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EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH UPON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the East Sussex County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour as your newly appointed County Medical Officer to submit the fifty-first Annual Report on the Health of the Administrative County of East Sussex. Dr. R. Ashleigh Glegg retired at the end of December, 1945, and the Report, therefore, deals with the last year of his tenure of office. It is fitting to place on record that Dr. Glegg served the County faithfully and well for a continuous period of over eighteen years, being appointed as the first full-time County Medical Officer for East Sussex. Starting at a time when the clouds of economic depression were gathering and laying down the reins only after a period of war stress which might have daunted one of weaker fibre, Dr. Glegg showed a breadth of experience and a fund of unfailing good humour which have been of untold value not only to the County Council but to his colleagues and all those with whom they had to work. Even now, in his well-earned leisure, he is devoting a large amount of his time to the promotion of Associations for Housing of the Aged, so that his skill and knowledge are not lost to the County.

General Health of the County. Although the end of overt hostilities found the population of East Sussex, in common with the rest of the country, more than a little weary, the health in general of the people has been maintained at a remarkably high level, and the believed increase in minor ailments may easily be attributed more to increasing ennui and a tendency to impatience with the speed of return to happier conditions than to any real impairment of health. In some ways, indeed, it may be claimed with confidence that improvements have been continued during the war, notably in the health and general condition of infants and young children, and a further reduction in maternal mortality.

The year has been one of taking breath after the intense efforts of the war period, while already making plans for what may well prove to be nearly as intense efforts for social improvements in the coming years. The General Election, with its tremendous "swing to the left," delayed for a time the introduction of a National Health Service but made it clear that much legislation of a social and public health character was to be expected.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal. Meetings were held during the year of representatives of bodies concerned with the water supplies of the three areas into which, for this purpose, the geographical County has been divided.

The north-western area committee appointed a firm of consultant water engineers in July, 1945, to examine the position and make a report; they have been supplied with technical information and other assistance from time to time.

The south-eastern area committee held several meetings, including those of the technical sub-committee, and in December, 1945, formed two technical sub-committees as the eastern and the western portions of the area presented individual and somewhat different problems.

Limited local proposals for improvements in water supply and sewage disposal have been the subject of consideration and enquiries. In addition, conferences have been held to discuss a major sewage disposal scheme, mainly the concern of Surrey and Kent, which might also affect East Grinstead. This scheme was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Rural Housing. During the year the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts lapsed and the powers and duties thereunder were merged in the general powers and duties of District Councils. At the instance of the Central Housing Advisory Committee further conferences have been held with representatives of the District Councils to consider what improvements were needed in the above Acts, and a joint reply was in course of preparation by the end of the year.

The conferences also further considered the suggested uniform standard for the demolition, reconstruction and repair of houses, in the light of the survey being undertaken of all the dwellings in each County District, in the course of which, classification in five categories according to degree of fitness for habitation and possibility of repair was to be made.

A detailed survey of this character, even with the augmented staff which some areas have found it necessary to employ, is bound to take many months to complete, but by the end of 1945 substantial progress had been made and it is expected to be nearly finished in another year's time. In order that the local authorities might have early information upon which to base their housing programmes, attempts have been made to devote special attention to Category Five, those houses which are only fit for demolition.

District Public Health Services. The process of tidying up and return to normal conditions after the final cessation of hostilities had hardly started by the end of the year and the great majority of the medical officers and their public health staff who had entered the fighting services were still away.

Nevertheless, the environmental services provided by the County Districts were maintained and the improvements referred to above were put forward, and it is a great credit to the Local Sanitary Authorities that the general health of the people has been maintained at such a high level.

Vital Statistics. (See Tables I, II, III and V appended.)

The **Estimated Population** increased from 271,460 in 1944 to 283,570 in 1945.

The **Birth Rate** for the County was 15.27 per 1,000 of the estimated population, being 2.5 per 1,000 less than in 1944, as compared with a rate of 16.1 for England and Wales. The **live births** decreased from 4,824 in 1944 to 4,329 in 1945. The number of illegitimate live births in East Sussex was 562.

The general uncorrected **Death Rate** was 15.07 per 1,000 in 1945 as compared with 15.3 in 1944.

The **Infant Mortality Rate** for the Administrative County was 40.89 per 1,000 live births in 1945 as compared with 38.14 in 1944. The rate for the Welfare Authority area was 36.28. The illegitimate death rate was 73.59 per 1,000 illegitimate live births for the Welfare Authority Area and 80.07 in respect of the Administrative County as compared with 51.4 and 51.2 respectively in 1944.

The **Maternal Mortality Rate** for the Administrative County was .9 per 1,000 live and still births and 1.1 for the Welfare Authority Area. The corresponding figures for 1944 were 2.22 and 2.11 respectively. There were 4 maternal deaths in the Administrative County. This maternal mortality rate is already far below what was regarded not long before the war as an almost irreducible minimum; but this satisfactorily low figure should not prevent every effort being made to attain still further improvement. The actual number of deaths is now so few that further reduction necessitates special consideration of all the circumstances of each case. This work has been continued and it is hoped that the lessons learnt thereby are having a cumulative effect.

The deaths from all forms of **Tuberculosis** show an increase of 7 in 1945 over the previous year, there being 16 more deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 9 less from other tuberculous diseases.

Deaths from **Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases** (403) were 25 more than in 1944.

There was an increase of 77 in the number of deaths from **Cancer** compared with the previous year. Deaths from **Heart Disease** increased by 34.

Infectious Diseases. The Returns given in Table IV appended refer only to civilians. Comparing them with those for the previous year it will be seen that in all but four diseases there was a drop in the number of cases notified. Whooping Cough notifications dropped by 721 to 438 in 1945, but there were two deaths—one in a child under one year and one in a child of one to five years. Dysentery cases dropped from 129 in 1944 to 77 in 1945 and Scarlet Fever notifications from 492 to 400. There were two deaths from Scarlet Fever. On the other hand, Measles was far more prevalent in 1945 and notifications increased by 2,784 to 3,811, but there were only three deaths; probably complications were few owing to the great majority of cases occurring between March and September rather than in the winter months. Diphtheria notifications rose to 15 during the year, but there were no deaths and it should be noted that several of these patients were found on further investigation to be suffering from some other condition; a high proportion of the remainder were mild cases in adults. The other two diseases showing an increase in 1945 were Pneumonia, with a rise from 183 to 215, and Enteric Fever from 1 to 4 notifications.

