

[Report 1913] / Medical Officer of Health, Eastbourne County Borough.

Contributors

Eastbourne (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1913

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County Borough of Eastbourne.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1913 ON THE

Health of Eastbourne,

Vital Statistics, Sanitary Work, etc.

W. G. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., Lond.,

M.D. London in State Medicine;

M.R.C.S. Eng.; L.R.C.P. Lond.

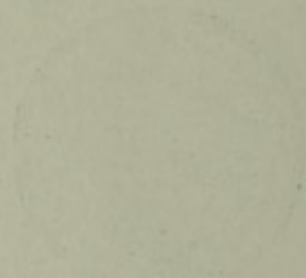
Diplomate in Public Health of Cambridge University.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

EASTBOURNE:

V. T. SUMFIELD, Frinter and Lithographer, Station Street.

Geological Survey of the United States



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Geological Survey of the United States

FOR THE YEAR 1897

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1898

Sanitary Department, 1913.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1912-13.

Mr. Councillor Fox, J.P., *Chairman*.

The Mayor (Mr. Councillor BOLTON, C.S.I., J.P.)

Mr. Councillor HOLLINS, *Deputy-Chairman*.

Mr. Alderman HARDING, J.P.	Mr. Councillor HOADLEY.
Mr. Alderman MARTIN.	Mr. Councillor MILLER.
Mr. Alderman ROWE.	Mr. Councillor PRIOR.
Mr. Councillor BREACH.	Mr. Councillor WELLS.
Mr. Councillor ALCE.	

1913-14.

Mr. Councillor HOLLINS, *Chairman*.

The Mayor (Mr. Councillor BOLTON, C.S.I., J.P.)

Mr. Councillor Fox, J.P., *Deputy-Chairman*.

Mr. Alderman HARDING, J.P.	Mr. Councillor HOADLEY.
Mr. Alderman MARTIN .	Mr. Councillor KNIGHT.
Mr. Alderman ROWE.	Mr. Councillor MARSHALL.
Mr. Councillor ALCE.	Mr. Councillor PRIOR.
Mr. Councillor BREACH.	

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

W. G. WILLOUGHBY, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., etc.

Assistant (part time) :

MURIEL BYWATERS, M.D. Lond., B.S.

Sanitary Inspectors :

E. G. SPEARS, Cert. S.I. (St. Mary's, Upperton, and Hampden Park Wards), (L.G.B.).

J. H. OLLETT, Cert. S.I., R.P.C. (Cavendish, Roselands, and Redoubt Wards).

S. R. HENDERSON, Cert. S.I. (Meads, Devonshire, and Central Wards).

Health Visitor (part time) :

RUBY CLARK.

Recording Meteorologist :

S. R. HENDERSON, Cert. S.I.

Clerks :

W. W. BROWN.
R. H. STANBRIDGE.

Assistant Disinfecter, etc. :

R. GAY.

Annals of the Department, 1915.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Department has been organized since 1911, and has since that time been engaged in a study of the various problems connected with the development of the country. The Department has been organized into several divisions, each of which is charged with the study of a particular subject. The divisions are: the Division of Agriculture, the Division of Commerce, the Division of Education, the Division of Finance, the Division of Health, the Division of Labor, the Division of Land, the Division of Marine, the Division of Mining, the Division of Natural Resources, the Division of Public Health, the Division of Public Works, the Division of Railways, the Division of Rivers and Harbors, the Division of Roads, the Division of Shipping, the Division of Trade, the Division of Transportation, the Division of Water, the Division of Weather, the Division of Zoology, and the Division of Botany.

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County Borough of Eastbourne, 1913.

SITUATION.—Latitude, $50^{\circ} 46' N.$; Longitude, $0^{\circ} 17' E.$

ELEVATION OF THE AREA BUILT OVER.—Varies from 140 feet above (at the West End) to 4 feet below high water mark (in East of the Borough).

SLOPE.—From West to East. ASPECT.—South and South-East.

AREA.—Of the Borough, 6833 acres, including foreshore 332 acres ; of the part built over, about 2300 acres.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—For the Borough, 8 persons per acre ; for the part built over, about 28.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.—At census of 1891, 5,190 ; at Census of 1901, 7,088 ; at Census of 1911, 8,967.

POPULATION.—Census (1891), 34,960 ; Census (1901), 43,344 ; Jan. 24th, 1909, 49,286 ; Census (1911), 52,542. Estimated, 1913, 54,000.

RATEABLE VALUE.—£448,721 10s.

GENERAL DISTRICT RATE, 3s. 2d. POOR RATE, 2s. 6d.
Total, 5s. 8d.

BIRTH-RATE.—16·18 per 1,000.

DEATH-RATES.—Including all deaths, 10·69; nett death-rate, 10·42. Zymotic, *i.e.*, from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, 0·77 per 1,000.

Nett Infantile Mortality, 68 per 1,000 births.

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.—51·8 degrees Fahr.(1912, 51·3)

HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE.—1,609 hours (1912, 1638 ; 1911, 2,148 ; 1910, 1,352).

TOTAL RAINFALL.—31·86 inches (1912, 37·53 ; 1911, 35·54).

**To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and
Councillors of the County Borough of Eastbourne.**

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the Local Government Board Order as to the duties of the Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour of submitting herewith my Twentieth Annual Report of the Health of Eastbourne, its Vital Statistics, and the work of the Sanitary Department during the year 1913.

I have also, in accordance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 161, to submit a special report on the work done under the Factory and Workshops Acts. This is incorporated with the following Report. The Register of Workshops, which has to be kept by the Authority, is duly kept in my Department.

In accordance with instructions, copies of this Report have been sent to the Home Office, to the Local Government Board, and to the Central Midwives' Board.

This Report is prepared in accordance with the Memorandum as to Annual Reports issued by the Local Government Board. This involves a certain amount of repetition of matters well known locally, but which serves to make each report complete in itself.

The work for the year has been much on the usual lines but there has been special activity as regards Tuberculosis and Housing.

It is rather early to expect results yet from the increased crusade against Tuberculosis, but it must be more than a coincidence that in 1913 there was a considerable drop in the number of deaths from this disease.

A feature of 1913 was the very low infantile mortality rate, viz. : 68 per 1,000 births, the lowest recorded. Work under the Notification of Births Act is responsible for a considerable part of the reduction.

Under the heading of "Population" is shown the rapid decrease in the proportionate number of young persons compared with the older persons. This is due to the diminishing birth and death rates, especially the former.

The health of infants and the health of children of school age are now under extensive supervision. It must follow soon that the children from one year of age to school age should receive attention. This can only be done after general legislation.

Rather more legal proceedings were necessary in 1913 than usual and they ranged over a variety of subjects. The food reports will be noticed to be more satisfactory than usual.

The Vital Statistics are satisfactory. The death-rate year after year now is about 10.5 per 1,000 only. There was much less Infectious illness in 1913.

I have received the usual unvarying support of the Staff. Much of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors is necessarily done beyond what are known as "office hours," and on Sundays. The work of Dr. Bywaters in connection with Tuberculosis is well known and in other matters she has also rendered much help apart from her special work in connection with the Medical Inspection of School Children.

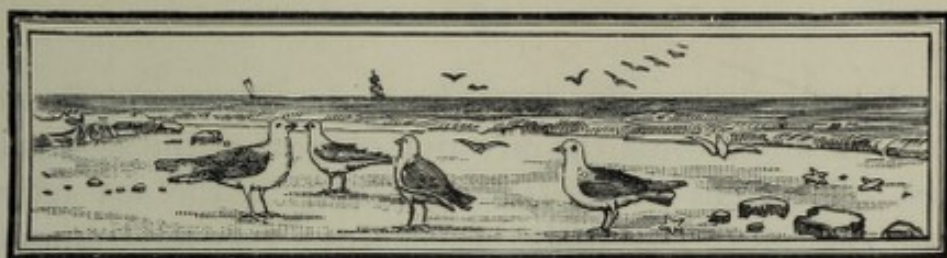
We have as usual had the kind support in our work of the Members of the Medical Profession. There is now a very large system of "Notification" and considerably over a thousand notifications of various items have been received.

I beg to sincerely thank the members of the Council and especially the members of the Sanitary Committee for their kindness during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. WILLOUGHBY.



NATURAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

1. Physical Features and General Character of the District.

THE Borough of Eastbourne, situated in Lat. $50^{\circ} 46'$ and Long $0^{\circ} 17' E$, was formed by the union of the original civil parish of Eastbourne with that portion of the old parish of Willingdon nearest the sea and known as Norway.

On April 1st, 1911, the district of Hampden Park in the Parish of Willingdon was added to the Borough. At the same time Eastbourne became a County Borough and was separated from the administrative County of East Sussex.

The Acreage of the Borough is 6,833, of which 19 acres are inland water and 332 acres foreshore.

About two-thirds of the Borough, on the north and especially on the west side, consist of agricultural and pasture lands, and the remaining third mainly on the south-east is built on and forms the town and faces the sea. The Borough is completely surrounded by sea or by agricultural land in all directions.

The Borough is situate on and at the foot of a slope running chiefly from the Downs on the West to the level ground at the East end of the South Downs.

The highest point of the Borough on the Downs is about 590 feet above sea level, but the elevation of the portion covered by houses varies from about 150 feet above in the West, to 4 feet below high-water mark in the East.

The Downs shelter the town from the West and South-West, the latter being the direction of most of the storms or gales. The front of the town is open to the sea facing South and South-East, and this ensures a very large amount of sunshine, as is shown by the sunshine record.

One of the most satisfactory characteristics of Eastbourne is the large extent of the Borough compared with the number of its houses and population. The large extent and number of open spaces and gardens conduce to its healthiness.

With the large extent of free and open sea front along the South and South-East and the Downs on the South-West and West free and open to the public, Eastbourne is well provided with open space around it.

A new recreation ground of seven acres has been added at the foot of the Downs, in St. Mary's Ward, and the recreation ground near the fishing station is being gradually made fit for its purpose.

GEOLOGY.

Geologically, there is much variation in the soil in the different parts of the Borough. Eastbourne is for the greater part on chalk, which is a very healthy sub-soil. There is a comparatively small amount of clay soil in the central part of the town, and a strip of upper greensand, which is narrow along the Grand Parade and widens as it passes from West to East to about Bourne Street, where it narrows again until it ends about half-a-mile east of the Pier. The remainder of Eastbourne in the East is on alluvium and on the beach.

Of the Wards, Meads and St. Mary's are entirely on chalk, and Upperton almost entirely so. The Central and Eastern districts are to a small extent on chalk and greensand, but mainly on alluvium and shingle, with a little clay. Valley gravel covers the chalk and greensand in the valleys.

Hampden Park is on the alluvium just at the termination of the chalk.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE.

Full details, and comparative tables, of the Meteorology of Eastbourne are given in the Annual Report of Mr. S. R. Henderson, who, with the assistance of Mr. W. W. Brown, takes the readings daily. Readings have to be taken every day throughout the year in all weathers, at 9 a.m., 6 p.m., and 9 p.m., and this work is heavy, independently of the mathematical and clerical part of the duties. Eastbourne is a special Meteorological Station, and the department is kept in accord with the wishes of the Meteorological Office in London.

A daily telegram (including Sundays) at 6 p.m., conveys information to the Meteorological Office and the Press.

The Instruments in use are :—

1. Sunshine Recorder at the Grand Hotel.
2. Rain Gauges (two), Carlisle Road enclosure.
3. Barometer at the Town Hall, removed from the Grand Parade Shelters during 1913.
4. Thermometers, in Screen, Maximum, Minimum, Wet and Dry Bulb, Earth (1 ft. and 4ft.), Carlisle Road enclosure.

An extra Sunshine Recorder for occasional use is on the Wish Tower.

We are obliged to the Compton Estate and to the Grand Hotel Company for kind permission to use their premises.

Following the practice of recent years, some of the meteorological data for the year 1913 have been arranged in a coloured chart at the end of this Report, showing in a graphic manner some of the principal meteorological items and the deaths, daily and week by week respectively.

Among the facts shown in this chart and the table are the following :—

Rainfall for the year, 31·86 inches.

Number of days on which 0·01 or more rain fell, 176.

Highest recorded barometric reading, 30·72 inches on February 12th at 9 a.m.

Lowest ditto, 29·04 on March 19th at 9 a.m.

Highest recorded temperature in the shade, 79 degrees on July 31st.

Lowest ditto, 29·0 degrees on February 14th.

Total amount of sunshine, 1609 hours.

Number of sunless days, 78.

Mr. Henderson's complete report compares these figures with the averages. As compared with 1912, there was a decrease of 5·67 inches of rainfall, There were four more sunless days and 31 less hours of sunshine.

The instruments are regularly visited by Inspectors from the Meteorological Office. Monthly reports are circulated amongst members of the Committee and others, weekly reports are sent to certain papers, and daily reports are telegraphed to the Meteorological Office and to the leading daily papers, besides being posted locally at the Library and on the Parade.

The proximity of the sea and our peninsular position, open to the south-east, ensure equability of climate, and while we avoid extremes of cold in winter, we do not get extremes of heat in summer.

TREES.

During 1913 much controversy has arisen regarding the healthiness or otherwise of our abundant trees. The continuous growth has made them detrimental to certain individual houses by excluding light and air. Hence the Highways Committee with the Borough Engineer

has made special inspections to arrange for systematic attention to offending trees.

Apart from the injurious effect on some individual houses, which can be remedied and is being remedied by judicious thinning, I look upon the trees as a whole, as conducing to healthiness. The Vital Statistics and comparisons with other places fail to show any general injurious effects but rather the reverse.

2. Social Conditions, etc.

At the census of 1901 it was found that of 10,709 occupied males over ten, 2,441 (over 22%) were engaged in the building and allied trades. Of 8,843 occupied females, 3,771 (nearly 43%) were in domestic service. These are the two staple occupations for males and females respectively in Eastbourne.

The rateable value of the Borough is £448,721 10s., and the total rates $5/8$ in the pound. The amount of the rate spent for the Guardians of the Poor was $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £.

The Borough is divided into nine Wards and into ten Ecclesiastical sub-districts.

