	248
Hove .. .. .	68	184	119	371
Lewes .. .. .	0	41	7	48
	108	363	196	667
<i>Ten Smaller Urban Districts</i>				
Rye .. .. .	0	6	8	14
Battle .. .. .	0	13	0	13
Burgess Hill ..	0	9	10	19
Cuckfield .. ..	0	3	2	5
East Grinstead ..	0	23	27	50
Haywards Heath ..	40	4	16	60
Newhaven .. ..	0	28	16	44
Portslade-by-Sea ..	0	31 (a)	6	37
Seaford .. .. .	0	66	24	90
Uckfield .. .. .	0	7	1	8
	40	190	110	340
<i>Twelve Rural Districts.</i>				
Battle .. .. .	0	31	3	34
Chailey .. .. .	0	38	19	57
Cuckfield .. ..	0	77	49	126
Eastbourne .. ..	0	45	18	63
East Grinstead ..	6	60	53	119
Hailsham .. .. .	0	73	33	106
Hastings .. .. .	0	22	37	59
Newhaven .. ..	13	163	52	238
Rye .. .. .	8	29	7	44
Steyning .. .. .	0	65	34	99
Ticehurst .. .. .	0	32 (b)	29	61
Uckfield .. .. .	0	109	54	163
	37	744	388	1169

(a) 7 of these houses erected with subsidy.

(b) The District Council made a grant of £90 each, in respect of 18 of these houses, under the Housing Act, 1923.

# MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

## Births.

The birth rate for the Administrative County was 13.56 per 1,000 persons living, the lowest rate recorded since the year 1917.

The total number of births registered during the year was 3,526. 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 under the Midwives Acts for the whole area except the Borough of Hove. Of these births, 631 were registered in the Borough of Hove and the Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea.

East Sussex (excluding the Borough of Hove and the Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea) ... ..	2,895 births.
Borough of Hove and Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea ... ..	631 births.

## Maternal Mortality Rate.

It will be seen that 2,895 births were registered in the County area to which, for the purpose of estimating the maternal mortality, 137 must be added for the Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea. These 3,032 births include 28 cases of twins and one case of triplets, so that the number of women confined was actually 3,002. Amongst those women 8 deaths occurred, giving a maternal mortality of 2.66 per 1,000 births. Of these 8 deaths, 4 only (one in Portslade Urban District, one in Chailey Rural, one in Hailsham Rural and one in Uckfield Rural District) were due to puerperal sepsis, and the remaining 4 to other diseases or accidents of pregnancy and parturition.

The following table shows the maternal mortality rates for East Sussex as compared with those for England and Wales:—

Year.	England and Wales.	County of East Sussex (without Hove).
1920	4.33	5.1
1921	3.91	4.4
1922	3.81	4.6
1923	3.82	2.7
1924	3.9	3.9
1925	4.08	2.6

## Infantile Mortality.

The infantile mortality rate in the Administrative County for the year 1925 was 44.53 per 1,000 births, the lowest rate yet recorded for the County; the corresponding rate for England and Wales was 75 per 1,000 births.

The following figures shew the infantile mortality rates for England and Wales and for East Sussex for the period 1906 to 1925:—

### 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.	1924-1925. Number of deaths.
1906 .. 132	1912 .. 95	1918 .. 97	1924 .. 75
1907 .. 118	1913 .. 108	1919 .. 89	1925 .. 75
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	Average annual rate per 1,000 births, 75

### 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.	1924-1925. Number of deaths.
1906 .. 85.81	1912 .. 57.3	1918 .. 67.34	1924 .. 48.32
1907 .. 86.83	1913 .. 68.1	1919 .. 62.06	1925 .. 44.53
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	Average annual rate per 1,000 births, 46.43

Attention is called to *Chart 1* (page 22), shewing a steady and nearly continuous reduction in the infant mortality which has been in progress during the last 25 years.



### Midwifery Service.

The number of certified midwives on the Register at the end of 1924 within the area for which the County Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is the Local Supervising Authority, was 144, of whom 137 were trained and 7 were untrained. During the year 1925, 42 new names were added to the Register, in many cases, however, the midwife practising only temporarily in the area. During the year 2 midwives ceased practising and 39 left the County area. Thus, on the 31st December, 1925, there were 145 midwives on the Register, of whom 140 had passed the qualifying examination of the Central Midwives Board, after a complete course of training, whilst 5 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 numbers of midwives on the register within the area at the end of each of the last five years, were as follow :—

	Registered after examination by Central Midwives Board.	Registered as <i>bona fide</i> Midwives.	Total.
1921	134	20	154
1922	126	13	139
1923	128	8	136
1924	137	7	144
1925	140	5	145

The following table shews the number of midwifery or maternity cases attended by the midwives practising in the area during the year :—

	Number of Midwives practising on 31st Dec., 1925.	Number of Births attended during year.	Engaged as Midwife.	Engaged as Maternity Nurse.		
				Medical Practitioner absent.	Medical Practitioner present.	Total.
<i>Trained Midwives :</i>						
Working for Associations affiliated to East Sussex County Nursing Federation	115	2007	1316	238	453	691
Working for Non-affiliated Associations ..	5	160	120	8	32	40
Working independently ..	20	92	58	9	25	34
<i>Untrained Midwives:</i>						
Working independently ..	5	59	54	2	3	5
Totals ..	145	2318	1548	257	513	770

The total number of infants born in the County area (exclusive of the Borough of Hove) during the year was 3,032; and the importance of the work of the midwives will be understood when it is found that the 186 certified women in practice (of whom 124 were subsidised by the County Council's annual grant for Maternity and Child Welfare Work) attended, either as maternity nurse or as midwife, about 77 per cent. of the total number of mothers who were confined during the year. Altogether, 2,318 births were attended; in 1,805 cases the nurse acted as midwife, having been engaged as such in 1,548 cases, and having acted as such in 257 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 513 cases the midwife was engaged as a maternity nurse, a medical practitioner being present at the confinement.

In 211 of the "midwives' cases" it was necessary to send for medical help before the child was born; and in 191 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 402 cases out of 1,805 in which the nurse was acting as a midwife, as compared with 407 cases out of 1,661 attended by midwives during 1924 in which medical help was required. The fees paid by the County Council to medical practitioners called in amounted to £231 4s. 9d. during the year 1925, as compared with an amount of £174 2s. 0d. paid similarly during 1924. Of these amounts the patients repaid to the County Council £80 os. 6d. in 1925, and £82 8s. 6d. in 1924.

*Provision of Hospital Midwifery Treatment.* Arrangements are in force whereby women who require special treatment in their confinement are admitted into the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton, the Crowborough Cottage Hospital, and the recently established Maternity Home at Tunbridge Wells.