Diphtheria Immunisation. Immunisation has been continued throughout the County under the arrangements provided by the respective District Councils, some of which have been prominent for years as having attained results which are emulated by the whole of the country. The position in one or two of the county areas is admittedly much less satisfactory; but steps have been taken to improve matters and the continued extremely low incidence of diphtheria with no deaths throughout the year is very encouraging.

Circulars 193 and 194/45 of the Ministry of Health which were considered by the Council early in 1946 provide that as from the 1st January, 1946, the responsibility for the immunisation of children under the age of 5 years should be placed upon Welfare Authorities, and the Council decided that as from that date they would agree to refund to the District Councils who were carrying out the immunisation of children of all ages the whole cost of the work in respect of children from birth to 5 years of age instead of a grant of 50 per cent. as hitherto. The following is a summary of the returns made by the various District Councils in respect of immunisation carried out during 1945.

	Age 0—5 years.		Age 5—15 years.		Age 0—15 years.	
	Total Immunised.	Estimated Population.	Total Immunised.	Estimated Population.	Total Immunised.	Estimated Population.
<i>Boroughs.</i>						
Bexhill	627	1,390	1,258	2,250	1,885	3,640
Hove	1,354	3,380	1,563	5,940	2,917	9,320
Lewes	839	1,110	1,353	1,790	2,192	2,900
Rye	106	309	268	532	374	841
<i>Urban Districts.</i>						
Burgess Hill	444	549	1,327	1,389	1,771	1,938
Cuckfield	735	915	2,326	2,405	3,061	3,320
East Grinstead	604	742	1,434	1,505	2,038	2,247
Newhaven	150	502	*446	839	596	1,341
Portslade	926	1,020	1,182	1,810	2,108	2,830
Seaford	350	531	432	909	782	1,440
<i>Rural Districts.</i>						
Battle	888	1,980	2,859	3,360	3,747	5,340
Chailly	1,108	1,450	1,740	2,520	2,848	3,970
Cuckfield	1,416	1,845	3,116	3,188	4,532	5,033
Hailsham	1,429	2,550	3,993	4,170	5,332	6,720
Uckfield	1,957	2,993	4,374	5,056	6,331	8,019

*Includes 55 who are unclassified for Ages.

Maternity and Child Welfare. This service continued to work satisfactorily and the following is a brief account of the activities under the various headings :—

Domiciliary Midwifery and Infant Health Visiting. The combined nursing scheme adopted in the County continued during the year. Five Assistant County Nursing Superintendents were employed by the County Council to supervise the combined work of the midwives, nurse-midwives and health visitors and to carry out other public health duties for the County Council under the direction of the County Nursing Superintendent and the County Medical Officer.

During 1945, sixty-two Infant Welfare Centres held regular sessions. Of these, 56 were established by Voluntary Bodies and 6 by the County Council.

The number of District Nursing Associations in the County is now 58, employing 98 nurses; the County Council allow grants towards the salaries of 93 nurses, 8 of whom are engaged as whole-time health visitors and school nurses, 3 as whole-time midwives and the remainder on combined work.

The number of certified midwives who notified their intention to practise, either temporarily or permanently, in the area for which the County Council are responsible was 168. At the end of the year there were 143 certified midwives on the register.

The district nurses acting as midwives attended 1,038 patients in 1945. Medical aid was summoned under the rules of the Central Midwives Board in 612 cases (506 to mothers and 106 to infants). The main reasons for which medical assistance was needed for the mother were as follows :—

Abnormal conditions found during pregnancy	105
Abortions and miscarriages	36
Prolonged labour	73
Ruptured perineum	170
Other complications at delivery	76
Post-natal complications	46

Of the 106 calls to infants, 52 were for discharging eyes.

Five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified in the Maternity and Child Welfare Area; 3 were treated in hospital. No impairment of vision was reported in any case.

Twenty-two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Of these 15 received treatment in hospital and 7 in their own homes.

Twelve marasmic (wasting) infants were admitted to Chailey Heritage Hospital under the County Scheme, 4 to Eflinsward Hospital, and 8 to other hospitals. Three deaths occurred. Eighteen infants received treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoid growths.

Child Life Protection. On the 31st December, 1945, there were 499 children and 151 foster parents on the Child Life Protection Register. 884 visits were made to these homes during the year by the Child Life Protection Visitors and Health Visitors. In addition there were 69 Preparatory Schools in the County accommodating 671 children under the age of nine years. Two unsatisfactory establishments were closed.

Child Life Protection was the subject of a special report to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the year when the matter was fully considered. It was decided that owing to the changes that had occurred as a result of the war all existing exemptions of schools or homes from inspection should be withdrawn; and that as a general rule the upper age limit for a foster mother should be 60 years though in special circumstances an extension might be given annually up to 65 years. It was also decided to appoint an additional Health Visitor to undertake duties mainly in connection with Child Life Protection.

During the summer of 1945 a Survey was carried out by a Woman Officer of the Ministry of Health of the arrangements for Child Life Protection, at a time when the public mind was much exercised by recent tragic occurrences affecting boarded-out children. A report of the Survey was received by the Clerk of the Council in the following terms :—

" I am directed by the Minister of Health to refer to the recent survey of Child Life Protection work in the County by Miss Hart, one of his Women Inspectors, and having considered her report, to express his appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which the Public Health Department are carrying out their duties in connection with Child Life Protection under the Public Health Act, 1936."