For statistical purposes the divisions of the four old Wards are still used in this Report, for they are convenient for comparison with the statistics of previous years. Moreover, the areas are the most convenient for the arrangement of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors. Statistics as to the whole Borough are given therefore, and also those of the following four districts.

The Eastern District, including Cavendish, Roselands, and Redoubt Wards.

The Central District, including the Central and Devonshire Wards.

The West District, including Meads Ward.

St. Mary's District, including St. Mary's and Upperton Wards. Hampden Park is also included in this district.

The West, Devonshire and Upperton Wards and Hampden Park are principally residential districts.

The principal institutions are the following :—

The Princess Alice Hospital in St. Mary's Ward.

All Saints' Convalescent Home in the West Ward.

The Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital in St. Mary's Ward.

The Isolation Cottage in the East Ward.

The Union Workhouse and Infirmary in St. Mary's Ward.

Other institutions are the Upwick Vale Home, the Homœopathic Cottage Hospital, and Convalescent Home.

Just beyond the Borough boundary in the East is the Langney Hospital for Small Pox, which, although outside the Borough, belongs to the Eastbourne Sanitary Authority.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

The Eastbourne water is supplied by the Eastbourne Water Company. Mr. A. J. Howard, the General Manager, has kindly given me, as usual, the figures relating to the quantity used.

The water is obtained from a deep well with a long heading in the chalk at Friston. The well, heading, and pumping station are four miles from Eastbourne and situated in a gathering ground which is very suitable for the purpose.

The heading connected to the pumping station is at a great depth, being in no case less than 100ft. from the surface. The water is pumped from Friston into distributing reservoirs in the immediate neighbourhood of Eastbourne, but it is not stored in any case for more than a day or two. The reservoirs are up-to-date and covered. The supply is constant and at full pressure all the year round, irrespective of rainfall.

There are subsidiary sources of supply at Holywell and Wannock. These supplies have been used occasionally for short periods only during repairs to the mains, etc. from Friston. As far as quantity is concerned, no subsidiary source has been necessary. The old Bedford Well has remained since the inauguration of the Friston supply totally abandoned as a source of supply.

Access to the source is freely permitted to the Medical Officer, and my visits have satisfied me that every care is taken to prevent any accidental pollution.

For water from wells in chalk, the Eastbourne water has a remarkably small hardness, viz.: 14 degrees, Clark. The Eastbourne water is as soft as, or softer than, any of the London waters, whether derived from rivers or wells. The permanent hardness is 4·8.

Analyses of the water have been made, with special full reports once monthly at least, both by Professor Frankland and Mr. Wynter Blyth, the Borough Analyst; partial analyses have been made weekly. These are important, but reliance is placed chiefly in keeping the sources unimpeachable. A recent chemical and bacteriological report of the Borough Analyst near the date of the printing of this summary is subjoined. The sample was taken from an ordinary supply tap of a building in the centre of the Borough.

For ordinary domestic purposes there is no need for any artificial softening of the Eastbourne water.

The amount of water pumped into Eastbourne for consumption from the various sources varied from 11 million gallons per week to 18 million gallons per week, the average amount being about $13\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons per week. This, allowing for houses supplied in outlying districts, gives about 30 gallons per head per day for all purposes, and more could have been pumped in if necessary.

Former reports compared with this will show that the water remains practically the same year by year. It is very satisfactory to have a source so comparatively independent of variations in the amount of rainfall.

Dr. W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

Report on sample of drinking water received 24th January, 1914.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.						Grains per Gallon.
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
Nitrogen as Nitrates...	...	...	...	...	...	0.056
„ as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0002
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.002
Oxygen consumed in 1 hour at 100 o.c.	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
Alkalinity as CaCo ₃	...	...	...	...	...	12.5
Hardness Total	...	...	...	...	...	14.0
Hardness Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	4.8
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	19.95
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	...	...	3.9

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATIONS.

No suspended matter.

No infusoria, etc., observed.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.

Total number of organisms (gelatine 22° c.) ... 120 per c.c.

Total number of organisms (agar 38° c) ... 21 per c c.

Spore-bearing organisms (gelatine 22° c.) ... 2 per 10 c.c.

Total gelatine liquefying organisms 22° c.) ... 4 per c.c.

Organisms of coli-typhoid group were looked for both by enrichment and direct plating, and none were found in 200 c.c. of the water.

B. enteritidis sporogenes was not found in 200 c.c.

CONCLUSIONS.

As a result of the chemical, microscopical, and bacteriological examination, I am of the opinion that the water is free from pollution.

(Signed), M. WYNTER BLYTH.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The Sewerage of Eastbourne is in the Department of the Borough Engineer.

The whole of the sewage, except from Hampden Park and the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and some of the surface water, passes into the sea at Langney Point, some distance to the east of the Borough in Pevensey Bay. Owing to the levels of a portion of the Borough, the fall is only natural at low tide ; at high tide some of the sewage has to be lifted by the aid of Shone's Pneumatic Ejectors.

In two parts of the town the sewage has to be raised to the level of the main sewers by pneumatic ejectors—viz., in Compton Street and Bourne Street. The system works very well.

The dangerous part of the Infectious Diseases Hospital sewage is cremated at the Hospital.

The sewage of Hampden Park is treated on a sewage farm, that district being at a distance from the sea. The work of laying pipes for conveying it into the main outfall

and into the sea is nearly complete and in 1914 the sewage farm will be abandoned.

The water-carriage system is practically universal in Eastbourne, the few exceptions being in connection with agricultural buildings in outlying districts.

The sewer ventilation is by high upcast shafts ; all road level ventilators have been closed.

The system of intercepting traps between the house drains and the sewers is universal.

There are outfalls on the sea front for surface water.

Many houses are drained by means of iron drains in place of stone-ware.

The surface water system of the St. Mary's and Upperton Districts is being radically altered so that rain water shall not cause the sewerage system in the lower parts of the Borough to be overloaded. In this way the occasional flooding of some low-lying streets will be avoided.

At the outfall, screening has been adopted with removal of solid matters.

Scavenging.

House and garden refuse is collected over the whole of the Borough by the Corporation, and is then burnt at the Destructor. The arrangements are made by the Borough Engineer.

Two varieties of offensive refuse are dealt with specially. One—fish offal—is particularly offensive, and has been removed daily by the Corporation from fishmongers' shops at a charge of about 50% of the cost of removal. Garden refuse is also regularly removed, and we are thus saved the nuisances referred to in detail in my report for 1908. Occasional bonfires of garden refuse occur.

Unfortunately the cost of the removal of garden refuse is so great that the question of free removal will have to be

reconsidered. The cost of removal of house refuse during the past year was £4,605 or at about a rate of 2½d.

The collection is made once weekly all through the year with a second weekly collection during the summer months. Many larger premises have a more frequent periodical removal.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

During the year the later volumes of the 1911 Census have been published, so that there are now extra details available.

The census population was 52,542. Males, 21,809 ; Females, 30,733. Excess of Females, 8,924.

Of the Eastbourne population of 52,542, 17,271 persons are married (399 more females than males) and there are 684 widowers and 2,362 widows.

The average number of persons per family in 1901 was 5.00 and in 1911 4.84.

Compared with the population of the United Kingdom, males are deficient in numbers to the extent of about 14 per cent.

The total populations at the last three census enumerations have been :—

			Increase.		Rate of Increase or Increase per person.
1891.	34,960	...	—	...	1.00
1901.	43,344	...	8,384	...	1.24
1911.	52,542	...	9,198	...	1.21

The rate of increase in the population is diminishing. The addition of Hampden Park involves only a very slight and negligible alteration of these figures.

From 1891 to 1901 the increase of population was 8,384, and from 1901 to 1911, 9,198, the increase averaging rather over 800 persons per annum.

Assuming that since the census the population has increased in the same proportion as it did between 1901 and 1911, the population in the middle of 1913 was 54,867.

As, however, the rate of proportionate increase has steadily diminished during the last twenty years, for the purposes of this Report it has been considered more correct to take a less population, viz., **54,000**, as being the mid-year population in 1913.

The birth and other rates in this Report are therefore calculated on a population of 54,000, of whom I estimate that 22,410 are males and 31,590 females, this being the proportion at the census.

The distribution of the population according to districts is shewn in the following table. In the third column the estimate as to the additional population since the census is obtained partly by calculations from the number of houses built and occupied in each Ward since the census year :—

New Wards.	Old Wards.	Population in 1901 (Census).	Population 1911 (Census).	Population 1913 (Estimate).
Roselands	East ...	16836	21144	5411
Cavendish				9003
Redoubt				6730
Central	Central ...	9655	10008	4915
Devonshire				5093
Meads	West ...	6101	6519	6600
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	10752	14871	7595
Upperton				6331
Hampden P.				945
Totals	...	43344	52542	54000

SEX CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

The last published census showed that the percentage of males is now nearly stationary, and not decreasing at the rapid rate the previous census showed :—

Years.	Males.	Per-centage	Females.	Per-centage.	Total.	Excess of Females.
1891 (census)	14,665	41.9	20,304	58.1	34,969	5,639
1901 (census)	18,097	41.8	25,247	58.2	43,334	7,150
1911 (census)	21,809	41.5	30,733	58.5	52,542	8,924
1913 (census)	22,410	41.5	31,590	58.5	54,000	9,180

According to the census of 1911, there are 8,924 more females than males in Eastbourne, due partly to there being fewer occupations and means of obtaining livelihood for men in Eastbourne in proportion to women.

Males are in excess of females at ages under 6, from 8 to 13 inclusive, and at ages 95 to 100. At all other ages females predominate.

At ages 4 to 13, inclusive, (elementary school ages) the figures were boys 4728, girls 4328. Total 9056.

The ages of greatest difference are from 20 to 30, where there is an excess of 2611 females.

AGE CONSTITUTION OF EASTBOURNE POPULATION.

The following table gives the 1911 (census) and 1913 (middle estimated) age groups of the population according to sexes :—

Age Groups.	Census, 1911.			Estimate, 1913.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
0-1	391	384	775	393	387	780
1-5	1720	1580	3300	1781	1630	3411
Total under 5	2111	1964	4075	2174	2017	4191
5-15	4722	4481	9203	4849	4606	9455
15-25	3807	6330	10137	3907	6515	10422
25-65	10020	16057	26077	10300	16500	26800
65 and upwards	1149	1901	3050	1180	1952	3132
Totals ...	21809	30733	52542	22410	31590	54000

An important and striking illustration of the change of age constitution of the population is shown in the following table. Owing to the decreases in the Birth-rate and in the Death-rate the population is an older one. The steady ageing of the population is shown by the table of percentages at various ages deduced from the last three census enumerations.

Age Groups.		Eng. and Wales.	Eastbourne.		
		1911.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Under 5 years of age	...	10.68	10.02	8.85	7.76
5-15		19.94	21.19	19.57	17.51
15-25		18.05	22.90	22.26	19.30
25-65		46.10	41.65	44.62	49.63
65 an upwards		5.17	4.24	4.70	5.80

At the rate of decrease shown in this table, in about a century there will be no children under five. A similar alteration is going on throughout the country.

At the census of 1901 it was found that of occupied males over 10, about 23 per cent. were engaged in the building and allied trades. Of occupied females, nearly 43 per cent. were in domestic service. These are the two staple occupations for males and females respectively in Eastbourne. Laundries also engage a large number of women.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages recorded in the Borough during 1913 was 337, equal to a rate of 12.48 per 1,000 persons living.

The following table gives rates in previous years in Eastbourne, and compares them with England and Wales :—

Year.			No. of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Rate for England and Wales.
1903	...	...	312	13.87	15.6
1904	...	...	271	11.84	15.2
1905	...	...	273	11.87	15.3
1906	...	...	327	13.34	15.6
1907	...	...	348	13.78	15.8
1908	...	...	350	13.59	14.9
1909	...	...	345	13.27	14.6
1910	...	...	310	11.92	15.0
1911	...	...	363	13.76	15.2
1912	...	...	415	15.50	15.5
10 years' average ...			331.5	13.27	15.3
1913	...	...	337	12.48	15.5

The rate in 1912 was the highest since 1901.

BIRTHS.

The births registered during 1913 numbered 874, and comprised those of 447 males and 427 females.

The births occurred in the succeeding quarters of the year as follows :—223, 225, 227, 199.

The following table shows the last ten years' births in Eastbourne; like the birth-rate for England and Wales, that of Eastbourne is steadily diminishing.

Year.	No. of Births.	Eastbourne Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	England & Wales Birth-rate per 1,000 living.
1903 	900	20.00	28.4
1904 	963	21.05	27.9
1905 	853	18.34	27.2
1906 	892	18.24	27.0
1907 	871	17.25	26.3
1908 	951	18.46	26.5
1909 	875	16.84	25.6
1910 	879	16.74	24.8
1911 	869	16.47	24.4
1912 	889	16.61	23.8
10 years' average	894	18.00	26.1
1913 (nett) ...	874	16.18	23.9

There was a further drop in the birth-rate in 1913 both in Eastbourne and in the country generally, and unfortunately, mainly confined to those really able to make proper provision for the bringing up of children.

The effect of this on the population has been discussed in the preceding notes.

The nett birth-rate means that by the new system of the Registrar-General the numbers are re-arranged according to the district to which they really belong. No births were in this way transferred to other districts, but four (three illegitimate) were transferred to Eastbourne.

Of the total number of births registered, 44 were illegitimate (one in every nineteen), or at the rate of 50 per 1,000 births. This is less than in 1912, when it was 83.

The death-rate of illegitimate infants was 113 per 1,000 births, or 1 in 8; for legitimate infants, 66.0 per 1,000 births, or 1 in 15.

The average proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births in recent years throughout England and Wales up to 1913 was 40 to each 1,000 births, or 10 less than in Eastbourne.

The births and birth-rates per 1,000 per annum for the various Districts in 1913 were as follows :—

		Births.		Rate per 1,000.
East District ...	...	531	...	24.5
Central ...	...	90	...	8.9
West ...	...	25	...	3.7
St. Mary's ...	...	228	...	14.4
		—		—
The Borough ...	...	874	...	16.18
		—		—

Excluding deaths of visitors :—

In the East District there were 253 more births than deaths.