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 1925 altogether 56 women were provided with hospital treatment at the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton, and 3 cases were admitted into the Crowborough Cottage Hospital. Of the 59 cases thus admitted into hospital, 17 were admitted because of difficulties arising directly in connection with labour, and 25 were cases in which ante-natal observation had detected disease or deformity which necessitated hospital treatment in the interests of the mother or the infant, or both. In the remaining 17 cases the home conditions were unfavourable for one reason or another.

	Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital.	Crowborough Cottage Hospital.	Total.
Emergencies arising directly in connection with labour	17	—	17
Induction of premature labour .. .. .	9	—	9
Pregnancy complicated by albuminuria .. .. .	8	—	8
Various .. .. .	8	—	8
Unfavourable home conditions :—			
Medical attendance not available .. .. .	4	—	4
Insanitary home conditions, overcrowding, etc. ..	10	3	13
	56	3	59

In addition to the above, responsibility was accepted for the cost of treatment of a woman admitted to the Eastbourne Maternity Hospital.

The total cost of treatment provided for these cases by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was £419 5s. od. towards which the patients themselves contributed £152 5s. 7d., leaving £266 19s. 5d. as the nett cost to the County Council, as against a total cost of £286 3s. 4d. (towards which the patients contributed £81 5s. 3d.) for the year 1924.

*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 necessary attention being given to the infant. During the year 1925 five unmarried mothers with their infants were maintained in the Bell Hostel, Eastbourne, and one at the Hostel at Hove.

*Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.* The number of centres in existence during the year was 33. The work at the Ditchling and Rye Centres has been temporarily suspended, so that at the end of the year only 31 centres were open. All of the Centres have regular Medical Officers, and the District Nursing Superintendents visit the Centres within their respective districts from time to time, for the purpose of giving health talks, etc.

#### COUNTY NURSING SERVICE.

*East Sussex County Nursing Scheme.* The Scheme for co-ordinating the County Council's health nursing work with the general nursing by means of a close co-operation with the East Sussex Nursing Federation, continues to work most satisfactorily.

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 numbers of visits paid to infants and young children during the year were as follows :—



- (a) to infants under the age of 12 months : 355 visits.
- (b) to infants and young children between the ages of one and five years : 646 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 163 occasions. "Talks" on the management of infants and young children were given at 145 of these visits; the 18 other visits were made for the purposes of inspection, etc.
- (iv) *Supervision of Midwives*: One hundred and eighty-six certified midwives were in practice within the County area during the year; and 383 visits of inspection were made by the District Nursing Superintendents. In addition to these routine visits for inspection, etc., 44 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 8 Routine Medical Inspections, and
  - at 17 Dental Clinics.
- (ii) *Routine Head Inspections*: 128 visits to Schools for the purpose of inspecting the children's heads have been paid by the District Superintendents: altogether 89 schools were visited, and 12,337 examinations made.
- (iii) *Arranging for Attendance of Children at Hospital Treatment Centres*: The District Superintendents arranged for the attendance at hospitals of 237 children requiring operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids and for minor ailments, or for refraction. Arrangements were also made by the District Superintendents for the attendance of 851 children at School Clinics for the purpose of refraction.
- (iv) *"Swabbing" Throats, in connection with outbreaks of Diphtheria or Suspected Diphtheria*: During the year 58 children were visited at their homes for the purpose of taking "swabs" from the nose and throat, and altogether 88 "swabs" were taken and submitted to bacteriological examination.

#### *Public Health and Housing Committee.*

The work of the District Nursing Superintendents for the Public Health and Housing Committee is mainly in connection with dealing with tuberculosis. Four of the 5 Superintendents act as Dispensary Nurses at the four County Dispensaries for Tuberculosis and have attended at 253 sessions: 628 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 inquiries 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, 1913, for the purpose of presenting petitions, in the absence of the regular Petitioning Officer, in cases for which the County Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective are responsible.

#### *District Nursing Arrangements.*

Altogether 90 District Nursing Associations, employing 121\* nurses, received nursing grants from the County Council. Of these Associations 88 were affiliated to the East Sussex County Nursing Federation and two were "unattached." 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 103 of these nurses.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in East Sussex for the year 1925 was at the rate of .6 per 1,000 of the population, being, with the exception of the rate of .59 reported in 1921, the lowest known in the County. The curve shewn in *Chart 2* (page 22) makes evident the steady and continuous fall, except for the rise during the years of the European War, which has characterised during the last 17 years the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The figures given below shew the rates for England and Wales and for East Sussex during the 17 years 1909 to 1925.

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

1909 .. 1.063	1914 .. 1.024	1919 .. .978	1924 .. .841
1910 .. .988	1915 .. 1.137	1920 .. .871	1925 .. .833
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, .89	Average annual rate, per 1,000 living, .837

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

1909 .. .79	1914 .. .75	1919 .. .73	1924 .. .7
1910 .. .8	1915 .. .8	1920 .. .69	1925 .. .6
1911 .. .79	1916 .. .92	1921 .. .59	
1912 .. .73	1917 .. .78	1922 .. .66	
1913 .. .88	1918 .. .99	1923 .. .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	Average annual rate, per 1,000 living, .65

NUMBER OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

In accordance with the *Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924*, made by the Minister of Health, returns have been received from the District Medical Officers of Health of all notified cases of tuberculosis on the Registers of their respective Districts. The following is a summary of the returns received, which, however, probably underestimate somewhat the actual prevalence of the disease :—

Districts.	Popula- tion.	Number of notified cases on Register on 31st December, 1925.						Grand Total.
		Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>Three Large Towns.</i>								
Hove ..	45,000	56	59	115	30	26	56	171
Bexhill ..	18,750	17	19	36	4	4	8	44
Lewes ..	11,110	22	18	40	5	2	7	47
<i>Ten Smaller Urban Districts</i>								
..	51,840	59	84	143	24	17	41	184
<i>Twelve Rural Districts</i>								
..	133,400	138	120	258	31	41	72	330
<i>Administrative County</i>								
..	260,100	292	300	592	94	90	184	776



### 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.

	1923.			1924.			1925.		
	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	25	.09	120	18	.07	166.6	16	.06	125
Scarlet Fever	393	1.53	12.72	331	1.28	9.06	265	1.02	18.87
Diphtheria	100	.30	80	48	.19	62.5	84	.32	23.81

There was not any serious outbreak of epidemic disease in the County during the year. Sixteen cases of *encephalitis lethargica*, the so-called sleeping disease, were notified and 10 deaths occurred from this cause; 1 case of acute poliomyelitis was notified. Four cases of malaria were notified; three in the Borough of Hove and one in the Uckfield Rural District. Sixteen cases of typhoid fever, with 2 deaths, were notified during the year, as compared with 18 cases, with 3 deaths, notified during the preceding year.

### TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total number of new patients presenting themselves for the treatment of venereal diseases or for diagnosis decreased slowly during the year. There has also been a slight decrease in the number of attendances, including both old and new patients.

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
New cases	358	278	259	206	241	227
Total number of attendances (new and old patients)	4,297	5,258	5,664	5,235	6,559	6,355

In connection with the work of the Treatment Centres, and for the assistance of medical practitioners in their treatment of private cases, 1,185 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.