Ante-Natal Services. The County Council have established or have assisted to establish ante-natal clinics separately from Infant Welfare Centres in 13 districts; in addition ante-natal consultations are held at 38 Infant Welfare Centres at the same session as the infant welfare work. In areas not provided with a Centre or in cases in which women find it impossible to visit a Centre arrangements have been made whereby medical practitioners undertake ante-natal examinations at an agreed fee. Mothers booked for admission to hospital attend the hospital out-patient clinics. The district nurse-midwives made 10,548 visits to 1,478 expectant mothers during the year.

Provision of Consultants. The Council have arranged for an Obstetric Consultant to be available for any medical practitioner who needs such assistance in difficulties or in complications arising during pregnancy or at or after delivery. Consultants were provided in 33 cases, and in some cases they carried out emergency treatment in the patients' own homes.

Maternity Hospital Provision. Maternity Hospital treatment was provided under the County Scheme during 1945 for 1,014 women as follows:—

Chownes Mead Maternity Unit, Haywards Heath	..	..	..	..	370
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham	..	..	..	..	259
Hastings Municipal Hospital	..	..	..	..	200
Sussex Maternity Hospital, Brighton	..	..	..	..	101
County Hospital, Pembury	..	..	..	..	28
Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells	..	..	..	..	12
Crowborough Cottage Hospital	..	..	..	..	10
Tunbridge Wells Maternity Home	..	..	..	..	8
Municipal Maternity Home, Eastbourne	..	..	..	..	5
Brighton Municipal Hospital	..	..	..	..	4
Fernbank Maternity Home, Hastings	..	..	..	..	4
St. Mary's Hospital, Eastbourne	..	..	..	..	3
Green Hedges, Westmeston	..	..	..	..	3
Other Hospitals or Homes	..	..	..	..	7

Much difficulty was met with in dealing with the very large number of applications for admissions to maternity hospitals which continued to be made. The County Council's policy is that maternity hospital beds will not be provided unless difficulty is expected or complications arise in connection with confinement, or unless the home circumstances are unfavourable for safe delivery. Very large numbers of expectant mothers, however, make application on grounds which are usually entirely reasonable in themselves but which are outside the scope of the policy outlined above, and the strict assessment of such applications entails a great deal of work to the staff as well as frequent disappointments to the expectant mothers. Up till the end of the year the continued extreme shortage of midwives and of domestic staff made it quite impossible even to consider providing more maternity accommodation. It is not always realised that the general adoption of the Rushcliffe Report, which provides (*inter alia*) for shorter working hours, is having the temporary effect of increasing the shortage of midwives as a greater number than before are needed to carry out the duties of any given maternity hospital.

Home Helps. The Scheme for the employment of Home Helps was in operation throughout the whole of 1945 when three women were employed whole-time in addition to as many part-time women as could be found to assist. During the year 40 mothers were supplied with either full or part-time help during the period of their confinement, who otherwise might have had to be admitted to hospital through lack of help at home.

Care of Premature Infants. The County Council provide special equipment on loan, including draught-proof cots, hot-water bottles, warm clothing, special feeding bottles, etc., for use in the care of premature infants. The midwives report immediately to the County Nursing Superintendent each premature birth and the equipment is provided on request. In addition the services of a Paediatrician (specialist in the treatment of children) are available when required. During the year there were 147 notified premature births; 87 were born in hospital and 60 at home. 118 of the 147 infants survived the age of one month.

Care of Illegitimate Children. Special attention to the care of illegitimate children was continued. 29 unmarried mothers were admitted to Hostels during the year.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939. 9 persons gave notice under Section 7(3) of this Act during 1945. Altogether the Child Life Protection Visitors visited and inspected the homes of 66 persons who proposed to adopt children and paid 111 visits to children who were under supervision pending adoption. The total number of completed adoptions recorded by the Welfare Authority during the year was 89.

It seems from early experience of the working of the Act that the protection it intended to give to certain children is far from complete, and that a degree of re-drafting and clarification is required. For example, it might have been thought desirable that the Courts, when obtaining information upon which to decide whether to make an Adoption Order, would do well to obtain a report from officers of the Welfare Authority on the conditions in the home of the proposed Adopter. Yet, although the Welfare Authorities have been given the duty of supervising "adoptees" who have been placed by the agency of a third person, the Act appears to give the Courts no guidance as to who should advise them on the suitability of homes, and in consequence Adoption Orders are sometimes made before the Welfare Authority has any knowledge whatever of the proposal, reports to the Court being made by Probation Officers, School Attendance Officers, or anyone else the particular Court may send.

Contraceptive Advice. Contraceptive advice was given during the year to 26 patients at clinics which are held at Brighton, Hastings and Haywards Heath. This instruction is given only to married women when pregnancy would be dangerous to health. The Sussex Mothers' Clinic at Haywards Heath undertook a useful extension of their work by giving advice with regard to sterility.

Domestic Helps. At the beginning of the year Circular 179/44 of the Ministry of Health was considered by the Council with regard to the provision of domestic help in cases where such help was needed owing to sickness or infirmity of members of the household. The Council decided to delegate to those Urban District Councils who were willing to accept it, powers under the Ministry's Regulations to provide domestic help, and schemes have already been formulated in 4 of the Urban areas.

Supply of Sheets for Expectant Mothers. On the instructions of the Ministry of Health, dockets are issued from the Public Health Department to expectant mothers whose confinements are to take place at home and who are in need of sheets. During 1945, 2,553 dockets were issued to 897 expectant mothers on the recommendation of midwives or doctors.

Maternity Belts. Expectant mothers were supplied with maternity belts at a cost of 9s. 6d. standard size and 10s. 6d. large size.

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Infants. The Council's Scheme for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and infants under the age of five years is co-ordinated with the scheme for dental treatment of school children. Treatment is carried out at County Clinics, on hired premises and, occasionally, at voluntary Infant Welfare Centres. During the year 576 expectant and nursing mothers and 401 infants received dental treatment under the scheme and 239 dentures were provided.

Registration of Nursing Homes. Six applications for the registration of premises as Nursing Homes were received, all of which were granted. 10 Homes were closed voluntarily and at the end of 1945 there were 47 registered Nursing Homes in the Welfare Authority's area.