„ Central	„	12 less	„
„ St. Mary's	„	81 more	„
„ West	„	11 less	„

Altogether, the number of nett births exceeded that of the nett deaths by 311.

DEATHS.

During 1913, 577 deaths were registered in Eastbourne. Of these, 280 were of males and 297 of females.

A large number (60) of these were not deaths of Eastbournians and on the other hand there were 46 deaths of Eastbournians registered elsewhere.

The nett Eastbourne deaths therefore numbered 563 ; males, 274, females, 289. The transferable deaths are notified especially to Medical Officers of Health by the Registrar-General.

The Registrar-General has also sent to me the factor for correcting the general death-rate of Eastbourne to exclude sex and age fallacies. For this purpose the death-rate has to be multiplied by 1.0150.

The true death-rate for Eastbourne for 1913, *i.e.*, the death-rate corrected for deaths of absentees and visitors, and for age and sex fallacies, was **10.57 per 1,000** per annum.

The corrections do not considerably affect the rate, for the total rate was 10.69, the nett rate 10.42 and the death-rate excluding deaths of non-residents, 9.57.

The subjoined table compares the total rates with those for preceding years and with those of England and Wales generally :—

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Total Death-rate (no exclusion).	Corrected Death-rate.*	Death-rate of England and Wales.
1903	495	11.00	—	15.4
1904	480	10.49	—	16.2
1905	522	11.22	—	15.2
1906	524	10.69	—	15.4
1907	555	10.99	—	15.0
1908	510	9.90	—	14.7
1909	552	10.61	—	14.5
1910	569	10.83	—	13.4
1911	569	10.85	—	14.6
1912	568	10.61	10.06	13.3
10 years' average	534	10.66	—	14.77
1913	577	10.69	10.57	13.7

* Deaths of Eastbournians elsewhere and of visitors in Eastbourne were not officially transferred by the Registrar-General until 1912.

The previous ten years' average of total deaths was 498 and the previous ten years' average death-rate 12.25.

The death-rate of Eastbourne for 1913 was 3.1 per 1,000 below that of England and Wales. The average difference has been about 4 per 1,000.

The lowest recorded rate in Eastbourne was 9.90 in 1908, very slightly below that of 1912.

The table above shows that in 1913 the death-rate was a small fraction over the ten years' average.

Our death-rate for 1913, compared with that of England and Wales, in a population of 54,000, shows a saving of 168 lives per annum.

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

The deaths during the last five years, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, occurred in months as follows :—

		1913.		1912.		1911.		1910.		1909.
1st Qr. ...	160	{ Jan. 54 Feb. 58 March 48		148 { 44 58 46		163 { 44 45 43		141 { 39 58 44		185 { 53 48 84
2nd Qr. ...	144	{ April 70 May 35 June 39		140 { 52 52 36		112 { 49 41 46		149 { 58 48 43		116 { 39 44 33
3rd Qr. ...	119	{ July 40 Aug. 33 Sept. 46		137 { 44 41 52		154 { 49 35 52		141 { 44 51 46		110 { 32 40 38
4th Qr. ...	154	{ Oct. 56 Nov. 44 Dec. 54		143 { 53 47 43		145 { 40 37 43		138 { 39 52 47		141 { 35 45 61

In Eastbourne the months in which most deaths occur are February, March, and April, and those in which least occur are June, July, and August. October and November also have comparatively few deaths.

The following table shows how the death-rate of Eastbourne compares quarter by quarter with that of England and Wales :—

1913. Districts.	1st. Quar- ter.	2nd Quar- ter.	3rd Quar- ter.	4th Quar- ter.	Year.
Eastbourne	11.8	10.6	8.8	11.4	10.6
England and Wales. { 96 great Towns. }	16.9	13.5	12.7	14.2	14.3
England and Wales. { 145 smaller Towns. }	15.0	12.2	11.6	12.4	12.8
England and Wales. { Rest of the country. }	15.5	13.2	11.7	12.2	13.1

This table shows that although the Eastbourne death-rate was always lower than that of the rest of the country,

it was particularly so in the first quarter. The first quarter is that especially of Respiratory diseases and the third that of diarrœal diseases among infants.

SEX MORTALITY.

The fact that there is an excess of females in Eastbourne would lead normally to a slightly diminished death-rate, since the death-rate for females is usually lower than that for males. The nett 563 deaths of 1913 were divided as follows :—

Males—Deaths, 274 ;	Death-rate, 12.2 per 1,000.
Females— „ 289 ;	„ 9.1 „

This is based on the estimate as to the proportion of sexes given under “Population” in this Report.

The difference between the death-rate for males and that for females was most marked in 1906, when it was 6.1 per 1,000.

The deaths of males in 1913 out of proportion to those of females were especially due to the following diseases :— Consumption (23 to 16), Premature Birth (20 to 8), Deaths from Violence (8 to 5), and Kidney Diseases (26 to 12).

The deaths of females were in excess in Cancer (41 to 25) and Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels (55 to 40).

AGE MORTALITY.

The age groups of the population have been given earlier in the Report, there being a slight excess in Eastbourne of young persons of a healthy age.

The death-rates at different ages and of different sexes are in some respects more important for instituting comparisons than the total death-rate, since in them there are no age and sex fallacies.

The subjoined table shows the death-rates at different ages :—

Males.				Females.			Both Sexes.		
Ages.	No. living.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living at each age group.	No. living.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living at each age group.	No. living.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living at each age group.
Under 1	393	40	101.7	387	20	51.7	780	60	76.9
1-5 ...	1781	17	9.5	1630	28	17.1	3411	45	13.1
Total under 5	2174	57	26.2	2017	48	23.7	4191	105	25.2
5-15 ...	4849	7	1.4	4606	11	2.3	9455	18	1.9
15-25 ...	3907	7	1.7	6515	16	2.4	10422	23	2.2
25-65 ...	10300	118	11.4	16500	93	5.5	26800	211	7.8
65 & over	1180	85	72.0	1952	121	63.5	3132	206	65.7

It will be noticed that, as usual, the death-rate of male infants is, far in excess of that of female infants.

SENILE MORTALITY.

Of the 563 deaths which occurred in 1913, there were 206 of persons over 65 years of age.

Between 65 and 75 years of age, 89 ; Males 35, Females 54.
 „ 75 and 85 „ 83 ; „ 37, „ 46.
 Over 85 „ 34 ; „ 13, „ 21.

DEATHS OF VISITORS.

There were 60 deaths of non-residents in Eastbourne. Twelve of these died from Cancer and five from Tuberculosis.

DISTRICT MORTALITY.

The deaths during 1913 were distributed over the various Districts of the Borough, as shown in the following table. The deaths which occurred in institutions have been included in the District from which the deceased had entered the institution.

Districts.	Nett No. of Deaths, 1913	Annual Death-rate per 1,000				
		1913	1909	1910	1911	1912
East	278	12.8	11.8	12.4	11.6	12.1
Central	102	10.1	10.6	9.9	10.2	11.5
West	36	5.4	7.4	5.7	6.6	5.4
St. Mary's	147	9.3	8.7	10.2	8.7	7.8
Balance of Visitors ...	14	—	—	—	—	—

The seven deaths in Hampden Park district are included with St. Mary's.

The death-rate in the East District, where there is such a large number of births and where the social condition of the people is not so good as in other districts, is somewhat above the average.

The causes of death in excess in the East District as compared with the other districts were naturally those of infancy, such as Premature Birth, Congenital Defects, and Diarrhoea, and besides these, Consumption and Cancer.

There were 126 deaths in institutions as follows :—

Institution.	Ward.	No. of Deaths.
Workhouse	St. Mary's... ..	58
Princess Alice Hospital	St. Mary's... ..	41
Borough Hospital ...	St. Mary's... ..	20
Other Institutions ...	St. Mary's, East, and West	7

The deaths in this table have been properly distributed over the various Districts in calculating their rates.

The Causes of Death.

The deaths at all ages recorded during 1913 were distributed amongst the various classes of disease as follows. Deaths during 1911 and 1912 are similarly classified for comparison.

Class	Disease.	No. of Deaths.			Percentage of total Deaths.		
		1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
I.	Zymotic Diseases	58	39	59	10.1	6.6	10.5
II.	Parasitic and Diet- etic Diseases	6	5	2	1.1	0.9	0.3
III.	Constitutional Dis- eases	150	143	133	26.1	25.3	23.6
IV.	Developmental Diseases	77	73	76	13.4	12.8	13.5
V.	Local Diseases ...	254	284	280	44.2	50.0	49.8
VI.	Deaths from Vio- lence	22	21	13	3.9	3.8	2.3
VII.	Deaths from ill- defined and not specified causes	5	1	—	0.8	0.2	0.0
VIII.	Not certified ...	2	2	—	0.4	0.4	0.0
		574	568	563	100.0	100.00	100.00

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The "Zymotic" death-rate refers to the rate caused by deaths from the seven principal Zymotics as follows:—Small-Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Fever (Typhoid, Typhus, Continued), and Diarrhoea. The other Zymotic diseases include Miasmatic, Septic, Venereal, and Zoogenous Diseases.

These diseases in 1913 formed 10.5 per cent. of the total deaths in Eastbourne. The smallest percentage was 6.6 in 1912.

The Zymotic rate is to some extent an index of the healthiness of a district as regards preventible diseases, and the result of years of sanitary effort is shown in the diminished Zymotic death-rate of recent years.

In the Appendix there will be found a complete table showing the deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases compared with those of other years. The 59 Zymotic deaths of 1913 resulted from the following diseases :—

Disease.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	1	2
Measles	...	...	...	9	13	22
Influenza	...	...	...	4	8	12
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2	—	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	11	11
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	2	3	5
Pyæmia, Septicæmia, etc.	...	...	...	2	—	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	1	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals	...	...	...	22	37	59

Whooping Cough and Puerperal Fever are noticeably absent from the above list.

The Zymotic death-rate for 1913—that is, the death-rate from the seven chief Zymotic diseases—was **0.77 per 1,000** per annum. In 1912 it was 0.39.

In Table VI. in the Appendix will be found the Zymotic deaths and death-rates for the previous 10 years, and it will be seen that the rate for 1913 is a little over the average. Measles was the chief cause of the rise.

The lowest rate was in 1907, when it was 0.35, and the highest in recent years in 1899, when it was 2.04.

The Zymotic death-rate for England and Wales in 1913 was 1.2 per 1,000 per annum.

The Zymotic rates for the respective districts for 10 years are shown to be as in the following table :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate.					
		Districts.				Town.	
		East.	Central.	West	St. Mary's.	Death-rate from 7 chief.	Total
1904 ...	45	1.41	0.41	0.00	1.31	0.52	0.98
1905 ...	45	1.07	0.50	0.62	1.11	0.40	0.94
1906 ...	39	1.33	0.30	0.29	0.63	0.43	0.79
1907 ...	47	1.17	0.90	0.15	0.90	0.35	0.93
1908 ...	57	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.69	1.10
1909 ...	51	1.04	1.09	0.59	0.98	0.50	0.98
1910 ...	49	1.3	0.9	0.14	0.7	0.43	0.93
1911 ...	58	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.85	1.09
1912 ...	39	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.39	0.73
1913 ...	59	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.77	1.09

The Zymotic deaths were distributed as follows :—East District, 34 ; Central, 5 ; West, 1 ; St. Mary's, 19 ; the rates being as in the table above.

INFLUENZA.

This disease caused 12 deaths in 1913, 10 in 1912, 7 in 1911, and 22 in 1910. The deaths occurred at all ages and in 4 males and 8 females. The previous 10 years' average was 15.6. The disease has now remained in England

as a cause of death for 24 years. The numbers of deaths from it in Eastbourne have varied from 33 in 1895 to 4 in 1896. On the whole there is a gradual decrease in deaths from true Influenza.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were no deaths from this disease in 1913. The previous 10 years' average number of deaths was 6.0.

MEASLES.

There are everywhere periodical outbreaks of this disease at intervals of about four years. The recent Eastbourne outbreaks were in 1902, 1906 and in 1909, when there were 19, 10 and 7 deaths respectively. In 1913 there was a very considerable outbreak, causing 22 deaths. The previous 10 years' average was 2.7.

DIARRHŒA.

This disease caused 5 deaths in 1913 and 1 in 1912. For a moderately hot year this number—5—is very satisfactory. The previous 10 years' average was 10.4 per annum. How Eastbourne in this respect compares with the country generally is shown in the following table.

Summer Quarter, 1913.

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years.)

England and Wales	...	50.62 per 1,000 births.
The 96 large towns	...	65.09 per 1,000 births.
The 145 smaller towns		54.64 per 1,000 births.
The Rural Districts	...	29.94 per 1,000 births.
Eastbourne		18.28 per 1,000 births.

These three last diseases—so-called minor infectious diseases—are the most fatal Zymotic diseases for children here as elsewhere, but a gradual lessening of fatalities is going on.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 2 deaths from this disease, or a death-rate of 0.03 per 1,000. Ten years' average, 1.5 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

Eleven deaths occurred in 1913 as compared with a 10 years' average of 5.1. The death-rate was 0.20 per 1,000. As usual the fatal cases were chiefly those who were sent to Hospital too late for treatment by Antitoxin. All the 11 were young girls.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two deaths occurred, one male, one female. Ten years' average 1.3. No deaths and no cases in 1912. In each of the fatal cases in 1913 the patient was away from Eastbourne at the time the infection occurred.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

No death and no case. The deaths from this disease do not average one in two or three years.

ERYSIPELAS.

After a freedom from deaths for some years there were two deaths from this disease in 1913. one was an infant and the other an aged person.

There were no deaths from Poliomyelitis or from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

No other Zymotic in 1913 calls for special remark.

INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

There have been no outbreaks of food poisoning nor any instances of special incidence of any particular illness.

Rheumatism is not especially prevalent in Eastbourne as is shown by the small number of deaths annually.

The disease Rickets is scarcely ever seen here even in the poorest quarters.

Pneumonia was not specially in evidence.

Dietetic and Parasitic Disease.

In these classes of disease there were two deaths directly ascribed to Alcoholism. The recent average has been about four per year. Similar cases are sometimes put down to

other concurrent maladies, and in 1913 five other deaths may fairly be set down to Alcoholic excess, having been certified as from Cirrhosis of the Liver. Some of the 31 deaths from Chronic Nephritis are partly due to Alcoholism probably.