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Specimens examined for Medical Staff of the Treatment Centres	1,285	1,192	1,228	1,019	1,016	1,095
Specimens examined for Private Practitioners	46	50	103	102	62	90
Total	1,331	1,242	1,331	1,121	1,078	1,185

### 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 33.

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

Seven samples of cream, not sold as preserved cream, were taken for analysis during the year, all of which proved to be genuine.

Six samples of cream, sold as preserved cream, were examined; the boric acid contents in these samples were respectively .08, .09, .1, .1, .14, and .29, per cent., and all 6 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 303 milk samples (250 of which were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and 53 were informal samples) examined during the year.

**MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.**

During the year 33 new cases were considered by the County Council's Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective; of these, 9 have been sent to Institutions, 2 placed under Statutory guardianship, and 16 placed under supervision. In the remaining 6 cases no action was taken.

On the 31st December, 1925, the Committee were providing for 187 mentally defective persons, under the Act; 67 were maintained in either certified institutions or approved workhouses, 13 had been placed under guardianship and 107 were under supervision in their own homes.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maintained in certified institutions ... ..	30	21	51
„ in approved workhouses ... ..	6	10	16
„ under guardianship ... ..	3	10	13
Under supervision in their own homes			
(a) Cases coming under Section 2 (b) (v) of the Act	22	17	39
(b) Other cases ... ..	45	23	68
	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 187

**BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.**

The County Council allowed a grant at a rate not exceeding £240 to the East Sussex Voluntary Association for the Blind, in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1926. 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, 300 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, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER G. R. FOULERTON.

*County Medical Officer of Health.*

Public Health Department,  
County Hall, Lewes.

15th July, 1926.



## APPENDIX.

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### AREA AND POPULATION.

The Administrative County of East Sussex is 516,973 acres in extent (35,987 acres in Urban and 480,986 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 were "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, 1912.
<b>The Administrative County:—</b>	242,146	261,234	251,851	517,040 acres; 1 person per 1.98 acres.	£1,915,054
<i>Three large Towns— Hove, Bexhill and Lewes.</i>	68,475	77,665	72,460	10,579 acres; 7.35 persons per acre.	£643,383
<i>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.</i>	47,366	51,304	49,839	25,446 acres; 2.01 persons per acre.	£298,369
<i>Twelve Rural Districts— Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, East- bourne, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Hastings, Newhaven, Rye, Steyning East, Ticehurst, and Uckfield</i>	126,305	132,265	129,552	481,015 acres; 1 person per 3.6 acres.	£973,302

### 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.	
<b>The Administrative County ..</b>	<b>517040</b>	<b>242146</b>	<b>251851</b>	—	—	<b>9705</b>
<i>Three large towns:—</i>						
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
<i>Ten other Urban Districts:—</i>						
4 Rye (M.B.) ..	985	4229	3832	—	397	
5 Battle ..	8252	2924	2868	—	56	
6 Burgess Hill ..	1496	5124	5540	416	—	
7 Cuckfield ..	803	1809	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
<i>Twelve Rural Districts:—</i>						
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. shews the birth rate and the principal death rates for the Administrative County during the twelve years 1914 to 1925:—

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 Pulmonary Tuberculosis, per 1,000 Living.	Senile Mortality, Deaths at ages over 65 years as percentage of total Deaths
1914.	245,223	16.02	73.8	11.36	.43	.75	46.5
1915.	246,170	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.	250,904	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	52.6
1923.	253,998	15.11	45.24	11.25	.35	.75	52.9
1924.	258,600	14.	48.32	11.85	.22	.7	55.3
1925.	260,100	13.56	44.53	12.01	.23	.6	56.9

## PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS, 1925.

Table IV. shews the principal rates for 1925.

TABLE IV.

	The 3 Large Towns	10 other Urban Districts.	12 Rural Districts.	The Administrative County.
POPULATION at middle of 1925 (Registrar-General's estimate) .. ..	74,860	51,840	133,400	260,100
TOTAL BIRTHS.				
Male .. ..	420	356	951	1,727
Female .. ..	455	400	944	1,799
Total .. ..	875	756	1,895	3,526
BIRTH RATE, per 1,000 of population ..	11.69	14.58	14.21	13.56
DEATHS.				
Male .. ..	435	309	740	1,484
Female .. ..	617	336	699	1,652
Total .. ..	1,052	645	1,439	3,136
NETT DEATH RATE, per 1,000 of population ..	14.05	12.14	10.93	12.01
SENILE MORTALITY. (Deaths at ages over 65 years as percentage of total deaths.)	58.6			56.9
INFANTILE MORTALITY. (Total Deaths of Infants under one year).				
Male .. ..	30	14	49	93
Female .. ..	21	14	29	64
Total .. ..	51	28	78	157
DEATHS at ages under 12 months, per 1,000 births .. ..	58.28	37.03	41.16	44.53
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE, per 1,000 population ..	.27	.19	.23	.23
SPECIAL DEATH RATES.				
From Tuberculosis, per 1,000 population				
(a) Pulmonary .. ..	.48	.71	.63	.6
(b) Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	.21	.13	.2	.19
From Cancer, per 1,000 of population ..	1.99	1.87	1.51	1.72
From Heart Disease, per 1,000 of population ..	2.43	2.02	2.02	2.14
From Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)				
Death Rate per 1,000 births .. ..	5.71	1.32	1.58	2.55

The next Table shews the number of deaths at different periods of life in the Administrative County during the year 1925:—

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	744	44	8	13	14	15	63	166	205	216	740	49	8	8	14	28	67	158	200	208	
Females	953	35	14	7	14	20	77	212	232	342	699	29	7	4	13	21	65	177	153	230	
Total	1697	79	22	20	28	35	140	378	437	558	1439	78	15	12	27	49	132	335	353	438	



TABLE VI.  
Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1925 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.												
											Bexhill.	Hove.	Lewes.	Rye.	Battle.	Burgess Hill.	Cuckfield.	East Grinstead.	Haywards Heath.	Newhaven.	Portsmouth-by-Sea.	Seaford.	Uckfield.
All Causes.	1697	79	22	20	28	35	140	378	437	558	215	691	146	46	34	91	28	96	69	84	98	56	43
1. Enteric Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2. Smallpox	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	10	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
4. Scarlet Fever	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5. Whooping Cough	...	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza	...	62	...	1	2	...	6	12	12	29	7	25	9	...	3	3	2	2	5	1	2	2	1
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	...	73	...	1	2	15	34	12	7	2	4	23	9	2	3	5	1	9	1	7	7	2	...
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	23	...	4	4	1	6	3	1	...	3	9	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	...
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	246	...	...	...	...	10	100	72	64	31	99	19	7	6	9	4	16	10	14	13	13	5
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Diabetes	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Heart Disease	...	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Arterio-Sclerosis	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Bronchitis	...	85	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	88	5	4	1	4	6	14	25	29	7	41	10	1	5	1	1	5	7	2	8	4	...
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	32	...	2	1	...	7	2	8	12	5	18	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	9	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	37	...	...	...	1	5	11	13	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	2
26. Puerperal Sepsis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, premature birth	...	56	52	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Suicide	...	19	...	...	...	1	6	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other Deaths from Violence	...	36	...	...	...	2	7	5	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Other defined Diseases	...	348	10	5	3	7	33	72	74	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year { Total Illegitimate	...	79 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	31	9	2	2	7	1	...	3	4	6	1	2



TABLE VII.

Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1925, in the Rural 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.	Battle.	Chailly.	Cuckfield.	Eastbourne.	East Grinstead.	Hailsham.	Hastings.	Newhaven.	Rye.	Steyning East.	Titchhurst.	Uckfield.
	1439	78	15	12	27	49	132	335	353	438	74	134	188	65	141	199	35	74	82	29	150	268
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Arterio Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE VIII.

## Cases of Notifiable Diseases occurring during the year 1925.

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.	Chaley.	Cuckfield.	Eastbourne.	East Grinstead.		Hailsham.	Hastings.	Newhaven.	Rye.	Steyning East.	Titchhurst.	Uckfield.					
Small Pox	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				
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 Membraneous Croup)	84	12	10	4	2	28	0	3	0	9	0	2	5	1	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
*Erysipelas	69	18	3	2	0	23	0	2	0	4	0	2	3	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
*Scarlet Fever	265	41	7	17	0	65	13	5	2	15	6	7	7	10	2	67	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0			
*Typhoid Fever	16	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	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	0	0		
*Puerperal Fever	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	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	0	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	1	0	0	0	1	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	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	0	0	
Encephalitis lethargica	22	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	4	3	0	0	0	3	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	
Dysentery	1	1	0	0	0	1	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	
Pneumonia	114	23	3	5	0	31	0	10	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	22	0	0	8	9	11	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	
	577	113	24	28	2	167	13	20	2	31	8	13	29	14	5	135	10	26	48	22	43	30	2	9	18	6	7	54	275					

\*These figures are taken from the Annual Return made to the County Medical Officer by the 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.*

During the year, the Inspectors of Midwives paid 434 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 4 infants died before medical assistance could be obtained. Medical assistance was required, and sent for, in the case of 314 mothers.

The total number of notifications received from the midwives during the year 1925 was 589, the occasions for the several notifications being as follow:—

TABLE IX.

1925.	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 ..	74	23	—	2	1	3	24	14	6	147
2nd " ..	78	22	—	1	3	1	8	11	11	135
3rd " ..	88	22	—	—	—	1	13	20	7	151
4th " ..	74	21	—	1	—	3	20	28	9	156
Total for year 1925 ..	314	88	—	4	4	8	65	73	33	589
For year 1924 ..	317	90	—	6	9	15	94	32	34	597
" 1923 ..	250	66	—	3	12	6	49	39	42	467
" 1922 ..	232	71	1	4	17	10	56	21	29	442
" 1921 ..	184	53	—	2	12	11	46	34	21	363

The amount paid in fees under the Midwives Act, 1918, during the year, to 50 medical practitioners who had been called in by midwives for the assistance of either mother or infant, on 158 occasions, was £231 4s. 9d., and £80 os. 6d., was received during the year from patients for whom such assistance was provided.

In the Borough of Hove 18 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 1925-26 apart from special grants in aid of the initial expenses of new associations and towards the cost of midwifery outfits, amounted to £8,288 18s. 0d., a sum which, at the end of the year, was reduced to about £6,195, 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 90 district nursing associations, of which 88 employing 18 whole-time midwives and 91 maternity nurses, were affiliated to the East Sussex Nursing Federation, and 2 employing one whole-time midwife and three maternity nurses, were unattached.

In addition to the above, a grant of £380 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 4s. 11d., 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 years 1921 to 1925.*

### *Ante-natal Visiting.*

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Number of first visits paid to expectant mothers ..	2207	2053	2233	2021	2049
Total number of visits paid to expectant mothers ..	6645	6233	7130	6741	6876

*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 1925 :—

TABLE X.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living .. ..	1215	1226	2441
Still-births .. ..	34	35	69

Amongst the births notified are included 26 cases of twins (28 male and 24 female) and 1 case of triplets (1 male and 2 female).

The number of notifications (including 52 repeated in duplicate) received during the year were

(a) From Medical Practitioners and Parents .. ..	653
(b) Midwives .. ..	1909
	<u>2562</u>

There were 454 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 6 parishes, with a total population of about 3,200 which are without the services of a district nurse.

The number of visits paid by the nurses during the years 1921 to 1925 are shown below :—

	1921.	1922.	Years. 1923.	1924.	1925.
Visit to Infants under 1 year of age :					
1st Visits .. ..	3229	3287	2955	2724	2619
Total number of visits during year .. ..	15277	12630	12610	11493	11701
Visits to children from 1 to 5 years of age .. ..	16459	13469	16945	15879	17406

*Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*

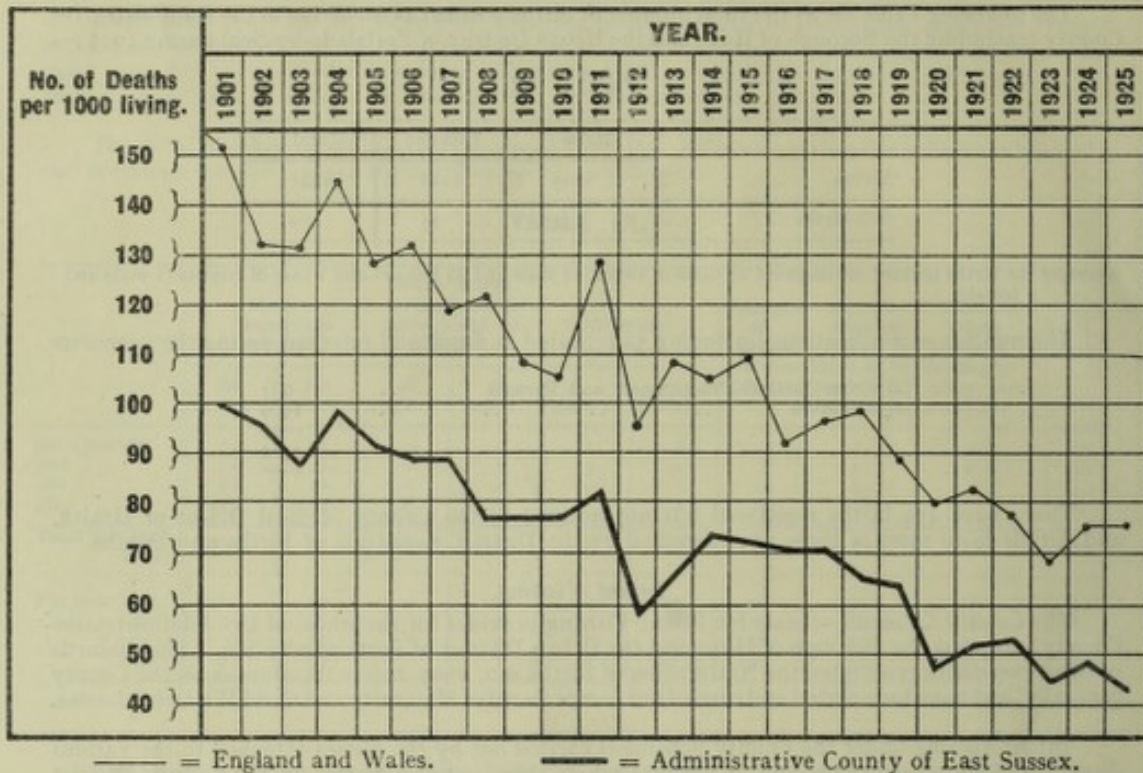
By the end of 1925 thirty-one Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, of which 29 were aided by annual grants received directly from the Ministry of Health, had been established within the County (excluding the Borough of Hove and the Urban District of Portslade-by-Sea) as follows :