War-time Nurseries. The War-Time Day Nurseries at Burgess Hill, East Grinstead and Hurstpierpoint continued to provide for children of women engaged in useful work. The average daily attendances were: Burgess Hill 33, East Grinstead 41, Hurstpierpoint 19. The East Grinstead Nursery was moved from "The Stream," Felbridge, to "Cutters," Lewes Road, East Grinstead, in October, 1945, and settled very comfortably in its pleasant and airy new premises which, for a period of the war, had been used as a Sick Bay.

Residential Nurseries. With the cessation of hostilities in Europe arrangements were made for the return home of evacuees from Residential Nurseries wherever home conditions allowed and for the subsequent closure of some of these Nurseries. As a result the Horsted Place Nursery was closed in June and Fairheld Nursery in November, 1945.

The Ministry of Health arranged for the Bethnal Green Nursery party to be transferred to Oaklands, Isfield, early in April as it had to vacate the premises in which it was accommodated in Kent. The County Council took over the administrative and financial control, the net cost being recoverable from the Ministry. This Nursery has accommodation for 20 evacuee children between the ages of 2 and 5 years. It has not been possible to keep it filled to capacity owing to shortage of nursery and domestic staff but from time to time children were admitted from other Nurseries in this Region on their closure, and the average number of places occupied during 1945 was 10.

The health of the children both in the Day and Residential Nurseries has been remarkably good, there being only occasional outbreaks of infectious disease. The children have continued to benefit from good living conditions, nourishing food, and regular supervised activity.

Tuberculosis. There were 291 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1945 of which 206 were in respect of patients between 15 and 45 years of age. Notifications of other tuberculous diseases, mainly of glands, bones and joints, numbered 74 of which 40 were under 15 years of age. The number of notified cases on the register of the District Sanitary Authorities on 31st December, 1945 was 1,828 (1,245 pulmonary and 583 non-pulmonary).

Treatment allowances in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Health in Circular 2741 were continued during the year 1945: 61 applications were received for these allowances and 44 patients were found eligible for them and received appropriate allowances. At the end of the year 149 patients were receiving allowances under the scheme. The trained almoner has not yet been appointed but it is expected that arrangements will be made in 1946. Tuberculosis Dispensaries were held regularly at Bexhill, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Hove and Lewes.

The County Sanatorium at Darvell Hall, Robertsbridge, provided, under the able direction of Dr. J. R. Dingley, institutional treatment on modern lines for 369 patients during the year. Of these 277 were admitted from East Sussex, 65 from Hastings, 13 from Brighton, 12 from Eastbourne, and 2 from other areas. In the X-ray department, 800 films were taken, of which 243 were of out-patients. These out-patients were made up of 39 sent by medical boards for expert advice and 204 dispensary cases.

The following is the report submitted by Dr. J. R. Dingley, the Medical Superintendent:—

Nineteen forty-five, though the year of victory, has been, as in most places, a year of difficulty. Yet we are glad to report that we escaped serious war damage, except that done to the ceilings of the women's hospital; these have been thoroughly repaired. Further, great progress has been made in the restoration of the sanatorium to its peace-time appearance. This has been laborious, involving the removal of sand-bag barricades, blast walls and the shelter from the dell. Lastly, the wards have been brightened by scraping the paint from countless window panes; in this the patients gave great assistance.

Treatment seems to become more specialised. Though only some 37 patients had artificial pneumothorax started this year, 27 of these required operations for the division of their adhesions, and this was done by your Visiting Surgeon,

Mr. Wollaston. Fifty-one cases had phrenic nerve operations. Although the apparatus needs replacement the X-ray department has carried out 1,300 screen examinations, and 800 films were taken. A good deal of this work was done for out-patients (531 screenings and 243 radiographs), while 629 refills were given in connection with artificial pneumothorax treatment. In addition to this, similar treatment was given at Lewes by your Superintendent, assisted by Dr. Terry (1,244 refills and some 1,300 screen examinations). This has been done for the past nine years, for the benefit of patients living in the western part of the county. Mr. Buxton, your consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, has been released from the Forces, and was able to visit twice. He saw 18 in-patients and 5 out-patients. Our dentist, Mrs. Brown, continues to win the affection and confidence of the patients, giving 108 treatments at 24 sessions. Your Superintendent has made 290 ear, nose and throat examinations.

The demand for hospital beds continued and was further aggravated by the closing of beds elsewhere. The decision as to whom to discharge and whom to retain has been very difficult, with results often prejudicial to the public health.

Our engineer, Mr. Pinyon, in spite of much ill-health, has kept in touch with his work, and gave such assistance that all services were kept in good running order. The appointment of a senior stoker-porter-mechanic made it possible to clear up many war-time arrears. I am also indebted to Mr. Pinyon for enabling me to continue my periodic bedside talks to patients during their rest hour, on the sanatorium wireless system. These explanatory talks make it possible for patients to understand their treatment, and so to co-operate in carrying it out.

There have been important improvements in the kitchen, largely owing to the knowledge and drive of Mr. Simson. Our unbalanced, medium-sized Aga cookers have been replaced by a well-planned institution Aga battery, which has made it possible to improve the variety and quality of the diet. The new food trolley is of an unusual design. It helps the porters to transport the meals up steep slopes without spilling, without loss of heat, and without effort.

The handicraft department continued to maintain its high standard, well illustrated at the annual exhibition, but more potently demonstrated by its excellent effect on the patients' morale. Its activities were extended to include patients who had been discharged, but who were not fit for work.

During 1946 Miss Kelly completed her meteoric incursion as matron. She left many ideas, organised a very successful fête for the patients, and certainly made smoother the path of her successor, Miss Russell. Here, as elsewhere, staffing has been very difficult, and had it not been for the assistance of ex-patient nurses and domestics, it would certainly have been necessary to reduce our number of beds. I should add here that the staff as a whole, though generally under strength, have done yeoman service. The work of the office has been greatly increased because of the constant revisions of the Rushcliffe nurses' scales, the new Joint Industrial Council scales for domestics and porters, and the many complexities of rationing. Mr. Crosse, though not strong, continues to give his best, and is most ably supported by Miss Hould, who is also in charge of our War Savings Branch. This year's total is £2,196, and the grand total £10,332.