Constitutional Diseases.

The deaths from these diseases being tabulated in the Appendix, only the more important ones are referred to here.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

One death was registered from Rheumatic Arthritis, none from Rheumatism, and none from Gout. The average for 10 years was four, including both diseases.

CANCER.

Sixty-seven nett deaths in 1913 were ascribed to the various forms of "Cancer"—46 to Carcinoma, 2 to Sarcoma, and 19 to "Cancer" generally.

Seventy-three deaths from Cancer were registered, but of these twelve were deaths of non-residents. Six East-bournians died of cancer in other districts.

This nett number of 67 is the largest recorded ; 32 of the deaths were in persons over 55 years of age. The deaths were of 25 males and 42 females.

In the females the parts affected were, as usual, mainly the generative organs, the breasts, and the stomach and intestines. In the males the disease was spread over many more parts of the body, principally being connected with the alimentary canal from the mouth and stomach to the intestines.

The rate in Eastbourne in 1913 was 1.24 per 1,000—males 1.1, females 1.3—and Cancer caused just under 12.0% of the total number of deaths. In England and Wales for the last published year (1911) the rates were 0.89 for males and 1.08 for females, and steadily increasing.

Developmental Diseases.

There were 15 deaths from Premature Birth in 1913. The 10 years' average had been about 19. There were 13 also from Congenital Defects, Marasmus, etc.

Of these 28 deaths, 21 occurred in the East District, naturally because there were most births there ; 4 occurred in St. Mary's District.

There were 48 deaths ascribed to old age, the 10 previous years' average being about 33.

Local Diseases.

Diseases of the Nervous System caused 29 deaths.

Twenty-nine Eastbournians died in lunatic asylums. five males of these from General Paralysis of the Insane.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels caused 99 deaths, the chief group being general Heart Disease (21) and Apoplexy (38).

Diseases of the Respiratory System, apart from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, caused 74 deaths, 37 from Bronchitis, and 26 from forms of Pneumonia. Nineteen of these deaths were in children under 5. The 10 years' average was about 65.

The death-rate from Respiratory Diseases, 1.3 per 1,000, was high for Eastbourne, although about the usual rate for England and Wales generally. As a rule the rate is about one-fifth less in Eastbourne.

Diseases of the Digestive System caused 29 deaths, 4 of which were from Cirrhosis of the Liver, probably Alcoholic.

Appendicitis caused 7 deaths, 5 each in 1909, 1910 and 1912, and 4 in 1911.

Diseases of the Urinary System caused 38 deaths, 31 being from Bright's Disease or inflammation of the kidneys.

The table in the Appendix gives details of these and other groups ; they are in about the same proportion as in other years, except for an increase in the Urinary group.

Deaths from Violence.

There were 13 deaths from Violence, a number below the average. In 1910 there were 28, in 1912, 21, in 1911, 22, in 1908, 19, in 1909, 10. The average for the previous 10 years was 15.8. Seven non-residents died from violence and two Eastbournians died elsewhere.

Of these 13 deaths (about 1 in every 43 of the total deaths), 11 were due to accident or negligence, and there were 2 suicides.

The accidental and negligent deaths included 7 males and 4 females. The suicides were 1 male and 1 female (and two male non-residents).

The deaths from all forms of violence were in the proportion of 0.24 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from Ill-defined and not Specified Causes.

There was no death registered in 1913.

Uncertified Deaths.

I have to record with pleasure that no deaths were uncertified in 1913. In England in 1913, the causes of 1.3% of the total deaths were uncertified. In Eastbourne of late there have been very few.

Thirty-two deaths on which Coroners' inquests were held were registered in 1913, about the same as the 10 years' average.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The nett number of deaths of infants—that is, of children of ages under one year—was 60 (males, 40 ; females, 20). Infantile Mortality is calculated on the number of births registered, and for 1913 was at the rate of **68·6 per 1,000** births.

Apart from the Registrar General's re-arrangements, the total Infantile Mortality was 71·0 instead of 68·6.

The following table compares this mortality with those of the previous 10 years.

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Mortality per 1,000 births.
1903	97	108
1904	89	92
1905	87	102
1906	79	88
1907	92	105
1908	83	87
1909	71	81
1910	82	93
1911	92	106
1912	65	73
Average of 10 years }	79·7	93·5
1913	60	68·6

The rate of 68 for 1913 was the lowest ever recorded in Eastbourne. The above table shows some contrasts, but in the old days of 1898, 1899 and 1900 the mortality rates

were 139, 145 and 121 respectively. Infant life is evidently much more protected now.

Two of the main causes of diminished infantile mortality have been the improved methods of house refuse removal and disposal, and the work done under the Notification of Births Act.

The rate in 1913—the lowest—is about one half the rate of 1899, the highest in recent years and only fourteen years ago.

The nett infantile mortality rate for legitimate children was 66 deaths per 1,000 births.

In other words, about one in every 15 legitimate children died in its first year, whereas one in eight of illegitimate children died.

The rate in Eastbourne of 68 (nett), shows a great difference from the infantile mortality rate for England and Wales per every 1,000 births, which was 109. Infants in Eastbourne died to the extent of 68 in every 1,000 births, the difference being, therefore, 41 per 1,000 births, or in detail a mortality of 49 per 1,000 births less than that of the 96 great towns, 34 per 1,000 less than that of the 145 other towns, and 28 per 1,000 less than that of the rural districts.

Thanks to its climate and other advantages, Eastbourne ought always to have a rate below the average of the country generally.

Of the nett 60 infants dying in 1913, 25 died in the first month and 40 in the first six months of life ; 20 died in the first week of their existence.

In the Appendix there is a table showing the causes of the 60 deaths of infants. Prematurity accounted for 26, Bronchitis and Pneumonia for 11.

Infantile Diarrhœa caused five deaths.

Of the 60 deaths, 22 occurred from prenatal causes such as Premature Birth.

The subjoined tables show the principal causes of deaths of infants in 1913 and in recent years :—

Deaths.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
From Zymotic Diseases	17	14	13	12	16	9	17	38	4	10
Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases	8	4	3	6	3	5	5	3	1	3
Developmental Diseases	25	35	29	36	31	32	35	27	34	25
Local Diseases ...	30	27	23	35	18	23	19	23	23	21
Deaths from Violence	2	1	2	2	3	—	1	1	2	3
Deaths from ill-defined & not specified causes	7	6	9	1	12	2	—	1	—	—
Not Certified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—

ZYMOTIC DEATHS OF INFANTS.

Diseases.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Measles ...	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Whooping Cough	2	7	—	3	2	—	6	—	1	—
Diarrhoea ...	11	2	8	7	14	3	6	37	1	5
Other Zymotic Diseases (chiefly influenza)	4	5	2	2	—	4	5	1	2	1

Notification of Births Act.

Ninety-seven per cent. of the Births were notified under this Act during 1913. There were two prosecutions for non-notification, but their object was really to deal with unqualified midwifery practice by women not on the Midwives Roll. Conviction was obtained in each case.

In 1913, 348 of the children born during the year, and 298 visited for a sequence of 12 months, were visited in connection with the above Act. With the exception of very

few doctors' cases, these were all cases in which the mothers had been attended at the confinement by midwives, and therefore included the children of the poorest people in Eastbourne. The doctors' cases were visited at the request of the doctors themselves, and were all the children of poor parents. Altogether 1945 visits were paid to 646 infants.

There were 17 deaths among these children.

The children are visited one or two days after birth, and then again as far as possible at the following ages :—Two weeks, one month, two months, three months, four months, six months, nine months, and twelve months.

On the occasion of each visit the child is weighed and its weight recorded on a weight chart supplied by the Sanitary Authority to the parents.

General advice is given by Miss Clark, the Health Visitor. The result of the visiting is striking, for the death-rate of the infants visited, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances, is lower than the death-rate of the non-visited children of the well-to-do.

A complete record concerning each child visited is kept during the first year of its life.

The statistics regarding the feeding of the 298 babies visited for a sequence of twelve months are as follows :—

RESUMÉ OF 298 CASES FOLLOWED UP FOR 12 MONTHS.

196 Breast-fed over 9 months.

15 Hand-fed from birth (12 on cow's milk, 1 Nestle's, 2 Allenbury's).

87 Breast and bottle.

298

Of the 87 who were breast-fed for a time :—

20 were breast-fed 1 month. 3 were breast-fed 5 months.

22 were breast-fed 2 months. 11 were breast-fed 6 months.

20 were breast-fed 3 months. 1 was breast-fed 7 months.

5 were breast-fed 4 months. 5 were breast-fed 8 months.

The artificial foods used were :—

70 cases cow's milk.	4 cases Benger's.
5 cases Nestle's.	4 cases Allenbury's.
2 cases Glaxo.	2 cases Ridge's.

OTHER PARTICULARS.

73 Mothers go out to work.

4 do Laundry work at home.

Mothers who go out to work :—

42 Laundry.	4 Domestic Servants.
16 Charing.	2 Dressmakers.
2 Cooking.	7 Hawkers.

Nineteen of the babies visited were illegitimate children, and one of these died during the year. Ten of these nineteen were breast-fed, and five were fed on cow's milk and barley water, one on Allenbury's, one on Savory and Moore's, and two on Nestle's.

DEATHS.

Of the 348 children visited, 17 (52 per 1,000) died during the year, as compared with 68 per 1,000 for the whole of the births, but not over the same period. As these were among the poorest of the inhabitants, the results of the Nurse's visits are very satisfactory, and the visits might, if permitted, be extended with advantage to the other births. Of the seventeen children who died, ten were breast-fed entirely, the others breast-fed for a time and then fed with artificial foods.

AGES AT DEATH.

1 died under one month of age.

2 died aged three months.

1 died aged four months.

1 died aged five months.

1 died aged six months.

1 died aged seven months.

2 died aged eight months.

4 died aged nine months.

4 died aged eleven months.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

- 2 children died owing to premature birth.
- 3 children died of enteritis.
- 2 children died of bronchitis.
- 1 child died of convulsions.
- 6 children died of pneumonia.
- 1 child died of dilated stomach.
- 1 child died of entero colitis.
- 1 child died of tuberculosis.

Midwives Act, 1902.

The powers and duties under this important Act for the welfare of lying-in women and infants were carried out for Eastbourne by the East Sussex County Council until January 1st, 1910.

For three complete years the duties have been carried out locally.

The duties of the supervising Authority include :—

1. Exercising of general supervision.
2. Investigating charges against midwives and reporting to the Central Midwives Board.
3. Suspending from practice if advisable.
4. Reporting convictions of midwives.
5. Sending on lists of midwives in January each year to Central Midwives Board, and keeping a current copy of the Roll for public inspection.
6. Reporting deaths, and changes in names and addresses.

The above duties, especially No. 1, necessitate constant watching and frequent investigations.

Dr. Bywaters has assisted me in making personal inspections, and I have also received much help from Miss R. Clark in her work under the Notification of Births Act.

This work naturally keeps us in constant touch with the midwives.

It also has led to two indirect prosecutions for unqualified secret practice.

The Midwives Act has a proviso that offence is only committed when the unqualified practice is "habitual" and "for gain." Anyone with any experience of law can see how this proviso makes successful prosecution under the Act a practical impossibility.

In two cases, however, not only was secret unqualified practice carried out, but fortunately the women omitted to notify the births though in attendance. Convictions were obtained in both cases for non-notification.

The Midwives on the Roll have been on the whole efficient and satisfactory.

There has been no Puerperal Fever.

Fifteen notices of intention to practise as a midwife were received at the commencement of the year. Of these fifteen, five midwives are in considerable practice, four have given notice because they occasionally attend a birth, two are in the Union Infirmary and beyond inspection, and four are midwives who do not attend many cases.

The midwives have to give notice on supplied forms :—

1. If they have sent for medical assistance. (23 notices have been received).
2. In cases of death of mother or child occurring before attendance of medical men. (No notices have been received).
3. In cases of still birth where no medical man is in attendance. (No notice has been received. I have had to again remind some midwives of their duty in this respect).
4. In case of change of name or address. (No notice has been received).
5. If they have "laid out" a dead body. (One notice has been received).

The Birth Registers of the midwives have been examined by myself or Dr. Bywaters, and initialled.

These registers are not always kept regularly up-to-date because of illiteracy in a few cases, but there has been no wilful neglect.

Copies of the new 1911 rules of the Central Midwives Board, with explanations, have been kept supplied to each practising midwife. Forms for notices have also been supplied.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Sanitary Authority, in order to deal effectively with Infectious Diseases, has put into effect all the adoptive Acts connected with infectious illness at the earliest opportunity.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889; the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890; the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890; and the useful clauses of the Public Health Act, 1907, were all adopted as soon as possible after they were passed. There are also certain clauses in the Eastbourne Improvement Acts that concern Infectious illness.

NOTIFICATION GENERALLY.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, at first adoptive and afterwards general, refers to Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Plague, and Scarlet, Typhus, Enteric, Continued, Relapsing, and Puerperal Fevers.

In Eastbourne in 1902 Varicella or Chicken-pox was added for a time as a precaution against the spread of Small-pox, through mild cases akin to Chicken-pox in appearance. This useful precaution would be again adopted if advisable.

In 1912 Cerebro Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis were added throughout the Country.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is to be added to the list during 1914.

The notification of Tuberculosis is dealt with in a separate section of the Report.

Many cases of infectious or contagious illnesses are found in the course of the medical inspection of school children, and in addition to the compulsory notifications we obtained much information from the School Nurse, the School Attendance Officers and Head Teachers of Schools, especially as to those diseases which have not legally to be notified.

NOTIFICATIONS.

During 1913 there were 377 cases of infectious illness notified, exclusive of Tuberculosis. This represents a sickness-rate as regards the diseases scheduled of 6.9 per 1,000 of the population. In the previous year the notifications were 561 and the rate 10.4.

The highest sickness-rate was in 1890, when it was 16.53 per 1,000 ; the lowest in 1903, when it was 2.62 per 1,000.