Balcombe, Barcombe, Battle, Bexhill-on-Sea, Buxted, Burgess Hill, Chailey (North), Chailey (South), Copthorne, Crawley Down, Cuckfield, Danehill, East Grinstead, East Chilmington, Forest Row, Hailsham, Hamsey, Haywards Heath, Icklesham, Jarvis Brook, Lewes, Lindfield, Newhaven, Pevensey, Turners Hill, Uckfield, Wadhurst, Westham, West Hoathly, Winchelsea, and Withyham.



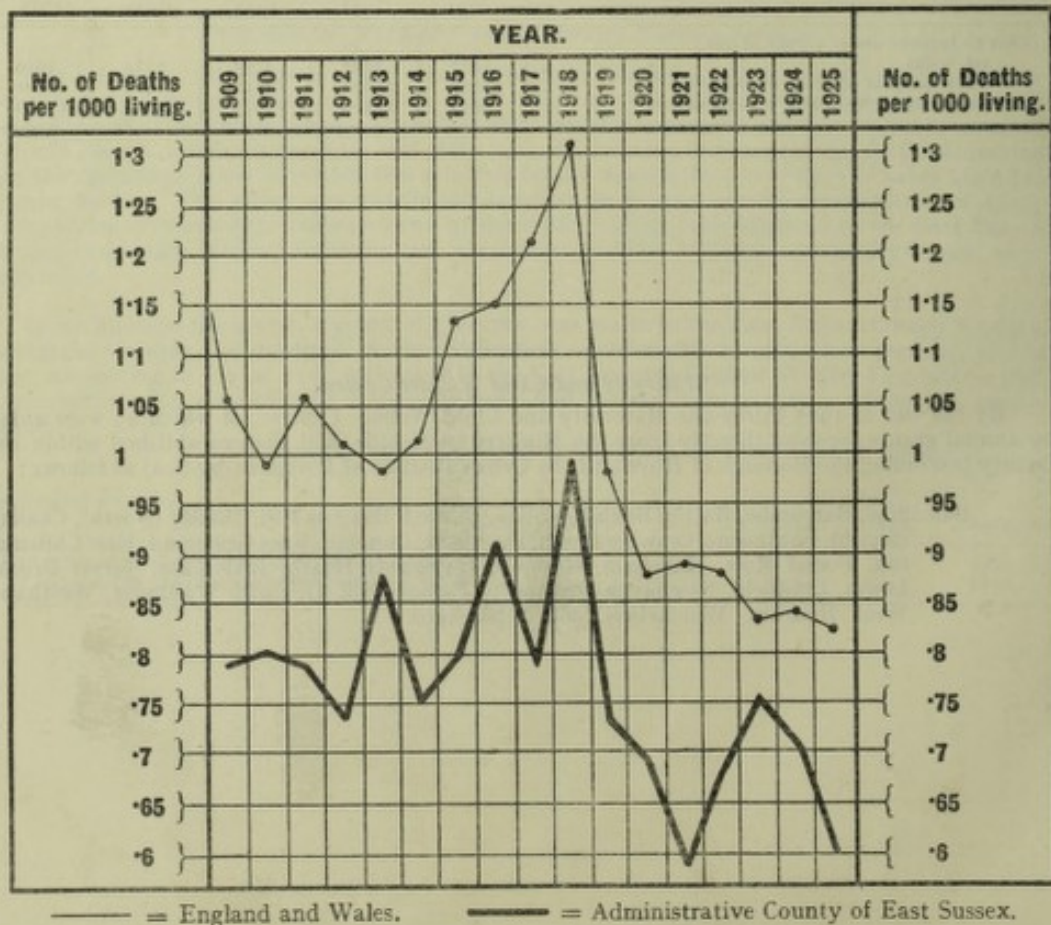
### CHART 1. INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Number of Deaths at ages under 12 months, per 1,000 births, from 1901 to 1925.



### CHART 2. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Number of Deaths per 1,000 of population, from 1909 to 1925.



**TUBERCULOSIS.***Notifications.*

		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Primary notifications:	Pulmonary tuberculosis ..	183	167	219	164	171
"	" Other forms of tuberculosis ..	49	56	51	55	71
	Totals ..	232	223	270	219	242

Notifications under these forms respectively during 1925 are shewn in Table XI:—

**TABLE XI.**

At Ages ..	Primary Notifications ( <i>Form A</i> ).												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	—	—	2	1	5	10	27	15	15	6	2	83	84	
.. Females ..	—	—	—	2	8	17	24	18	9	6	4	88	89	
Non-pulmonary Males ..	1	9	10	4	4	6	2	1	2	—	—	39	40	
.. Females ..	—	6	8	5	5	1	2	3	—	1	—	32	32	
Totals ..	1	15	20	12	22	34	55	37	27	13	6	242	245	

*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. and XIII. give details as to the attendances, etc.:—

**TABLE XII.**

CLASSIFICATION, according to diagnosis, of NEW CASES.

Examined at the Dispensaries during the year ended 31st December, 1925.

Dispensary.	Tuberculous.						Not Tuberculous.			Total
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.						
	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	
Hove ..	16	17	0	3	0	7	16	18	31	108
BEXHILL ..	17	9	1	1	0	0	8	3	21	66
LEWES ..	10	16	0	1	0	3	17	14	16	77
EAST GRINSTEAD	7	5	0	1	1	1	3	6	5	29
Totals ..	50	47	1	6	1	17	44	41	73	280



TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

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.	Total number of attendances—all patients.
Hove ..	Mondays & Fridays	108	190	95	561
Bexhill ..	Thursdays	66	102	35	193
Lewes ..	Tuesdays	77	108	41	266
East Grinstead ..	Mondays	29	43	20	85
Totals ..	..	280	443	191	1105

TABLE XIV.