Housing shortage has gravely threatened the hospital's essential services in the boiler house, as two stoker-porters have to live in Hastings, and one of them finds this difficult. The hope that the first two new cottages would be completed in 1946 appears vain.

On behalf of the sanatorium, I should like to say how much we felt the loss of Alderman Turner Laing. On the brighter side, we were able to celebrate our Chairman's eightieth birthday, and the completion of 17 years as chairman.

Lastly, may I express our gratitude for all the support and encouragement that our Committee has so generously given to the welfare and happiness of Darvell Hall.

The arrangements made with the Brighton County Borough Council for the reservation of six beds in the Brighton Sanatorium for cases of chronic tuberculosis from the County area and of a similar number of beds at Darvell Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge, for ambulant cases from Brighton, were continued, and a similar arrangement in respect of four beds was made with Eastbourne County Borough Council.

Unfortunately it has not yet been possible to obtain suitable premises in which to house and look after some of the chronic and advanced patients who are unfit for sanatorium but nevertheless need accommodation. Inspection of a large number of buildings has so far always disclosed defects, such as absence of services, too isolated situation, and the like, which would make the project either undesirable in itself or prohibitively expensive.

The arrangements in force by which the Sussex Rural Community Council, who receive an annual grant from the County Council, undertake care and after-care work, continue satisfactorily.

Orthopaedic Treatment. 51 children received in-patient treatment in the Heritage Hospital, Chailey, and other Hospitals in 1945. Each of the 6 out-patient orthopaedic clinics was held three times a week, the number of children receiving treatment at them totalling 1,015, a substantial increase over last year's total of 872. This continued increase in clinic attendances made it almost impossible on occasion for Mr. Harris, the Orthopaedic Surgeon, to cope with the numbers, but in September, 1945, Mr. Murray Levick, the Medical Director of the Heritage Hospital, made a welcome return from war service and was able to give much relief. The pressure on the medical officer's attention and time has caused more work to fall to the two orthopaedic nurses. Miss Casebourne, who had carried out her duties with skill and enthusiasm since 1st January, 1941, left for Roffey Park, Horsham, in August, 1945, but was succeeded by Miss Liversidge and the Orthopaedic Scheme still has the advantage of the services of Miss Inglis.

Venereal Diseases. The Clinics at Brighton, Hastings and Tunbridge Wells were continued during the year, the total number of new patients attending being 1,304, an increase of 240 on the numbers for 1944. The total number of attendances of patients from the East Sussex area was 6,767 for 1945 as compared with 8,581 in the previous year. East Sussex patients also attended the clinic administered by the Eastbourne Corporation, but the number of attendances made at this clinic was small. During the year 49 notifications were received under Defence (General) Regulation 33B; a second notification was received in only one of these. The advice given by the Ministry of Health in their Circular 2896 that informal action should be taken on receipt of one notification under this Regulation was followed during the year and 39 persons suffering from venereal disease were traced and advised to attend the clinics for advice and treatment. The difference between this number and the total of notifications on Form 1 received is accounted for by the particulars being insufficient to enable identification to be made.

It has been a feature of the notifications received in this Department that with the rarest possible exceptions the complainants are all Service men or women. Whether this is the general rule throughout the country remains to be seen; if it be so, the usefulness of the Regulation (or some peace-time equivalent) would seem to be limited. The Special Social Worker who has been giving part-time service in association with the Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, continued to give very useful service during the year, though the number of references made to her was smaller as troops were drafted elsewhere.

It is becoming an increasing practice to make blood examinations of women attending the ante-natal clinics; the tact and discretion of the Medical Officers enable the work to be carried out with an absence of embarrassment to the women attending.

Educational work was continued by the Central Council for Health Education and the Sussex Rural Community Council by arrangement with the County Council.

Welfare of the Blind. The number of blind persons on the East Sussex register increased from 511 in 1939 to 626 in 1945. More than half of those whose names were on the register at the end of the year were over 70 years of age, many of them being over 80 years of age. The home teaching staff of the East Sussex Association for the Blind carried on their work throughout the war years, despite the difficulties caused by shortage of petrol and other restrictions. They kept up their visits to an average almost equal to pre-war days.

The increase in the number of Blind Persons in East Sussex may with confidence be described as apparent rather than real, the increase in the number of those registered being due to better ascertainment. To a very large extent we are indebted to the Assistance Board, whose Officers, when enquiring into applications for supplementary pensions, always put in touch with the East Sussex Association for the Blind any person who appears to be blind. The County Council provided domiciliary financial assistance for necessitous blind persons and their sighted dependants.

Mental Deficiency. At the end of December, 1945, there were 778 mentally defective persons on the County Register, as compared with 776 in 1944. 193 were being maintained in Certified Institutions, 1 in an Approved Home, 34 were on licence from Institutions, 129 under Guardianship and 13 on leave of absence from Guardianship; 14 were detained in a place of safety, of whom 9 were in Emergency Homes. 390, not under Order, were under supervision. Assistance towards the maintenance of 4 cases dealt with under Section 3 in Institutions was also given. During the year the names of 26 persons were removed from the Register for the following reasons:—Discharged by the Board of Control, 9; removed from the area, 6; admitted to the County Mental Hospital, 5; died, 4; no longer needing supervision, 2.

There is urgent need for more institutional accommodation for mental defectives of all ages and degrees of defect, especially for young defectives of serious grade and those who by reason of uncertain temperament and anti-social behaviour require to be dealt with at short notice. New building is, as yet, impossible but is very badly required for County needs.