The subjoined table shows the rates for the past ten years and the average rate :—

Year.			Total number of cases notified.	Sickness-rate per 1,000 of population.
1903	...	...	118	2.62
1904	...	...	137	2.99
1905	...	...	142	3.05
1906	...	...	208	4.24
1907	...	...	218	4.31
1908	...	...	442	8.38
1909	...	...	509	9.70
1910	...	...	209	3.98
1911		...	221	4.2
1912	...	...	561	10.4
Average for 10 yrs.			276.5	5.38
1913	...		377	6.9

A complete table, giving details of the various diseases notified from January, 1909, to December, 1913, divided and sub-divided according to years and quarters, is given in the Appendix.

A table in the Appendix shows how the notifications were received week by week. The greatest number in any week was 14 in the week ending March 15th.

The cases occurred in the succeeding quarters as follows :—

1st Quarter ...	...	...	103
2nd Quarter	...	...	100
3rd Quarter	...	...	66
4th Quarter	...	...	108

The two middle quarters are generally best as regards infectious illness.

The distribution of the notified cases according to Districts, and the sickness-rate per 1,000 for each District for 1913, are shown in the following table :—

Disease.	Districts				The Borough.
	East.	Central.	West.	St. Mary's	
Scarlet Fever ...	113	28	6	66	213
Diphtheria ...	86	14	4	28	132
Enteric Fever	1	—	2	1	4
Erysipelas ...	14	4	3	7	28
Total ...	214	46	15	102	377
Sickness-rate ...	9.9	4.5	2.2	6.4	6.9

The East District was the principal sufferer absolutely and relatively. In years up to 1902 and in 1909, St. Mary's District had always most infectious illness. The extensive building over the Marsh District has led to the preponderance of infectious illness in the Eastern District.

The sickness-rate per 1,000 for each District for the past 10 years is shown in the subjoined table.

Sickness-rate per 1,000.	East.	Central.	West.	St. Mary's
1913	9.9	4.5	2.2	6.4
1912	14.1	5.4	3.5	11.7
1911	6.1	2.5	1.0	4.0
1910	5.0	2.6	2.0	4.3
1909	11.7	6.5	2.4	13.4
1908	14.1	4.1	2.6	6.3
1907	5.3	2.6	3.4	4.5
1906	5.8	4.3	0.8	3.5
1905	4.8	2.2	1.1	2.0
1904	4.3	1.2	2.2	2.8
1903	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.4

NOTIFICATIONS—AGE INCIDENCE.

The subjoined table shows that, as usual, the age group 5-15 suffers most in these diseases.

Disease.	Total	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 and up- wards.
Scarlet Fever	213	1	37	139	21	15	—
Diphtheria ...	132	—	26	97	7	2	—
Enteric Fever	4	—	—	1	—	3	—
Erysipelas ...	28	1	—	—	5	18	4
Totals ...	377	2	63	237	33	38	4

The later in life, the less the chance of a child's getting the commoner diseases, viz., Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and the better the chance of getting over it.

NOTIFICATIONS—SEX INCIDENCE.

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever	82	131	213
Diphtheria	57	75	132
Enteric Fever	2	2	4
Erysipelas	13	15	28
Totals	154	223	377

As is usual in health resorts, some of the cases were imported or due to imported cases.

HOUSE DISTRIBUTION.

The 132 Diphtheria cases occurred in 114 houses, thus :—

In 97 houses, in each house 1 case ...	97
In 16 houses, in each house 2 cases ...	32
In 1 house, 3 cases	3
—	—
114	132
—	—

The 213 Scarlet Fever cases occurred in 169 houses, thus :—

In 137 houses, in each house 1 case ...	137
In 23 houses, in each house 2 cases ...	46
In 6 houses, in each house 3 cases ...	18
In 3 houses, in each house 4 cases ...	12
—	—
169	213
—	—

Small Pox, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Continued Fever and Puerperal Fever did not occur in any instance in Eastbourne during 1913.

SCARLET FEVER.

Two hundred and thirteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1913. All were isolated in the Borough Hospital except four, one of which was a doubtful case.

Over one-half the total cases occurred in the Eastern District.

The cases were spread over all the year, but were especially frequent in January, February, March, October and November. A table in the Appendix shows the numbers of weekly notifications.

There were two deaths as compared with an average of 1.5 in the previous ten years. The mortality was just under one per cent., and the Scarlet Fever death-rate was 0.03 as compared with 0.06 for England and Wales.

The increased mildness of Scarlet Fever is one of the causes preventing its extinction. Mild and doubtful cases occur which being overlooked cause spread of the infection. Original cases are sometimes not discovered until the secondary cases occur.

SCHOOL INFLUENCE.—The Private Schools in the Borough were singularly free from Scarlet Fever in 1913. One case occurred. The Elementary Schools occasionally acted as *foci* of the disease—139 of the 213 cases were in children of school age.

In May and June Willowfield Infants' School had an undue number of cases. In January a few cases were especially associated with Holy Trinity girls.

To prevent spread and for disinfection Willowfield Junior Mixed School was closed from 3rd to 16th June.

OTHER INFLUENCES.—Milk supplies and Laundries were not associated with the spread of the disease.

There were some importations and cases due to importation.

The following cases in Mr. Ollett's District illustrate the difficulty of dealing with Scarlet Fever :—

- I. On September 19th M. T., aged 8 years, was taken ill and a doctor was called in who remained in attendance.

On September 27th F. T., aged 3 years was found to be unwell, and was seen by the same medical man, who continued to attend him.

On October 5th Mrs. T., aged 43 years, became ill and was attended by the same doctor.

On October 8th the medical attendant notified all three as having Scarlet Fever and they were removed to the Hospital.

In the meantime the first patient had for many days been running about the house, visiting other houses, shops, etc.

- II.—On August 8th or 9th a child, S. F., was taken ill, a doctor was called in to attend, and continued in attendance until August 19th, when the mother became ill, and the medical attendant then notified both patients as suffering from Scarlet Fever.

The infant child of Mrs. F. was sent round to her sister Mrs. S. to be taken care of.

On the following day, August 20th, one of Mrs. S.'s children, Doris, was found to be suffering from Scarlet Fever.

On September 8th R. S. was notified as having Scarlet Fever.

On September 30th V. S. was removed with Scarlet Fever.

On October 10th S. S. was notified.

Thus five cases and possibly more arose from one missed mild case.

III.—Miss M. W., Schoolmistress of a country School, came to Eastbourne on September 6th for a holiday accompanied by her sister and niece.

On September 12th the sister, C. W., became ill and on the following day a doctor was consulted who remained in attendance.

On September 17th the landlady's daughter, D. M., became ill, was seen by the same medical attendant, and both she and Miss C. W. were notified as having Scarlet Fever and removed to Hospital.

As a result of enquiries Mr. Ollett ascertained there had recently been cases of Scarlet Fever at the country School and village.

"Return" Cases.—The average number of "return" cases in England and Wales in Scarlet Fever is over 2%, and the length of time a patient is kept isolated does not seem to have much effect. In three instances in Eastbourne in 1910 patients developed Scarlet Fever in houses to which discharged Scarlet Fever patients had been sent, but only in one instance was there probable infection from the discharged case.

In 1911 there were again some instances of this misfortune. One was in the case of some children in a house to which a Scarlet Fever convalescent had been returned from a London Hospital, and there were four instances in which cases had been discharged from our own Hospital.

During 1912 we had, in connection with Scarlet Fever, six apparently genuine return cases.

During 1913 there were again five instances of a discharged patient causing a secondary case, that is in 2.1 per cent. of the discharges.

When the original patients in the genuine "return cases" are visited, it is generally found that the child has had a nasal discharge on return home, apparently following the discharge bath. Needless to say, no case is ever sent home if there is any apparent discharge from ear or nose.

DIPHTHERIA.

There was over the average amount of Diphtheria in 1913. There were 132 cases notified as compared with a five years' average of 148. There is evidence that the occurrence of cases of this disease is subsiding again, but Diphtheria is more prevalent though less fatal than in the North.

The apparently large number of notifications is partly due to the care with which cases are sought out and the provision of free bacteriological examination of throat swabbings.

Of the 132 notifications, 39 occurred in December especially in connection with an outbreak at St. Andrew's, Norway, Infants' School; the remainder were spread over the whole year, with fewest cases in the months of April and June.

The fatality was 11 of the 132 cases or 8.3 per cent. All the patients who died were girls. The death-rate was 0.20 (England and Wales 0.12). The deaths were due to lateness of treatment. One of the patients was registered as having died on the way to the Hospital, though really it had been admitted a few minutes. No case is ever refused however impossible of cure.

Only one patient was not isolated in the Hospital and that was apparently a case of doubtful diagnosis.

Personal contact is the constant cause of spread. No epidemics were traced to milk.

Although drains were tested at each house affected no case could be ascribed to defective drains.

SCHOOL INFLUENCE had a considerable effect in spreading the disease in 1913. In December a child at Norway Infants' School returned to School after a "Sore Throat" and was the cause of many cases.

St. Mary's Girls' School was the centre of a few cases in June and I took rubbings of the throats of all the girls and teachers and excluded certain children on the results found. No further cases occurred.

In December there were a few cases associated with Willowfield Infants' School.

For disinfection and prevention, one class of St. Andrew's Infants' School was closed from 2nd to 15th December.

There were as usual no return cases.

Free bacteriological examination is made for suspects and contacts, and patients are only discharged from the Hospital after bacteriological examination.

In connection with the Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, 1910 :—

(a) On no occasion was I requested to administer Antitoxin by practitioners.

(b) 9 tubes of Serum were supplied.

The stations for the supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin are at the Grove Road, Latimer Road and Hampden Park Police Stations, and circulars were sent to medical men calling their attention to the facilities afforded.

As practically all the patients were removed to Hospital, only a small number of free tubes of Serum were used.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Four cases of this disease were notified and two of the patients died. The previous five years' average was 5.4.

Only one of the four became infected in Eastbourne, one being a visitor and the other two were away from Eastbourne at the time of infection.

Three of the patients were isolated at the Hospital. Two were male and two female patients.

ERYSIPELAS.

Twenty-eight cases were notified with two deaths.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

No cases. (Tuberculosis is dealt with elsewhere).

Although no case of Small Pox occurred, a notification of a doubtful case was received in March. It proved eventually to be a severe case of Chicken Pox. The patient was carefully isolated, the twelve contacts were kept under observation for three weeks, entailing much work and anxiety.

THE NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

This group includes Measles, Diarrhœa, etc., and they are far more dangerous to life than most of the notifiable diseases.

As they are not notified, they are dealt with in this Report under the heading of Deaths.

Information is obtained sometimes from Head Teachers, School Attendance Officers, and others. If the minimum School age were raised, I have no doubt there would be less Measles and Whooping Cough.

SCHOOL CLOSURE FOR MEASLES.

Compton Place Infants', January 30th to February 17.

St. Mary's Infants', February 8th to March 3rd.

Hampden Park, April 24th to May 9th.

PROCEDURE ON RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION.

This has been detailed previously, but a short summary is as follows :—

The Sanitary Inspector visits, makes enquiries with a view to prevention of further cases, and obtains written particulars for the Medical Officer of Health and for future use. Bacteriological examination is made if necessary.

If, as is almost always the case, the patient is removed to the Hospital, disinfection is done at once. What can be removed to the steam disinfector is removed in bags, and the room, furniture, etc., disinfected on the spot.

If the patient is kept at home—and this is a rare course in Eastbourne—the disinfection is done at the close of the case.

Notification is sent by the Department to the Heads of Schools concerned, and to the School Attendance Officers, as to the keeping of children from school.

Examination into the sanitary condition of the house is made.

The Public Librarian is informed, and private Librarians also if necessary.

Removal to the Hospital is urged in every fit case, with again the same measure of success as in any other year, nearly 100 per cent. of the patients being so isolated, even allowing for doubtful cases.

MEANS OF ISOLATION IN THE BOROUGH.

The means of isolation continue to be satisfactory and sufficient. The Isolation Hospitals include :—

1. A General Infectious Diseases Hospital for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever.

This is situated about 150ft. above the level of the sea on the extreme border of the town, it is the last house out towards the Downs at the back of the town. The accommodation here consists of the following :—

For Scarlet Fever—33 beds in three pavilions.

For Diphtheria and Special Isolation—25 beds in three pavilions.

For Enteric Fever—4 beds in one pavilion.

For emergencies there are 17 beds in an iron temporary building.

Two pavilions of 12 and 4 beds respectively are reserved for use of the schools under the various members of the Eastbourne Schoolmasters' Association, and two pavilions of 7 beds each are reserved for similar occupancy by children of girls' schools. These reserved pavilions are in all respects except reservation for use, entirely supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and Matron, under the direction of the Sanitary Authority.

2. Acacia Villa.—A cottage isolated and in its own grounds, used for these two purposes :—

- (a) For the lodging of persons whose houses are being disinfected.
 (b) For the temporary lodgment of persons who have been exposed to infection and are not themselves ill.

This was used by 29 persons during 1913, 56 during 1912, 12 during 1911, 7 during 1910, 34 during 1909, 30 during 1908, 27 during 1907, 21 during 1906, 13 during 1905, 12 during 1904, 7 during 1903, and 32 during 1902.

3. Langney Hospital.—For Small-pox. 18 beds.

This is situated just outside the eastern border of the Borough, on the Crumbles, half-a-mile from the nearest house and a mile from the next, and over a mile distant from either of the two other Institutions of Isolation. It has not been used since 1902.

A description of these three Institutions, their cost, and their working during 1913 has been given by me in the Medical Officer's Annual Report on the same.

REMOVALS TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Of the patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, which are the three diseases received at the Hospital, 98.3% were removed thither. Three hundred and forty-nine of these cases were notified and 343 were removed to the Hospital.

	Cases.	Removed to Hospital.	Not Removed.	Percentage Removed.
Scarlet Fever ...	213	209	4	98.1
Diphtheria ...	132	131	1	99.2
Enteric Fever ...	4	3	1	75.0
	—	—	—	—
	349	343	6	98.3
	—	—	—	—

The figures of the percentages of patients notified suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid

Fever, who were removed to the Hospital, for the past 10 years, are subjoined :—

1904,	92.7 per cent. of the cases.
1905,	94.3 per cent. of the cases.
1906,	95.4 per cent. of the cases.
1907,	98.9 per cent. of the cases.
1908,	98.8 per cent. of the cases.
1909,	98.4 per cent. of the cases.
1910,	96.2 per cent. of the cases.
1911,	99.5 per cent. of the cases.
1912,	99.2 per cent. of the cases.
1913,	98.3 per cent. of the cases.