## DARVELL HALL SANATORIUM

DETAILS AS TO EAST SUSSEX CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT AT THE SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

	Number of cases already in Sanatorium on 1st January, 1925.			Cases admitted to the Sanatorium during the year ended 31st December, 1925.			Patients discharged from the Sanatorium during year ended 31st December, 1925.			Number of deaths in the Sanatorium during year ended 31st December, 1925.			Number of cases remaining in the Sanatorium on 31st December, 1925.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insured Persons ..	8	16	24	39	36	75	29	28	57	5	4	9	12	22	34
Discharged Service Men ..	10	0	10	22	0	22	20	0	20	3	0	3	10	0	10
Non-Insured Persons ..	1	14	15	3	18	21	4	21	25	0	3	3	0	6	6
Totals ..	19	30	49	64	54	118	53	49	102	8	7	15	22	28	50

In addition to the above, 9 cases (5 males and 4 females) of *non-pulmonary* tuberculosis were admitted into Darvell Hall Sanatorium and two cases were dealt with at other Institutions.

The following Tables, prescribed by the Ministry of Health under Memorandum 37.T., shew the work carried out during the year at the several Dispensaries and also the extent of residential treatment provided in respect of patients suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from tuberculosis in all forms.

TABLE XV.

Annual Return showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1925.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts)												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	46	40	—	—	6	2	4	7	52	42	4	7
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	4
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	27	26	20
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	13	13
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	43	43	36
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ON Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1925												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	316	148	4	19	34	11	7	19	350	159	11	38
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	1
1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1925 ...	576				7. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...				14			
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	16				8. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...				609			
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	99				9. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work...				260 —			
4. Died during the year ...	25				10. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December, 1925 ...				402			
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	1105				11. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December, 1925 ...				68			
6. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) At Homes of Applicants ... (b) Otherwise ...	130 135				12. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :— (a) Form G.P. 17 ... (b) Form G.P. 36 ...				9 101			

*Corresponds with T53 received*



TABLE XVI.

Residential Institutions.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

—	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" Beds.	"Hospital" Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions.	
Adult Males ... ..	As required.	20	15	3	—	38
Adult Females ... ..		24	10	4	—	38
Children under 15 ... ..		3	—	3	—	6
TOTAL ... ..		47	25	10	—	82*

\*Including 30 beds at the Darvell Hall Sanatorium, allocated to the County Borough of Hastings.

*Corresponds with 154 received*

(B) ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FOR EAST SUSSEX CASES DURING THE YEAR 1925.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31.
Number of Patients ...	Adults	M.	21	66	54	8	25
		F.	27	47	43	6	25
	Children	M.	1	4	3	—	2
		F.	5	6	8	1	2
Number of Observation Cases ...	Adults	M.	—	1	—	—	1
		F.	—	2	1	—	1
	Children	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Total		54	126	109	15	56





## DARVELL HALL SANATORIUM.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1925, BY DR. J. R. DINGLEY,  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The year 1925 has been occupied by the planning and building of the hospital extensions, the Council having decided to improve the accommodation for advanced cases, and to equip a separate block for children. This has resulted in the erection of a new Men's Hospital with twenty-three beds, there being seven single and eight double wards, and a verandah on the north, as well as on the south side. This will be a great asset during the winter months when meals, etc., can be served without exposure to wind and rain, and yet there will be no interference with the supply of fresh air. The Women's Hospital has also been extended by the addition of two single and three double wards to the original building.

The Children's Block is being evolved out of an existing hut, by subdividing it into four small wards and a duty room, and by erecting a verandah. This verandah, besides having a charming and extensive view, will enable sun treatment to be satisfactorily carried out.

One end of the present Men's Hospital will be utilised for X-Ray plant, and the other for maids' cubicles.

Minor alterations are being carried out in the main block. Two large bedrooms have been divided to make smaller single rooms; the patients' dining rooms have been completely separated from the staff quarters; and there is to be an addition of two larders.

These improvements and extensions will add immensely to the comfort of the seriously ill patients of the staff, and will materially reduce the difficulties of nursing in bad weather.

The nursing staff had to be increased to meet the extra number of beds—now ninety-three, and this resulted in difficulties in finding accommodation for them. These have been overcome by transferring the Medical Superintendent from the main block to a house erected for the purpose.

It is hoped to set aside a portion of one of the huts as a workshop as a means of encouraging occupational therapy.

A piano is still needed for the men's recreation room.

Simple Services, alternately Church of England and Nonconformist, have been held throughout the year.

The Patients' Reunion at Whitsuntide was a great success, as was the Open Day.

Miss J. L. Edgar took up duties as Matron on November 23rd. One nurse entered for, and passed the examination for the diploma given by the Society of Superintendents of Tuberculosis Institutions.

I am pleased to report that both tone and discipline have been good during the past year, both having been greatly assisted by the activities of the handicraft section.

I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record my thanks for the following gifts:—Dolls for the children and chocolates for all the patients and staff at the Sanatorium at Christmas, and also for 6 pairs of fan-tailed pigeons.

*Artificial Pneumothorax.*

During the past two years treatment by induction of artificial pneumothorax has been sparingly employed on account of the difficulty of obtaining X-Ray control. In all, eighteen cases were attempted. The presence of adhesions in seven of these made the treatment impracticable, but one of them has had thoracoplasty performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and so far is doing well.

Of the remaining eleven, two were induced on account of repeated haemoptyses, R.B. on 4th May, 1925, and F.B. on 14th November, 1925. Both of these are doing very well, though R.B. does not gain much weight.

Three others were done as a last resource, more with a view to relieving symptoms, than with an idea of obtaining arrest of the disease. Of these, F.G. is dead (induced 7th October, 1925); F.T. is dying (induced 12th May, 1926), whilst G.D., in whom artificial pneumothorax was induced on 15th January, 1925, has been up and about with normal temperature and pulse for over a year, and has gained twelve pounds in weight.

Of the remaining six, one, A.H., discontinued the treatment on her own responsibility. In the case of C.H.B., only a partial pneumothorax could be induced. Since the induction, however, on 27th May, 1925, he has made immense progress, and gained fifty-one pounds. Prior to this he had been steadily losing ground, with pyrexia and persistent loss of weight. W.B. (induced 13th June, 1924) has maintained his health since that date, and still attends for refills, though his gain in weight has only been four pounds. D.M., a very chronic case that was steadily losing ground, and who also had tuberculous laryngitis. Induction was on 29th July, 1925, and this patient gained ten-and-a-half pounds and improved. I fear, however, that this improvement is not likely to be maintained. A.L., another very chronic case, who was admitted as a cot case, has greatly improved since her induction on 23rd October, 1925, in that she has no sputum, normal temperature, and is walking about. Her gain in weight was insignificant.