County Council Hospital and Domiciliary Medical Services. The general hospital and domiciliary medical services of the Council are administered by the Public Assistance Committee. Accommodation for acute and chronic sickness is provided in Southlands Hospital, Shoreham, and in the Public Assistance Infirmary. Additional beds are reserved for County patients in St. Mary's Hospital, Eastbourne, and the Municipal Hospital, Hastings. Provision for maternity cases is made in Southlands Hospital and Chownes Mead Maternity Unit, Haywards Heath. Cuckfield Hospital was released by the Military Authorities in August, 1945, and is now being used again for the accommodation of County patients. The domiciliary medical services continued to operate as in former years, medical treatment being provided by part-time medical officers.

The Report of Mr. E. K. McLean, F.R.C.S.E., Medical Superintendent of Southlands Hospital, Shoreham, shows a small decrease of admissions in 1945, the total number being 3,901, compared with 4,094 in 1944. Maternity cases confined in the hospital numbered 622 and the out-patient attendances 5,443. The lack of nursing and domestic staffs prevented full use being made of the hospital accommodation. The out-patient clinics established during the war have been continued and extended, there being six clinics held weekly for Medical, Ante-Natal (2), Fracture, Gynaecological and Surgical cases.

The number of major operations during the year was 1,041. Owing to the number of female surgical cases, one ward was used entirely for gynaecological patients and one day devoted to routine gynaecological operations. Mr. McLean stresses the need for a pathological laboratory in the hospital in view of the increase in the specimens sent to outside laboratories. Improvements in the Radiological equipment have now been effected by the installation of an up-to-date 4-valve apparatus and a new mobile unit.

The Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Departments have continued to do excellent work. A physiotherapist is now visiting patients in their own homes in cases where the patients cannot attend at the hospital. Additional accommodation for Nurses is being provided by the conversion of E and F Blocks.

The pressure on bed accommodation, not only by East Sussex patients but on behalf of those from West Sussex, continued unabated and the greatest difficulty has been met in dealing even with cases urgently requiring treatment.

Cancer Act, 1939. The County Council's Interim Arrangements to secure that facilities for diagnosis and treatment of persons suffering from Cancer are adequate to meet the needs of the Administrative County, continued in operation with Westminster Hospital as the main treatment centre. The arrangements provide also for diagnosis and treatment at hospitals affiliated to Westminster Hospital and, subject to the approval of the Minister of Health, at other hospitals where the necessary facilities are available.

The arrangements have been in operation since September, 1944, and from that date until the 31st December, 1945, 39 patients were referred to Westminster Hospital for diagnosis and treatment and 12 were referred to other hospitals. Particulars of 9 other patients were received, but, for various reasons, treatment was not provided under the Council's arrangements.

It would be advisable, when conditions permit, to make provision for the accommodation and care of patients suffering from cancer who cannot be nursed in their own homes or who cannot afford to obtain private accommodation, after having received treatment under the Council's arrangements. Fortunately there have been few cases of this nature and it has been possible to obtain admission of such cases to the Hostel of God, Lindfield, the Municipal Hospital, Hastings, and Southlands Hospital, Shoreham.

Public Vaccination. The Returns made by the Vaccination Officers for the calendar year 1944 show that 3,465 births were returned in the birth list sheets. Of this number 1,722 were successfully vaccinated by 31st January, 1946; 13 were insusceptible to vaccination; 70 died unvaccinated; postponement of vaccination by medical certificate was recorded in 16 cases; 122 children removed to other districts and such removals were notified to the Vaccination Officers concerned and 274 children were removed to places unknown or which could not be traced. The parents of 1,079 children made declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination, this number being 31 per cent. of the 3,465 births notified. A further 169 cases were unaccounted for.

Health Education. The County Council entrusted the education of the public in East Sussex on matters relating to health to the Sussex Rural Community Council. This voluntary body included in its programme lectures to adults and school children, a wide-spread poster display and the distribution of an attractively edited magazine entitled "Better Health" to doctors' surgeries, women's institutes and to health visitors, teachers and youth leaders. As stated last year, there is much sub-normal health at all ages in the community that could be improved with consequent gain in personal happiness and efficiency, if the simple laws of healthy living were understood and followed by all.

Civil Nursing Reserve. On the 1st January, 1945, there were 507 members of the Reserve on the County Register (51 trained nurses, 19 assistant nurses, and 437 nursing auxiliaries) but by the end of the year there were only 173. This large reduction in numbers was mainly due to the disbanding of the First-Aid Post Services. Of a total of 202 who were released from First-Aid duties, 17 only stayed in the Reserve and were allocated to other duties. Nine candidates were interviewed and of these 3 were accepted for training, 1 was enrolled as a fully trained nursing auxiliary, 2 were not considered suitable for the Reserve and 3 withdrew their applications. 3 candidates completed their training. The General Nursing Council during the year admitted 36 members to the Roll of Assistant Nurses. 7 of these were previously registered as assistant nurses in the Reserve and 29 as nursing auxiliaries; the latter were, on admission to the Roll, promoted to the classification of assistant nurses.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1945. 51 samples of various foods were obtained and submitted for examination under the above Regulations, during the year as follows:—

Confectionery and Flavours, 22; Cordials, 4; Dried Fruits, 4; Meat and Fish, 10; Pudding Mixture, 1; Essences, Sauces, and Soups, 9; Vegetables, 1.

All samples were free from preservatives, with the exception of one of cordial, the amount being, however, within the prescribed limit.

Two samples of confectionery and one of pudding mixture were heavily infested with mites and unfit for human consumption. The Medical Officers of Health of the Sanitary Districts concerned were informed with a view to the remaining stocks at the premises of the vendors being examined, and appropriate action taken.

Ministry of Food. Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Regulation 55G—Milk Heat-Treatment Plants.

Regulation 55G carries out the policy of the Government outlined in the White Paper—Measures to Improve the Quality of the Nation's Milk Supply—and provides for the restriction of the supply of milk by retail to certain permitted classes of milk in areas to be specified in Orders by the Ministry of Food. Subject to an area being specified, milk may not be sold by retail unless it is:—

- (a) Tuberculin Tested Milk lawfully sold as such; or
- (b) Accredited Milk, lawfully sold as such, and provided that all such milk sold by a dairyman is taken from one herd; or
- (c) Heat-treated Milk, Pasteurized Milk, or Sterilized Milk.