It is very satisfactory to record this continuing popularity of the Hospital. The fatality of the cases sent there was 5.5 per cent.

The keeping up of such a well equipped Hospital is most necessary in a health resort such as Eastbourne. Various of the patients have been visitors, and have much appreciated having the use of such an Institution.

Details as to administration, etc., are published in my Annual Report on the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Acacia Villa, and Langney Hospital, the nett cost of which to the Borough during 1913 (October, 1912, to October, 1913) was £3,211 5s. 9d., excluding payment of capital and interest on capital expended.

DISINFECTION.

The methods of disinfection employed are the same as in previous years.

For clothing, bedding, etc., Superheated Steam (Temp. 260° F.) in a Washington Lyon Disinfecting Machine is used.

For articles such as Furs, Boots, etc., that will not stand superheated steam, washing with Formalin Solution or Perchloride of Mercury Solution is employed.

For rooms and houses fumigation with Formalin Gas by means of various lamps is sometimes used, but more

often and especially in Tuberculosis a sprayer is used for formalin or other solution, such as Izal, McDougall's or Lawes' Fluids.

Re-papering, re-painting, lime-washing, and much soap and water cleansing after the irrigation or fumigation by the disinfectant gas are the methods chiefly relied on.

After "Consumption" the usual form of disinfection carried out or suggested has been wet dusting by dusters wrung out of strong disinfectant, especially Formalin, Izal, etc., but general disinfection is done also. Disinfection after "Cancer" is also done, on request being made, in the hope that it may be of use in preventing spread.

The disinfection of infected houses or rooms is always done by the Sanitary Inspectors or one particular man in the Sanitary Department under their immediate instructions.

The Schools have been disinfected by spraying from time to time.

The Steam Disinfector is situated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital grounds.

There is a second small disinfector for verminous clothing at the Children's Cleansing Station, Seaside.

VACCINATION RETURN FOR EASTBOURNE DISTRICT, including Local Government Returns due on or before February, 1914.

E. J. HODGES, *Vaccination Officer.*

Year.	Births.	Successful Certificates Registered.	Certificates of Insuscep- tibility Registered.	Had Small Pox	Certificates of Exemption Registered.	Deaths under one year old.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed out of town and gone, no address.	Cases of Proseu- tion under Sec. 31.	Un- accounted for.	Total number of Certificates of Success- ful Primary Vaccinations at all ages received during each of last 14 years.
* ₁ 1899	* ₂ 1050	* ₃ 327	* ₄ 3	* ₅ ...	* ₆ 111	* ₇ 115	* ₈ 2	* ₉ & 10. 100	15	* ₁₁ 377	* ₁₂ 228
1900	999	322	...	...	249	93	40	122	8	165	351
1901	999	329	...	...	351	101	28	108	20	62	491
1902	997	308	2	...	326	81	56	82	5	137	712
1903	1000	301	...	...	343	71	33	106	...	146	355
1904	1051	292	2	...	372	75	44	98	...	168	306
1905	957	324	2	...	377	77	38	84	...	55	392
1906	995	292	...	...	359	73	31	67	...	173	280
1907	985	259	1	...	377	76	11	98	...	161	289
1908	1033	229	1	...	464	66	24	94	...	155	288
1909	977	190	4	...	438	68	14	102	4	160	214
1910	958	162	1	...	484	66	16	101	5	123	217
1911	948	148	...	...	550	69	24	101	8	56	236
1912	960	144	...	...	558	60	25	125	...	48	219
Jan. to June 1913	479	74	...	...	276	28	13	48	...	40	289

The numbers marked thus (*) refer to columns in official Returns to Local Government Board.

The number of certificates of conscientious objection actually received by Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the year 1913 was 602.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 1913, considerable advance has been made as regards the comprehensive treatment of Tuberculosis. The subjoined account of Tuberculosis in Eastbourne is a summary of the steps taken concerning the prevalence and control of the disease.

It is advisable to emphasize that prevention rather than attempts at cure must always be the great aim of the Sanitary Authority. Such considerations as satisfactory housing, good food and removal of nuisances are of much greater importance to the community than attempts at cure of individual cases ; in this disease, however, cure of individuals is also an important part of the general scheme of prevention.

PREVALENCE.

During 1913, 196 notifications of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received as follows :—January, 1913 (Old Regulations), 14 new cases ; February to December, 1913 (New Regulations) :—

On Form A (new cases, General Practitioners), 99.

On Form B (School Medical Inspectors), 7.

On Form C (Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria, Cases admitted), 47.

On Form D (Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions, Cases Discharged), 27.

On these various forms there are duplications of notifications. The number of individual Eastbourne cases notified during 1913 was 122.

In addition to the notified cases there were 10 deaths reported of pulmonary cases and 7 non-pulmonary cases not notified.

Some cases were found by the Staff and are included in the notified list.

The total number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified and found was therefore 132.

Besides the above, 37 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified as follows :—29 on Form A, 8 on Form B. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints, 10 (including 2 spinal) ; Tuberculosis of Glands, 13 ; Tuberculosis of Meninges, 3 ; Tuberculosis of Abdomen, 9 ; Tuberculosis of Kidneys, 2 ; General Tuberculosis, 1.

New cases of all forms of Tuberculosis notified and discovered in 1913 amounted to 176.

This does not represent the maximum, for in spite of the compulsory notification regulations, there is evidence that all the cases are still not notified.

There was no instance of non-notification, however, which justified my asking the authority to take any proceedings ; probably practically all the cases in which measures could usefully be taken by the staff were notified.

The Order for notification of other forms of Tuberculosis came into operation on February 1st, 1913, at the same time as the present form for notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1912 was 204.

Under the old voluntary notification system about 35 cases were notified annually.

FATALITY.

During 1913, 38 persons died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Eastbourne. Of these 2 were visitors, and on the other hand 3 Eastbournians died elsewhere from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The nett deaths therefore numbered 39 and the nett death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Consumption was 0.72.

Of the 39 fatal cases 23 were of Males, 16 of Females. The Male death-rate was 10.2 per 1000, and the Female rate 0.5 per 1000.

The ages of the patients who died were in age groups as follows :—

Ages			
Under 5	...	...	1
15 to 24	...	...	11
25 to 34	...	...	8
35 to 44	...	...	10
45 to 54	...	...	3
55 and over	...	...	6
39			

Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Consumption caused nearly 7% of all the deaths in Eastbourne. All forms of Tuberculosis caused 9.5% of the deaths or about one-tenth. No other reason is needed for the special attention being given to Tuberculosis.

Other forms of Tuberculosis caused 18 deaths, 3 were of visitors, none of Eastbournians elsewhere, so that the nett number of deaths was 15 and the rate 0.27 per 1,000.

The following table shows the prevalence of the disease, as expressed by the number of deaths, for the past ten years in Eastbourne.

Disease.	Number of Deaths.									
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Phthisis of the Lungs	32	42	53	53	42	58	46	58	60	39
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	22	13	13	11	11	13	12	12	8	15
	54	55	66	64	53	71	58	70	68	54

It will be noted that "Consumption" caused fewer deaths in 1913 than in any year since 1904.

CONTROL.

(a) *Preventive Work*.—The Sanitary Authority provides the following :—

i. The Dispensary, as a centre for work, and the Officers connected therewith.

ii. Free Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.

In 1913, 93 samples of sputum were examined for Medical men, 68 proved to be negative and 25 contained Tubercle Bacilli. There were 82 other samples examined of actual patients.

iii. Free Disinfection.

iv. Educational leaflets and occasional lectures.

v. Free provisions of appliances, etc., extra beds, sputum appliances, disinfectants, etc.

vi. Free visits to houses by a staff, including two Medical Officers, three Sanitary Inspectors, and two Nurses (one specially for Tuberculosis work, part time).

vii. Removal of patients to Hospitals and Sanatoria.

viii. Above all, general sanitary measures in the homes and work places.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee also includes preventive work in its programme; this is carried out by the instructive visits of ladies and gentlemen on that Committee.

Much of the work in connection with curative measures also includes prevention of spread to relatives and fellow-workers of the patient.

(b) *Curative and Ameliorative Work*.—There are four main agencies concerned in this in Eastbourne :—

1. The Sanitary Authority.

2. The National Insurance Committee.

3. The Tuberculosis Care Committee.

4. The Guardians of the Poor.

These bodies work in increasing co-operation, particularly the first three. No doubt when facilities are provided

the Board of Guardians will be equally ready to work with the Sanitary Authority as regards in-patients for all the bodies have the same good end in view. As regards out patients the co-operation is as complete as possible at present.

1.—THE SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The work may be divided into two main parts :—

1. Domiciliary, where the patients remain at home under their respective medical men.
2. Institutional (a) where the patient attends the dispensary.
(b) Where the patient goes into a resident institution.

1. DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—

(a) Insured persons are very well looked after ; not only have they free medical attendance, but extra food and other comforts are provided. This also applies to a few dependants of Insured persons to whom the Insurance Committee have been able to extend benefit.

During 1913 the Local Insurance Committee has extended benefit to 52 persons, 39 insured and 13 dependants.

(b) Uninsured persons. These include the well-to-do people and also some poor who are visited on notification, by the staff of the Sanitary Authority.

There is no power at present to give free medical attendance to the uninsured poor, but the Dispensary Report subjoined indicates what is being done for them.

2. INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—The Sanitary Authority, the Local Insurance Committee and the Guardians of the Poor have during 1913 given this benefit separately, but arrangements are being made which will, it is hoped, come into operation

in 1914, whereby the Sanitary Authority and the Local Insurance Committee jointly agree to a scheme by which all cases of Tuberculosis will be dealt with as regards institutional treatment under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority. The outline of the scheme is as follows :—

(a) *Staff.*

- i. Medical Officers.—Dr. Willoughby, Medical Officer of Health, Chief ; Dr. Muriel Bywaters, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer.
- ii. Nurse, Miss Morfey (part time).

(b) *Institutions.*

- i. Dispensary.—This was opened in December, 1912, annexed to Town Hall ; entrance in Saffrons Road.
- ii. Hospital, 20 beds.—This was commenced in November, 1913. Situation—Gildredge Underhill.
- iii. Sanatorium. For Sanatorium treatment special institutions are used for special cases, especially Naylands (Maltings Farm). Three beds are reserved by the Insurance Committee at present but many more are used.

(c) *Finance.*

The estimate of Annual Expenditure on the scheme is £2,654. Towards this the Local Insurance Committee contributes 7½d. per insured person (approximately £500) and the Exchequer will contribute 50% of the deficiency. There will also be receipts for certain of the beds. The Borough Accountant estimates the charge on the Rates will be £1,095.

The Institutional Treatment, during 1913, may be summarized as follows :—

1. **Dispensary.**—This was opened in December, 1912, and has been open throughout 1913.

The functions of Dispensary are :—

1. Centre for Anti-Tuberculosis work generally.
2. Centre for Diagnosis.
3. Centre for examination of contacts.
4. Centre for curative treatment.
5. Centre for information and education in Tuberculosis management.
6. Centre for after care.

Dr. Bywaters has been in charge, with Miss Morfey as Nurse. Her report is as follows :—

THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The work done in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the past year can be divided into two main parts.

1. Visiting in the homes.
2. Work done at the Dispensary itself.

Visiting.—Practically the whole of this part of the work has been done by the Dispensary Nurse, who has done very excellent and invaluable work. Since March, 1913, when she was appointed, she has paid 478 visits.

The patients visited can be divided into two classes :—

1. Cases notified, under the Compulsory Notification Act, by General Practitioners.
2. Cases attending the Dispensary for treatment.

Visitation of Notified Cases.—All the notified cases, with a few exceptions, have been visited with a view to seeing that the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease are taken. The nurse in visiting

if possible sees the patient, carefully explains and advises about precautions, open windows, etc., gives pamphlets, paper handkerchiefs, a sputum flask, and arranges a time when the people may send to the Dispensary for Disinfectant and soap. When necessary she gives advice on points of nursing, and on food, how to prepare it and what to take, etc.

On returning to the Dispensary the Nurse writes notes on the case and circumstances, and reports to the Tuberculosis Officer, specially noting if any further help is required in the way of extra nourishment, or any other matter and whether it is necessary for a Sanitary Inspector to examine the house.

The cases that have not been visited are chiefly :—

- (1) Those whose doctors requested that visits should not be paid, who assured us that all precautions were being taken.
- (2) Those, where it was thought a visit might interfere with the employment of the patient.
- (3) Those in the Workhouse.

In every case where the Nurse visited, she first of all explained that she had nothing whatever to do with the treatment which was in their own doctor's hands, but that she had come from the Sanitary Department to explain and help about the precautions to be taken.

Visitation of patients attending the Dispensary for treatment.—In these cases, besides seeing that all the proper precautions were being taken, the nurse saw that all directions given at the Dispensary were being properly carried out, that they were taking their temperatures properly and that there were no ill effects after the injections of Tuberculin.

Where advisable, visits of the Medical Officers are made.

Work at the Dispensary.—The chief work that has been done at the Dispensary itself consists of:—

1. Examinations for Diagnosis and advice.
2. Treatment.
3. Re-examinations after returning from Institutions.

Under the first heading both insured and non-insured cases have been examined.

The insured are examined when applying for Sanatorium Benefit, in order that the Insurance Committee may be advised on each case.

The non-insured examined were those who could not afford to pay for a doctor and who came for advice about their own chest condition; also "contacts" who could not afford to go to a doctor. We hope in time to be able to examine all contacts as a means of discovering all the early cases.

Occasionally patients have been sent by private practitioners for confirmation or otherwise of diagnosis.

With regard to treatment—anyone, not under a doctor, who was suffering with Tuberculosis and who came to the Dispensary, was given treatment. If the case was a suitable one a course of Tuberculin injections was given, and if not considered suitable then general treatment apart from specific was given, including plenty of free cod liver oil, etc.