E.N. had a gas replacement on 23rd March, 1926, having developed an acute pleural effusion. The fluid was replaced by air with very satisfactory results. Her temperature fell in ten days, and she has gained twelve pounds. Unfortunately, the pneumothorax could not be preserved, the lung having expended and become adherent. So far, however, her improvement has been fully maintained.

J. R. DINGLEY,

*Medical Superintendent.*

8th July, 1926.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

### A.—SMALLPOX.

#### 1. Existing Accommodation.

##### (a) Maintained by District Sanitary Authorities.

*Sedgebrook Smallpox Hospital.*—This Hospital serves the Western Smallpox 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 276,287 acres, the population (1925) 117,845, and the rateable value (1912) is £837,519.

The hospital contains two wards, one with 6, and the other with 5 beds. 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 adapted to their present use.

*Hailsham Smallpox Hospital.*—This is a small temporary building with 6 beds, which has proved of service in emergency in the past.

##### (b) Maintained by County Boroughs. All these hospitals are situated within the Administrative County.

##### (i.) *Hastings Smallpox Hospital.*—Situated at Brede, in the Battle Rural District.

Accommodation for 30 patients.

Areas served:—County Borough of Hastings; beds also available for patients from the Boroughs of Bexhill and Rye, Urban District of Battle, and the Rural Districts of Battle, Hastings and Rye.

##### (ii.) *Eastbourne Smallpox Hospital.*—Situated at Langney in the Eastbourne Rural District.

Accommodation for 18 patients, with space for erection of additional accommodation.

Areas served:—County Borough of Eastbourne, Rural District of Eastbourne.

##### (iii.) *Brighton Smallpox Hospital.*—Situated at Fulking Borstal, in the Steyning East Rural District.

Areas served:—County Borough of Brighton; beds also available for patients from the Boroughs of Hove and Lewes and the Urban District of Portslade.

#### 2. Emergency Accommodation.

The following Districts have hospital accommodation which could be used temporarily for cases of smallpox. At Bexhill the Berthon huts at Clinch Green could be used in time of emergency; and the Town Council of Rye, and the Rye Rural District Council have accommodation which might be similarly utilized. The Ticehurst Rural District Council have provided a site covered with cement concrete, on which a temporary building or tents could be erected at short notice.

### B.—DISEASES OTHER THAN SMALLPOX.

In addition to the District Authorities included in the Table on page 30 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, the Urban District Council of Battle and the Rural District Councils of Hastings and Battle have made arrangements for the admission of infectious cases from their districts into the Hastings Town Council's Sanatorium.

The Newhaven Rural District Council have an arrangement for the admission of infectious cases from their district into the Brighton Town Council's Sanatorium.



TABLE XVIII.

HOSPITAL.	Maintaining Authority.	District served.	Population served 1925.	Beds.	Means of isolating different diseases.		
					Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.	Other.
Hangleton Sanatorium.	Hove Town Council	Hove, M.B. Portslade-by-Sea U.D. Steyning East R.D.	56,722	63	1 block	1 block	(a) Observation block. (b) Emergency block. Administration block.
Lewes Isolation Hospital	Lewes Town Council	Lewes M.B.	11,110	24	1 pavilion	1 pavilion	
Clinch Green Temporary Isolation Hospital	Bexhill Town Council	Bexhill M.B.	18,750	20			
Udimore Joint Hospital	Rye Town Council	Rye M.B. Rye R.D.	10,723	28			
Newhaven Isolation Hospital	Newhaven U.D.C. Newhaven Port	Newhaven U.D. & Port Scaford U.D.	13,141	12	1 block 8 beds	1 block 4 beds	
High Grove Sanatorium	East Grinstead U.D.C. & R.D.C.	East Grinstead U.D. East Grinstead R.D.	21,956	16	2 blocks 8 beds	1 block 8 beds	
Chailey Isolation Hospital	Chailey R.D.C.	Chailey R.D. Uckfield U.D. Uckfield R.D.	42,540	12	1 block 8 beds	1 block 4 beds	
Deans Farm Hospital	Cuckfield R.D.C.	Cuckfield R.D. Cuckfield U.D. Burgess Hill U.D. Haywards Heath U.D.	28,859	32	Three diseases can be isolated at the same time		
Park Croft Isolation Hospital	Eastbourne R.D.C.	Eastbourne R.D.	5,994	8	1 ward	1 ward	
Hailsham Isolation Hospital	Hailsham R.D.C.	Hailsham R.D.	18,530	9	One block only.		
Ticehurst Isolation Hospital.	Ticehurst R.D.C.	Ticehurst R.D.	12,730	16	One block only, with four wards.		

# PREVALENCE OF EPIDEMIC AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1925.

The numbers of cases of the principal notifiable epidemic diseases (scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever) in the County during 1925 were as follow:—

TABLE XIX.

	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	65	4	26	67	3	25	131	9	33
2. Number of Deaths ..	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2
3. Case-Mortality: Deaths per 1,000 attacked ..	46.1	0	0	0	33.3	0	15.04	11.1	60.6

Detailed information as to the prevalence of the principal epidemic diseases in the various sanitary districts will be found on page 19.

## 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, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. 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
	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
	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 5-7 p.m. on weekdays:	... Men	5.30 to 7.30 p.m.	
For Women: 9 to 6 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted)	... Women	Saturdays, 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	
	Men	2.30 to 4.30 p.m.	
Tunbridge Wells: The General Hospital	... Women	Wednesdays at 5 p.m.	
	Men	Fridays at 3 p.m.	
		Arrangements for special treatment of women patients at other times, by appointment.	

TABLE XX.

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.
<b>OUT-PATIENTS.</b>				
<i>Number of new cases treated:—</i>				
(a) Syphilis ..	37	26	1	64
(b) Soft chancre ..	3	0	0	3
(c) Gonorrhœa ..	29	24	7	60
(d) Non-Venereal ..	69	27	4	100
Totals ..	138	77	12	227
Total attendances of all East Sussex patients	4513	1728	114	6355
<b>IN-PATIENTS.</b>				
Aggregate number of In- patient days ..	123	83	52	258
No. of doses of arsenobenzol compounds given (Out- patients and In-patients)	1605	440	4	2049



The following table shows 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 XXI.

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.	4	—	—	4
	Private Practitioners	0	—	—	0
For detection of gonococci.	Treatment Centres	372	63	—	435
	Private Practitioners	19	2	—	21
For Wassermann reaction.	Treatment Centres.	541	—	86	627
	Private Practitioners	63	—	—	63
Other Examinations.	Treatment Centres.	21	8	—	29
	Private Practitioners	6	—	—	6
Total	Treatment Centres.	938	71	86	1095
	Private Practitioners.	88	2	—	90

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

*Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1925.*

### I. 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 ..	7	0

With regard to milk, 303 samples (250 of which were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and 53 were informal samples) were also examined for the presence of preservatives, with a negative result in every case.