Steps for encouraging the heat-treatment of milk and the preparation of schemes preliminary to the specifying of areas, are now receiving the attention of the Ministry, and in a communication of the 1st March, 1945, the co-operation of the Authorities concerned was desired in the taking and examination of samples. Provisional authorisations to operate heat-treatment plants have been issued by the Ministry as a preliminary to areas being officially specified, 7 being granted during the year, one of which was subsequently withdrawn. The 6 plants operating at the end of the year, consisted of one licensed pasteurizing plant (holder type) and 5 heat-treatment plants (4 flash type and 1 high temperature short-time plant).

130 samples of heat-treated milk were taken and submitted to the appropriate tests, the results being as follows :—

Class of Milk.	No. of Samples Tested.	Appropriate Tests.	No. of Samples.	
			Passed.	Failed.
Pasteurized	14	Plate Count	14	—
		Phosphatase	13	1
		Methylene Blue	13	1
Heat-treated	116	Phosphatase	78	38
		Methylene Blue	106	10

Other Health Services. Whilst the year under review was influenced by war-time circumstances, the activities of the County Health Inspector and technical staff were directed in good measure to the requirements of all public health services and relative matters. Principally, these concerned the following:—

Examination and Survey Reports on dairy farm premises in respect of applications for licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, and advisory work as affecting improvements and compliance with essential requirements.

Investigations conducted under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts concerning tubercle infection and other abnormalities affecting milk, the work of control in connection with the quality standard of heat-treated milk under the Scheme of the Ministry of Food and the provision of milk and maintenance of supplies under the Milk-in-Schools Scheme.

Mr. G. J. Peters, Assistant County Health Inspector, resigned in February, 1945, to take up the appointment of County Health Inspector in the County of East Riding of Yorkshire, and Mr. E. A. Gregory was appointed to succeed him in May, 1945.

Acknowledgements. On behalf of Dr. Glegg and myself I wish to express appreciation of the continued support and help received from the Chairmen and members of the Committees concerned and from the Staff of the Public Health Department upon whom has fallen a great part of the heavy work of the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. LANGFORD, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY HALL, LEWES.
28th September, 1946.

CHIEF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

TABLE I.

Group.	Population estimated by Registrar General 1945.	Live Births.		Deaths.		Infant Deaths (under 1 year).		Deaths from Heart Disease.		Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.		Deaths from Respiratory Diseases, not including Influenza.		Deaths from Cancer.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
3 Large Towns	87280	1277	14.63	1602	18.35	63	49.33	505	5.78	32	.36	5	.05	160	1.83	263	3.01
7 other Urban Districts	58810	970	16.49	765	13.01	46	47.42	224	3.80	27	.45	3	.05	68	1.15	152	2.58
5 Rural Districts	137480	2082	15.14	1905	13.86	68	32.66	600	4.36	55	.40	11	.08	175	1.27	322	2.34
Whole County	283570	4329	15.27	4272	15.07	177	40.89	1329	4.68	114	.40	19	.06	403	1.42	737	2.59

† Rates calculated per 1,000 of the registered live births.

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population.

TABLE II.

DISTRICT.	Area in statute acres (land and inland water).	Population estimated by Registrar General, 1945.	Live Births.		Stillbirths.			Deaths under 1 year of age.		Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births Registered.		
<i>Three Large Towns.</i>											
Bexhill	7993	18190	283	15.56	5	.27	17.36	6	21.20	311	17.10
Hove	3953	57560	801	13.92	13	.23	15.97	49	61.17	1136	19.73
Lewes	1988	11530	193	16.74	3	.26	15.31	8	41.45	155	13.44
TOTALS ..	13934	87280	1277	14.63	21	.24	16.18	63	49.33	1602	18.35
<i>Seven Other Urban Districts.</i>											
Burgess Hill ..	2024	7476	128	17.12	3	.40	22.90	5	39.06	86	11.50
Cuckfield	3912	14260	214	15.01	6	.42	27.27	5	23.36	175	12.27
East Grinstead ..	6600	9910	137	13.82	6	.61	41.96	7	51.09	146	14.73
Newhaven	1772	5523	117	21.18	7	1.27	56.45	9	76.92	73	13.21
Portslade-by-Sea ..	1953	11520	185	16.06	4	.35	21.16	12	64.86	130	11.28
Rye	1027	3671	57	15.53	—	—	—	4	70.18	59	16.07
Seaford	4274	6450	132	20.47	2	.31	14.93	4	30.30	96	14.88
TOTALS ..	21562	58810	970	16.49	28	.48	28.06	46	47.42	765	13.01
<i>Five Rural Districts.</i>											
Battle	117053	25300	376	14.86	16	.63	40.82	7	18.62	301	11.90
Chailey	66038	17320	266	15.36	1	.06	3.75	11	41.35	294	16.97
Cuckfield	74335	25600	399	15.59	9	.35	22.06	13	32.58	332	12.97
Hailsham	94629	32430	469	14.46	17	.52	34.98	18	38.38	446	13.75
Uckfield	112096	36830	572	15.53	14	.38	23.89	19	33.22	532	14.44
TOTALS ..	464151	137480	2082	15.14	57	.41	26.65	68	32.66	1905	13.86
Whole County	499647	283570	4329	15.27	106	.37	23.90	177	40.89	4272	15.07

TABLE III.

Number of deaths at different periods of life in the Administrative County during the year 1945.

Sex.	Urban Districts.							Rural Districts.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-15.	15-45.	45-65.	65 and over.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-15.	15-45.	45-65.	65 and over.
Males	987	51	7	10	45	217	657	895	42	8	9	50	185	60
Females	1380	58	8	7	61	233	1013	1010	26	8	7	62	198	70
Totals ..	2367	109	15	17	106	450	1670	1905	68	16	16	112	383	131

TABLE IV.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OCCURRING DURING THE YEAR 1945.

(Not including cases of Tuberculosis, details of which are given on Page 5.)