The patients treated were thus mainly non-insured and unable to pay for their own doctor, but a few insured and doctors' cases were treated with Tuberculin at the Committee's and doctors' request.

The Nurse attends at the Dispensary during all consultation hours. When the patients arrive she charts their temperature, weighs them, takes their pulse, superintends the undressing for examination and prepares the skin for the injections. Besides helping

in many other ways, she gives out the disinfectant when it is sent for.

A large amount of clerical work has had to be done in connection with the Dispensary and Tuberculosis work, a great part of which the Nurse has done. Various books have to be kept, including :—

1. Book of Particulars for Local Government Board.
2. Dispensary Register.
3. Result of Institutional Treatment, etc.
4. Notes of Cases treated.

Patients on returning from Institutions have come to the Dispensary to report and be examined, and it is hoped that they will continue to come at certain intervals so that we may keep in touch with them.

The Nurse has on three occasions during the year taken patients by rail to Sanatoria.

As to actual statistics—since the Dispensary has only been opened for a comparatively short time very little can be said with regard to results. The Dispensary was opened in December, 1912, and since then 203 patients have been seen and examined, and 1423 attendances have been made.

Of those examined 104 were found to be suffering with Tuberculosis, while the remainder were free.

Thirty-one have had Tuberculin treatment and 45 have had general treatment only.

Of those having Tuberculin, only two have at present completed the course, and 19 are still having treatment.

Seven stopped coming for treatment before the Course was completed and in four cases the Tuberculin was stopped because the Tuberculin was not suiting the patient.

Of those that have completed the Course two are distinctly much improved and able to return to full work.

The Courses of Tuberculin treatment are rather longer than usual because of the irregularity in attendance, so many reasons, *e.g.*, bad weather, preventing the patients attending on the days they should.

Twelve patients have been sent to Sanatoria.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF TREATMENT AT THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Tuberculin.—31 patients have had Tuberculin during the year.

2 have completed the Course, are much improved and both now at work.

3 have had Tuberculin for Diagnosis.

2 were positive and received further treatment.

1 was negative.

7 did not finish the Course.

2 since have died.

2 left off because not improving.

1 left the town.

1 did not wish to go on.

1 became an insured patient and had Domiciliary Treatment.

19 are still having injections, of whom 8 have almost completed the Course ; 5 of these have definitely very much improved, 3 being at work. Of the 19, 13 have been able to continue working.

10 who came for treatment were unsuitable for Tuberculin, but were given other medical treatment.

3 adults have been sent to Sanatoria.

During the year 35 children have received regular treatment.

1 with Tubercular Hip, improved.

1 with Tubercular Kidney, no better.

10 with Tubercular Glands, 7 improved.

20 with Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 16 much improved, 9 were sent to Sanatoria, 2 were sent to Infirmary.

8 preventive cases, keeping well.

At least 30 other children have been examined and given advice.

2. Hospital.—The building of this was commenced at the end of November, 1913. Twenty beds are to be provided. Towards the cost a grant of £1800 will be received from the Exchequer.

The uses of the Hospital will be :—

- (a) For treatment and isolation of advanced cases.
- (b) For emergency cases.
- (c) For observation cases and cases awaiting observation in beds at Sanatoria.
- (d) In educational treatment.
- (e) For special forms of treatment.

The Hospital is planned on the lines of the model drawings issued by the Local Government Board ; there are no large wards, but the wards will contain either one or two beds in each.

The Sanitary Authority has had no accommodation of this sort during 1913, but the Guardians have had an average of $\frac{4}{5}$ in-patients with Tuberculosis during the year at the Infirmary.

Two patients have been sent to Hospitals as follows :—

St. Bartholomew's, London, 1.

London Hospital, London, 1.

3. Sanatoria.—No beds have been specifically reserved. During 1913 the Sanitary Authority has sent 12 patients to Sanatoria as follows :—

Maltings Farm, Naylands, 8. Charges varying from 20/- to 33/-.

Holt, 1. Charge 15/- (remainder found by friends).

Country Cottage for Convalescents, 2.

Brompton, Frimley, 1. Charges 25/-.

We owe much gratitude to Dr. Jane Walker and the Authorities at Naylands, Suffolk, for their kind

reception of Eastbourne patients. There is no better Sanatorium treatment, either general or special, to be obtained anywhere in the country. Altogether 30 Eastbournians have been treated there.

The Local Insurance Committee has sent 29 patients to Sanatoria as follows :—

Maltings Farm, Naylands, 22.

Brompton, Frimley, 6.

Eversfield, St. Leonards, 1.

The average length of stay of the patients at Sanatoria has been 14 weeks ; Minimum, 4 weeks, Maximum, 36 weeks.

Of Eastbourne patients who were sent to sanatoria :

4 were apparently cured.

15 improved.

1 seemed to undergo no change.

4 were worse.

None died.

Of the 16 patients in whose cases six months have elapsed since they left the Sanatorium :

4 are apparently cured.

4 have maintained improvement.

2 have remained about the same.

1 has relapsed.

3 have died.

2 have been lost sight of (abroad).

The above includes both Insured and Non-Insured patients.

2.—THE LOCAL INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

The Medical Officer of Health has been the medical adviser as regards Tuberculosis. In the Autumn the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who throughout the year assisted also, was appointed joint adviser with the Medical Officer of Health.

Sanatorium Benefit has been extended as follows :—

i. Domiciliary Sanatorium Benefit in 52 cases.

(a) Insured persons, 39.

(b) Dependants, 13.

Many of these received also Sanatorium Treatment.

ii. Sanatorium Treatment in 29 cases.

(a) Insured persons, 24.

(b) Dependants, 5.

Mr. Bartlett, the Clerk to the Local National Health Insurance Committee, has kindly given me these figures. The close co-operation in Tuberculosis work of the Local Insurance Committee and its Officers and the Sanitary Authority has resulted in the greatest good being done for Eastbourne Consumptives at the minimum of expense and trouble. No Insurance Committee could have done proportionately more for Insured Consumptives and as far as means would allow for dependants also.

The joint scheme for Institutional treatment is the outcome of the universal wish to allow nothing to stand in the way of the best being done for the unfortunate sufferers and their friends.

3.—THE TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

This body, representative of the various bodies concerned in dealing with Tuberculosis, has issued its own Annual Report, which should be read by all those interested in the subject. No Anti-Tuberculosis scheme can be complete without such invaluable assistance, and such Committees are now being formed in other County Boroughs.

No legally appointed authority can get into such close personal touch with the individual cases, and the members (particularly the Hon. Sec., Miss Chamberlain) have given the Sanitary Authority and the Local Insurance Committee continuous assistance during the year.

For the moderate expenditure of about £140, supplied by voluntary contributions, 32 cases have been materially

assisted in directions that the legally constituted bodies with their auditors could not manage. The contributions in kind of the Local Insurance Committee have been guided by the Hon. Sec. and her kind assistants, and the personal industry of the Visiting Members is an important factor in the prevention and control of Tuberculosis in Eastbourne. By the aid of this organisation it results that as far as possible while no case is neglected there is no overlapping or misdirection of assistance.

4.—THE GUARDIANS.

The Guardians provide the only Hospital and Isolation accommodation in Eastbourne at present. The average number of Tuberculosis cases in the Infirmary has been about fifteen. 7 of the 38 deaths occurred there.

In addition to this, through the agency of Mr. White, the Superintendent Relieving Officer, the peculiar needs of Tuberculosis persons receiving out-relief receive special and sympathetic attention.

Negotiations have been in progress as to a joint use of the New Hospital now being erected, but no definite arrangement has yet been arrived at.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. Work of the Inspectors of Nuisances and other Officers engaged in Sanitary Work.

STAFF.

The Staff consists, besides myself as Medical Officer of Health, of a part time Assistant Medical Officer of Health, three Inspectors, two Clerks, and a general handy man for assisting in disinfections, drain testing, etc.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health has the charge of the Tuberculosis Dispensary and in her spare time has assisted me in general work.

The staff of three Inspectors in Eastbourne is a small staff for the size of the town, and although the work is being efficiently carried out by your Inspectors the time is rapidly approaching when a fourth will be necessary. Occasionally a fourth Inspector has been engaged; the last instance being in 1910.

For purposes of administration, the district is divided into three sanitary districts, which correspond to groups of Wards.

The four original Wards, although of unequal population and size, were useful units for the formation of sanitary districts. Each has its own characteristic work.

In the West Ward, drainage work and the details of house sanitation form a large part of the duties; in the East District with its poor and dense population, the greatest opportunities are afforded for carrying out Public Health work in all its branches, with life-saving and health-improving results. It is the only District with a birth-rate above 20 per 1,000, and is therefore particularly important from a Public Health point of view. The Central and St. Mary's Districts combine both the well-to-do and the poorer elements of population. The Inspector for the West and Central Districts is also Meteorologist.

The three Sanitary Districts are :—

1. The East District — Population (estimated 1913), 21,497. Mr. J. H. Ollett, Sanitary Inspector. This District includes the Caven-dish, Roselands and Redoubt Wards.
2. The West and Central Districts—Population together, 16,820. Mr. S. R. Henderson, Sanitary Inspector. This District includes the West and Devonshire Wards.
3. The St. Mary's District—Population, 15,683 Mr. E. G. Spears, Sanitary Inspector. This District includes the Upperton, St. Mary's and Hampden Park Wards.

All the Sanitary Inspectors have diplomas, are qualified Meat Inspectors, and have, each in his own district, full charge in all respects under the Medical Officer of Health, there being no special Inspectors for Food and Drugs Acts, Infectious Disease and Disinfection, etc.

Particulars of their work are given under "Housing," "Sale of Food and Drugs Act," and other parts of this report.

The Disinfecting and Drain Testing Assistant, acting under the Sanitary Inspectors, has attended at all cases of Infectious Disease and carried out various other duties which cannot be tabulated.

Among the duties of the Clerks have been the following :

Calls and Communications received and entered	...	3160
Letters and Reports written		1156
Entries made in Inspectors' Journal		235
Entries made in Register of Defects and Nuisances	...	549
Notices issued		544
Entries made in Register of Samples taken	...	164
Returns of Inspectors' Work made to Committee	...	12
Entries made in "Report Book" on Infectious Cases	...	754
Monthly Returns on the Health of Eastbourne to		
Members of Sanitary Committee and others	...	216

Sanitary Certificates Issued	...	...	...	...	38
Sanitary Certificates Endorsed	...	...	...	...	38
Entries made in Register of Cowsheds and Dairies	...				5
Entries made in Register of Bake-houses	...				0
Entries made in Register of Slaughter-houses	...				4
Licenses Issued for the same	...	...	...	...	4
Entries made in Register of Unsound Food	...				103
Entries made in Register of Letters requesting Amend- ments	...	...	...	...	198
Letters written requesting Amendments to be made	...				198
Samples of Eastbourne Water taken for Analysis by Public Analyst	...	...	...	...	6
Samples of Water taken for Analysis by Medical Officer					53
Cleansing Certificates given	...	...	...	...	307
Passes for visiting Sanatorium (grounds only)	...				310

2. Hospital Administration.

As Medical Officer of Health, I have, under the Committee, control of the management of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, of Acacia Villa (the isolation and temporary receiving house) and of the Small-pox Hospital, and attend the patients there personally.

3. Local Acts.

There are Sanitary Provisions in the following Local Acts :—

The Eastbourne Improvement Act, 1877.
The Eastbourne Improvement Act, 1885.
Eastbourne Corporation Act, 1902.

4. Adopted Acts.

The following Adoptive Acts are in force in Eastbourne :—

Notification of Births Act, 1907. Referred to under "Infantile Mortality Section."
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890. Sections 1 to 4, 6, 7, 9, 12 to 16, and 18 to 24.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Parts I., II., III. and V.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (practically all the sections bearing on Sanitation).

Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1889.

5. Chemical and Bacteriological Work during the Year.

The Borough Analyst, Mr. M. Wynter Blyth, has examined 163 food samples and six samples of water from the public supply. Two samples of milk and six of water were examined bacteriologically. We have also received copies of six chemical and bacteriological reports from the Water Company's Analyst.

I have chemically examined for special purposes 53 weekly samples of the public water supply.

Personally, or by my Assistant, I have examined 93 samples of expectoration, at the request of medical men, for Tubercle Bacilli, with 25 positive and 68 negative results.

Dr. Bywaters has also examined 82 samples of sputum in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

I have also examined 636 rubbings from throat or nose for Diphtheria Bacilli, with 88 positive and 548 negative and doubtful results, including cases at the Hospital waiting for discharge. A special comprehensive examination of a school involved 325 of these—five of them positive.

The laboratory in which the local work is done is attached to my office, so that there is no delay. The work has involved examinations on many of the Sundays of the year.

Sanitary Inspections of District.

The following is a summary of sanitary work carried out during the year. Systematic work is described under the section on Housing.

RETURNS AS TO STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.

	East.	Central & West	St. Mary's.
Drains examined and tested	82	115	168
Drains re-laid and amended	90	85	128
Interceptors fixed	25	15	38
Drain ventilation improved	41	35	40
New w.c. apparatus provided	78	30	138
W.c. apparatus repaired	117	39	54
W.c. flushing power improved	137	85	107
D-traps removed	13	2	4
New soil pipes fixed	23	29	80
Soil pipe ventilators enlarged	24	5	16
New main taps provided	32	14	47
Waste pipes trapped	118	15	109
Sanitary dustbins provided	82	20	88
Back yards paved or repaired	55	20	63
Sinks renewed or repaired	86	15	97
New sink wastes	113	20	154
Safes provided under w.c.	19	15	83
W.c. cisterns fixed	63	20	97
Cleansing of premises	263	9	60

In 146 old houses in the East there were also complete structural alterations and repairs in the interest of health.

The above refer to old houses only, or to certificated houses. They represent the main part of the Inspectors' work as regards structural amendments.

Besides the work specified in the above table, many other useful sanitary improvements have been carried out,

particularly the remedying of dampness by making roofs and walls watertight and by attending to eaves guttering and spouting. Overcrowding and the improper keeping of rabbits, fowls, etc., required and received constant attention.

RETURN AS TO GENERAL VISITS BY INSPECTORS IN
ADDITION TO MANY CASUAL VISITS.