### II. 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 .. .. . 6
- (ii.) Statements incorrect .. .. . 0
- (iii.) Percentage of preservative found in each sample:—.08, .09, .1, .1, .14, .29

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

- (i.) Above 35 per cent. .. .. . 6
- (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.*

### III. Thickening Substances. No evidence of use.

### 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 1925, together with the number of adulterated samples detected :—

TABLE XXII.

Article Analysed.	Number of Samples.	Report of Analysis.		Greatest Amount of Adulteration of any one sample.
		Genuine.	Adulterated.	
FORMAL SAMPLES.				
Milk ..	250	205	45 (a)	(a) One sample was deficient in fat 33.3 % and another was deficient in solids not fat, 19.8 %.
Sedlitz Powder ..	4	4	—	
Whiskey ..	4	4	—	
INFORMAL SAMPLES.				
Beef and Tongue ..	1	1	—	(a) One sample was deficient in fat 51.6 %. and another was deficient in solids not fat 18.2 %.
Brawn ..	1	1	—	
Butter ..	14	14	—	
Chicken and ham ..	1	1	—	
Cream ..	1	1	—	
Dried Eggs ..	1	1	—	
Jam ..	21	21	—	
Jam Roll ..	1	1	—	
Lemonade ..	1	1	—	
Marmalade ..	1	1	—	
Milk ..	53	45	8 (a)	
Mineral Waters ..	7	7	—	
Potted Meat ..	7	7	—	
Sausages ..	3	3	—	
Sedlitz Powder ..	5	4	1 (b)	
Sponge Cake ..	1	1	—	(c) Contained 4 % excess water.
Vinegar ..	1	1	—	
Whiskey ..	8	5	3 (c)	
	128	116	12	
Formal Samples ..	258	213	45	
Informal Samples ..	128	116	12	
Totals ..	386	329	57	

### MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

This Act, see page 5 *ante*, came into force on the 1st September, 1925, and involves a new departure in County Public Health work which will require a good deal of consideration and organisation. Very little work was thrown on the Public Health Department during the year, inasmuch as Authorities outside the County Area had to consider and organise their own schemes, and, as a matter of fact, only five farms were dealt with. It is anticipated, however, that there will be considerable development in the working of the Act during the course of the current twelve months.



### 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, 1925, together with the number of Defectives who were being maintained on that date in certified institutions, under guardianship, or who were under supervision in their own homes.

#### TABLE XXIII.

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	2	—	—	—	5	—	—
(ii.) Having been found guilty of a criminal offence, etc. ...	4	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) Having undergone imprisonment, etc. ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv.) Being a habitual drunkard ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(v.) Notified by Local Education Authority—												
(a) As incapable of receiving benefit, etc., in a special School ...	39	25	16	9	1	—	—	—	1	1	21	15
(b) As discharged at age 16, from Special School, etc. ...	9	12	7	7	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	2
(vi.) Being in receipt of poor relief at time of giving birth to an illegitimate child ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### B. *Permissive Cases.*

	48	28	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	45	23
--	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

#### C. *Mentally Defective Persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief certified by Board of Control, under Section 30 (ii).*

	3	6	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

#### D. *Mentally Defective Persons certified by Board of Control under Sections 30 (iii).*

	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	106	81	30	21	6	10	—	—	3	10	67	40

The next Table shews the number of new cases considered by the Local Authority during the year 1925:—

#### TABLE XXIV.

	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 ...	10	8	18
(b) Certified by Board of Control under Section 30 (ii) ...	2	5	7
(c) Ascertained from other sources ...	2	3	5
II. <i>Permissive Cases:</i> ...	1	2	3
B. Petitions presented and Orders obtained ...	8	9	17
C. Dealt with under Section 3 (Permissive Cases) ...	—	2	2
D. Deaths in Institutions ...	—	—	—

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 XXV.

Name of Certified Institution.	Number of East Sussex Defectives maintained in certified Institutions and approved Workhouses on 31st December, 1925.					
	OBLIGATORY.			PERMISSIVE.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Besford Court .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Brentry Certified Institution ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Caterham Mental Hospital ..	11	4	15	—	—	—
Cuckfield Poor Law Institution ..	4	10	14	1	—	1
Darenth Training Colony ..	4	2	6	—	—	—
Dungates, Horeham Road ..	3	—	3	—	—	—
Etloe House, Leyton ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fountain Temporary Asylum ..	1	3	4	—	—	—
Hermitage Training Home, Fairwarp ..	—	3	3	—	2	2
Leavesden Mental Hospital ..	3	—	3	—	—	—
Lewes Poor Law Institution ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Field Heath House, Hillingdon ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Princess Christian's Farm Colony, Hilden- boro' ..	1	1	2	—	—	—
Rampton State Institution, Retford ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Royal Earlswood Institution ..	—	—	—	1	1	2
St. Elizabeth's Home for Epileptics, Much Hadham ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sandlebridge, Alderley Edge ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol ..	3	—	3	—	—	—
	34	28	62	2	3	5

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

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

At Brighton .. ..	4 female defectives.
" .. ..	2 male defectives.
" Hailsham .. ..	1 female defective.
" Hastings .. ..	2 .. ..
" Hove .. ..	1 .. ..
	10

II. Others:—

At Hove .. ..	1 .. ..
" Plumpton .. ..	1 .. ..
" Ripon, Yorks .. ..	1 .. ..
	3
Total .. ..	13



TABLE XXVI.

## Meteorological Data, 1925.

RECORDING STATION.	DETAILS SUPPLIED BY	RAIN GAUGE. Diameter of funnel: height above ground: and above sea level.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.												Total rainfall in inches, 1925.	Total rainfall in inches, 1924.	Average rainfall for 5 years, 1920 to 1925.
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
LEWES...	Mr. Johnston (from Annual Report of M.O.H.)	8 inches. 15 inches. 12½ feet.	4.26	4.49	1.12	3.78	3.64	.14	5.88	2.46	3.38	5.61	3.89	5.53	<b>44.18</b>	44.05	36.71
COXLOW, HOREHAM ROAD	Miss Harrison	5 inches. 12 inches. 260 feet.	3.76	3.72	1.13	3.17	3.09	.14	5.26	2.89	3.1	4.17	3.7	4.86	<b>38.99</b>	38.67	30.5
PEVENSEY BAY	J. H. Anderson, Esq.	5 inches. 18 inches. 21.33 feet	3.23	3.48	.58	2.22	2.35	.11	3.99	1.31	2.68	3.65	2.64	4.3	<b>30.54</b>	30.55	25.12
HIGH CROSS, FRAM- FIELD	R. L. Thornton, Esq., C.B.E.	5 inches. 6 inches. 200 feet.	3.61	4.04	.88	3.14	2.85	.14	4.62	2.2	2.95	3.88	3.81	4.7	<b>36.82</b>	42.89	32.54
ESTATE OFFICE, GLYNDE	T. W. Pickard, Esq.	—	2.52	2.86	.4	2.94	3.	.1	6.06	2.42	3.04	4.72	3.12	3.9	<b>35.08</b>	38.06	27.75