	Total for Administrative County.	TOTAL NUMBERS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN EACH DISTRICT.																	
		Boroughs.					Urban Districts.					Rural Districts.							
		Hove.	Bexhill.	Lewes.	Rye.	Totals.	Burgess Hill.	Cuckfield.	East Grinstead.	Newhaven.	Portslade-by-Sea.	Seaford.	Totals.	Battle.	Chichester.	Cuckfield.	Hailsham.	Uckfield.	Totals.
Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	10	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	15	4	2	—	—	6	—	—	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	—	1	4
Erysipelas	63	14	4	5	—	23	3	—	6	2	6	5	22	4	1	6	—	7	18
Scarlet Fever	400	79	21	14	5	119	6	22	25	7	7	11	78	18	22	46	60	57	203
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	1	1	1	—	3	—	6	2	1	—	—	9	4	—	2	3	2	11
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	11	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	3	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Dysentery	77	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	34	1	—	—	65	1	—	1	5	4	11
Pneumonia	215	47	15	5	—	67	5	1	13	3	20	31	73	15	1	11	23	25	75
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	438	7	120	11	4	142	1	3	33	1	5	4	47	55	16	24	42	112	249
Measles	3811	501	417	191	110	1279	68	61	196	42	182	146	695	648	197	231	286	475	1837
Totals	5079	720	580	229	119	1648	83	129	314	58	221	199	1004	749	246	322	423	687	2427

TABLE V (a).

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1945 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 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	BOROUGHES.									
								Bexhill.	Hove.	Lewes.	Rye.	Burgess Hill.	Cuckfield.	East Grinstead.	Newhaven.	Portslade-by-Sea.	Seaford.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	59	1	2	—	25	24	7	4	22	6	8	2	5	2	3	7	—
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	8	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Influenza	17	—	—	—	2	4	11	2	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
10. Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis & Polio-encephalitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13. Cancer of Mouth, Throat and Uterus	36	—	—	—	3	12	21	5	18	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	54	—	—	—	2	16	36	5	23	4	2	2	1	8	2	4	3
15. Cancer of Breast	53	—	—	—	3	29	21	7	29	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	2
16. Cancer of all other sites	272	—	—	1	8	89	174	26	128	14	6	16	26	14	9	18	15
17. Diabetes	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
18. Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	305	—	—	4	41	260	—	51	141	23	2	6	20	18	8	21	15
19. Heart Disease	729	—	—	2	12	97	618	108	351	46	18	27	55	44	26	30	24
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	66	—	—	—	7	59	—	17	34	—	—	2	5	3	1	2	2
21. Bronchitis	91	—	1	1	14	74	—	11	43	9	2	2	6	7	2	6	3
22. Pneumonia	108	19	4	1	12	14	58	7	65	6	2	5	6	5	5	5	2
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	29	—	—	—	2	6	21	2	16	1	—	1	4	3	—	1	1
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	20	—	—	—	2	9	9	2	8	1	—	1	1	3	2	1	1
25. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	22	21	1	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
26. Appendicitis	11	—	—	1	—	8	2	1	6	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases	55	1	2	—	4	10	38	6	29	6	—	1	5	3	—	4	1
28. Nephritis	81	—	—	2	14	65	—	10	47	5	1	2	4	6	—	3	3
29. Puerperal and Post Abortion Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Premature Birth	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	1	1	2	2	2	—
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease, etc.	43	37	—	1	1	3	1	4	17	2	1	2	2	5	4	5	1
33. Suicide	17	—	—	—	3	9	5	2	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	—
34. Road Traffic Accidents	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
35. Other Violent Causes	54	1	2	—	3	7	35	8	25	1	6	2	6	2	1	—	3
36. All other Causes	190	5	1	2	11	33	138	23	79	20	4	6	18	11	3	11	15
All Causes	2367	109	15	17	106	450	1670	311	1136	155	59	86	175	146	73	130	96

Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Total	109
Illegitimate	22

TABLE V (b).

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1945 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 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	Battle.	Chailey.	Cuckfield.	Hailsham.	Uckfield.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4. Whooping Cough ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ..	55	—	—	1	23	19	12	9	10	11	14	11
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	11	1	4	3	2	—	1	2	3	1	1	4
8. Syphilitic Diseases ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
9. Influenza ..	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	2	1	1	3
10. Measles ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer of Mouth, Throat and Uterus ..	27	—	—	—	2	10	15	9	—	5	5	8
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	49	—	—	—	1	12	36	4	7	12	9	17
15. Cancer of Breast ..	32	—	—	—	4	12	16	3	3	6	7	13
16. Cancer of all other sites ..	214	—	—	1	14	65	134	40	29	38	40	67
17. Diabetes ..	15	—	—	1	2	—	12	5	4	1	4	1
18. Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions ..	261	—	—	—	2	46	213	43	44	45	60	69
19. Heart Disease ..	600	—	—	—	9	89	502	84	104	109	149	154
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	41	—	—	—	—	9	32	5	8	7	10	11
21. Bronchitis ..	77	—	1	1	3	13	59	13	7	14	25	18
22. Pneumonia ..	73	12	5	—	4	11	41	10	15	8	17	23
23. Other Respiratory Diseases ..	25	—	2	1	3	8	11	6	2	9	4	4
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	19	—	—	—	1	10	8	1	2	3	10	3
25. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ..	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	1
26. Appendicitis ..	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases ..	50	1	—	—	5	17	27	7	8	10	10	15
28. Nephritis ..	59	—	—	—	7	12	40	16	4	7	13	19
29. Puerperal and Post Abortion Sepsis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
31. Premature Birth ..	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	4
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease, etc. ..	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	8	9
33. Suicide ..	12	—	—	—	2	7	3	3	1	3	1	4
34. Road Traffic Accidents ..	11	—	—	—	3	4	4	—	1	3	4	3
35. Other Violent Causes ..	29	—	2	4	9	2	12	1	3	6	8	11
36. All other Causes ..	177	5	1	3	10	33	125	32	27	24	38	56
All Causes ..	1905	68	16	16	112	383	1310	301	294	332	446	532

Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Total ..	68
Illegitimate ..	23