Visits for Inspection of :	East.	Central & West	St. Mary's.
Dwelling-houses	878	287	593
Schools	38	21	44
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc. ...	237	28	177
Slaughter-houses and Butchers Shops	1289	126	434
Bakehouses	156	28	32
Fruiterers, Fishmongers, etc. ...	906	126	201
Stable and other Premises ...	405	376	506
Factories, Workshops, and Work- places	159	180	315
Visits in connection with Notifications	730	131	282
Premises in which Drains have been Tested	316	297	408

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.

During 1913, 38 new Sanitary Certificates were issued. The regulations for a Corporation Sanitary Certificate include the provision of material and apparatus of a high standard and one that cannot be insisted on by the Bye-laws. The Bye-laws are framed on the Local Government Board Model Bye-laws and are kept up-to-date.

The number of Certificates issued in the immediate previous years were 37, 56, 42, 48, 56, 45, 55, 50, 55, 91, 62 and 70 respectively. The total number now issued is 1,590, and only a few of these have been second issues for the same house, so that about 1,550 houses have now been brought so thoroughly up-to-date as to receive the Certificate. The

remainder are well looked after, and could in most cases be made fit to be certified for a small outlay.

Thirty-eight old Certificates have been endorsed during 1913, after thorough re-examination and re-testing of the house, drainage, etc.

A summary of the requirements is printed and copies can be obtained at the Sanitary Office. The requirements include :—

1. Thorough testing, including the water test for all underground drains.
2. Intercepting traps between house and sewer with access chamber.
3. Thoroughly adequate drain ventilation.
4. Water from the main with marked taps and separate cisterns for domestic and lavatory purposes.
5. Adequate provision for the temporary accommodation of house refuse.
6. Up-to-date apparatus and material.

After Certificates have been in existence for three years copies of a circular are sent to owners or occupiers, reminding them that three years have elapsed since the issue of the Certificate and offering re-examination and re-testing. If the owner requires a totally new Certificate, then he must comply with the requirements now in force, but if he elects to have the old Certificate simply endorsed, then the soil pipes, drains, etc., must be re-tested with the former tests and proved quite sound, and the fittings must be in good working order.

One of the chief advantages of these Certificates is that house sanitation in general is brought to a higher standard than it otherwise would be.

Eastbourne was the first Borough to issue Corporation Sanitary Certificates and the requirements have been kept well up-to-date.

SCHOOL SANITATION.

All the Elementary Schools of the Borough have been frequently visited by myself, both as Medical Officer of Health and as School Medical Officer. They have been frequently visited also by the Sanitary Inspectors, and any defects noticed have been remedied. They all have their water supplies from the public service. Most of the private schools in the Borough have also been visited.

The Inspectors have to visit constantly the following, in addition to house inspection and the factories, workshops and workplaces as shown on page 101, etc.

**Premises receiving constant Inspection and
Attention during the Year.**

EAST DISTRICT.

Number of Bake-houses	...	...	...	21
Number of Cowsheds	...	...	...	2
Number of Farm Yards	...	...	...	4
Number of Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	75
Number of Private Stables	...	...	...	88
Number of Livery Stables	...	...	...	5
Number of Piggeries	...	...	...	7
Number of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	6
Number of Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	3
Number of Offensive Trades	...	...	...	6

CENTRAL AND WEST DISTRICT.

Number of Bake-houses	...	...	...	17
Number of Cowsheds	...	...	...	2
Number of Farm Yards	...	...	...	2
Number of Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	37
Number of Private Stables	...	...	...	190
Number of Livery Stables	...	...	...	25
Number of Piggeries	...	...	...	1
Number of Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	—
Number of Offensive Trades	...	...	...	—

ST. MARY'S DISTRICT.

Number of Bake-houses	...	...	...	10
Number of Cowsheds	...	...	...	8
Number of Farm Yards	...	...	...	7
Number of Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	18
Number of Private Stables	...	...	...	89
Number of Livery Stables	...	...	...	4
Number of Piggeries	...	...	...	10
Number of Slaughter-houses...	...	...	...	1
Number of Offensive Trades	...	...	...	—

THE STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED DURING THE
YEAR WERE AS FOLLOWS :—

EAST DISTRICT.

	No. Issued.	No. com- plied with.	No. lapsed.	No. out- standing.
<i>a</i> Sec. 91 of Public Health Act	275	176	32	97
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 of Public Health Act	9	6	—	3
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 of Public Health Act	112	103	—	9
Factory & Workshops Act ...	1	—	—	1
Totals	397	285	32	110

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

	No. Issued.	No. com- plied with.	No. lapsed.	No. out- standing
<i>a</i> Sec. 91 of Public Health Act	25	14	—	11
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 of Public Health Act	4	—	—	4
<i>c</i> Sec. 41 of Public Health Act	1	—	—	1
<i>d</i> Sec. 49 of Public Health Act	1	1	—	—
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 of Public Health Act	20	16	—	4
„ Factory & Workshops Act	1	1	—	—
Totals	52	32	—	20

WEST DISTRICT.

	No. Issued.	No. com- plied with.	No. lapsed.	No. out- standing.
<i>a</i> Sec. 91 of Public Health Act	5	5	—	—
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 of Public Health Act	1	1	—	—
Totals 	6	6	—	—

ST. MARY'S AND HAMPDEN PARK DISTRICTS.

	No. Issued.	No. com- plied with.	No. lapsed.	No. out- standing.
<i>a</i> Sec. 91 of Public Health Act	20	18	—	2
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 of Public Health Act	8	8	—	—
<i>c</i> Sec. 41 of Public Health Act	18	14	—	4
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 of Public Health Act	47	45	—	2
<i>g</i> Sec. 34 of Public Health Act	1	1	—	—
Totals 	94	86	—	8

a To abate nuisances of various sorts, including overcrowding.

b To provide proper closets, dustbins, etc.

c To re-lay and repair defective drains.

d To remove offensive accumulations.

f To cleanse, disinfect, etc., houses.

g To limewash, etc., bakehouses.

In addition to the above, 198 preliminary letters asking for amendments were sent where the nuisances were not urgent. In many cases also nuisances are dealt with on verbal representation.

Legal Proceedings during the year 1913.

No.	Offence.	Date.	Result.
A. Foods.			
1	Exposing for sale unwholesome fish.	June 23	Fined 10/- and costs.
2	Do. ...	June 23	Fined 5/- and costs.
3	Do. (4 separate persons)...	June 23	Fined 20/- and costs.
4	Do. ...	June 23	Fined 40/- and costs.
5	Selling unsound fruit ...	July 18	Fined 20/-
6	Exposing for sale unsound meat	Aug. 11	Case dismissed (although unsound meat was on the premises).
7	Selling milk deficient in fat 13%	Sept. 29	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
B. Housing.			
8	Neglecting to obey order to vacate house "unfit for human habitation" (4 tenants)	June 16	Order made.
9	Do. ...	June 16	Order made.
10	Overcrowding ...	Dec. 8	Order made.
11	Do. ...	Dec. 8	Order made.
12	Do. ...	Dec. 15	Order made.
13	Dirty condition of premises ...	Dec. 8	Order made.
14	Do. ...	Dec. 15	Order made.
15	Neglect to comply with nuisance notice <i>re</i> eight houses ...	Dec. 8	Order made.
C. Notification of Births Act.			
16	Failure to notify birth ...	April	Fined 10/-
17	Do. ...	April	Fined 10/-

The persons fined (Nos. 16 and 17) were unregistered midwives.

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The usual Bye-laws are in force. The houses and their accommodation are as follows :—

22 Tower Street	...	...	18 men.
27 Tower Street	...	...	14 men.
23 Tower Street	...	...	18 men.
24 Tower Street	...	...	10 men.
9 Tower Street	...	...	14 men and women.
132 Langney Road	...	...	58 men.

There is also a Woman's Hostel in Latimer Road, managed by a Committee mainly of ladies, which has been worked at a loss of about £100 per annum, being mainly philanthropic in object. This was registered in 1913.

Such an Institution cannot be self-supporting; it has done good work. The Sanitary Authority does not see its way to taking over the Institution, but it is to be hoped the Hostel can in some way be kept going.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are no Bye-laws in force as to these and no registration, for owing to the nature of the Borough, catering for visitors as it does, most houses in certain portions of the Borough are at some time let in lodgings.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

While there are supposed to be none of these in the Borough, certain underground rooms have to be carefully watched from time to time to see that improper use is not being made by them.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are six of these in the Borough, viz.: Marine Stores and a Bone Collector's Yard.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There has been no change in the arrangements in 1913 except small improvements in the Slaughter-houses.

There is no Public Abattoir in Eastbourne, and hence complete supervision of slaughtering and of meat is not practically possible.

There are four slaughter-houses only in Eastbourne; three in the East Ward—namely, The Crumbles, Latimer Road, and Bourne Street Slaughter-houses—and one in St. Mary's Ward—namely, Upwick Slaughter-house. These Slaughter-houses are all private. They are visited at frequent intervals, as the list of seizures of unsound food shows.

Though not entirely satisfactory, especially those at Upwick and on The Crumbles, there is nothing in the absence of a Public Abattoir to prevent their being licensed annually. No complaints have been received about them during 1913.

Most of the meat consumed in Eastbourne is slaughtered outside the Borough.

All the Sanitary Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors and the list of seizures will show how carefully the supervision is carried out. The Butchers work amicably with the Inspectors.

There have been outbreaks of Swine Fever and Foot and Mouth Disease in the neighbourhood during 1913, entailing extra work on the part of the Inspectors.

The Bye-laws are being revised with a view to prevention of secret slaughtering at night, and humane killing.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

These are not numerous in Eastbourne. No prosecutions were instituted in 1913, but from time to time the chimneys of certain laundries and large buildings were offensive.

No legal proceedings were necessary in 1913 in connection with the Bye-laws and Regulations as to any of the above.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The sanitation of the schools is dealt with in my Report as School Medical Officer, and is satisfactory.

There are 18 schools with 31 departments.

The Medical Officer of Health being also the School Medical Officer, it is only necessary for further details to refer to my School Report for 1913.

Infectious Diseases, 1913.

	East District.	Central District.	West District.	St. Mary's District.	Total.
Number of cases notified (excluding Tuberculosis)	214	46	15	102	377
Number removed to Sanatorium	200	42	11	90	343

The Inspectors' work regarding these has been mentioned in the part of the Report relating to Infectious Disease. Each case involves visiting and disinfection.

When the patient is removed to hospital, the Inspector superintends the removal. If the patient remains at home, frequent calls have to be made during the illness to see that proper precautions are taken.

Besides the work done in connection with notified cases, disinfection was frequently done in other instances, regularly as regards Phthisis, and sometimes after Cancer, Measles, Chickenpox, etc.

In notified cases of Phthisis the Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors make investigations into the circumstances and carry out disinfection.

Twenty-nine cases have also been removed to Acacia Villa. This house is used for the reception of persons whose homes are being disinfected and for occasional doubtful cases, or cases that for some reason, while not suitable for the Sanatorium, require temporary isolation.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Under these Acts of 1913, 164 samples of food were taken and 162 were genuine, 2 being unsatisfactory. This percentage of adulterated samples—viz., 1.2%—is very

satisfactory. It compares favourably with that for the country generally—viz., 8%. In 1911 the percentage was 5.5% in Eastbourne, and in 1912 5%.

A list of the samples is given below.

Only two samples, both of milk, were not genuine.

Foodstuffs.	Sam- ples taken	Returned as		
		Genu- ine.	Adul- tera- ted.	
Milk	83	81	2	1 deficient in milk fat to the extent of 13.3% 1 deficient in milk fat to the extent of 6.6%
Butter	12	12		
Cream	8	8		
Vinegar	4	4		
Cheese	1	1		
Whisky	10	10		
Brandy	6	6		
Rum	3	3		
Gin	4	4		
Sherry	1	1		
Port	1	1		
Lime Juice Cordial ...	2	2		
Pepper	2	2		
Lard	3	3		
Margarine	1	1		
Olive Oil	1	1		
Calves Foot Jelly ...	1	1		
Ground Ginger	1	1		
Jam	1	1		
Mustard	1	1		
Baking Powder	2	2		
Cream of Tartar	2	2		
Tartaric Acid	1	1		
Tincture of Quinine...	1	1		
Arrowroot	1	1		
Coffee... ..	1	1		
Tea	1	1		
Chocolate Powder ...	1	1		
Spirits of Nitre	1	1		
Tincture of Iodine ...	1	1		
Liquorice Powder	1	1		
Spirits of Sal Volatile	1	1		
Sodic Carbonate	1	1		
Boracic Acid... ..	1	1		
Epsom Salts	1	1		
Stramonium	1	1		
Cigarettes	1	1		
	164	162	2	

Milk Supply.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS OF 1885-6.

The regulations under these Orders have received constant attention throughout the year.

Those Cowsheds and Dairies in the Borough are in good condition with one exception, which is being dealt with.

	East Dis- trict.	Central Dis- trict.	West Dis- trict.	St. Mary's Dis- trict.	Total.
Number of Dairies on Register	18	9	2	7	36
Number of Cowsheds on Register	2	—	2	8	12
Number of Milkshops on Register.	68	23	2	11	104
Infectious Diseases among Employees.	13	—	—	—	13
Infectious Diseases on Premises.	1	—	—	—	1
Notice to Abate Nuisance	2	—	—	1	3
Number Registered in 1913	6	1	—	2	9
Number removed from Register in 1913.	6	11	—	2	19

Small general shops find it helpful to the business to sell small quantities of milk to their customers, but in some instances this has had to be stopped.

Owing to the agricultural nature of part of the Borough there are good cowsheds within the boundaries, but very much of the milk is obtained from outside. I have visited many of the outside cowsheds and on the whole they are good.

The milk is of a very satisfactory quality, and the large majority of the vendors are anxious to supply the best article.

Bacteriological examinations of milk were made with negative results.

MILK PROSECUTIONS.

It will be noted that there were two cases of "deficiency of milk fat." In September legal proceedings were taken with respect to one of them, but failed. The position of the law is ridiculous. No one denied that the milk fat was 13% below the low standard of this country. The vendor had merely to state that the milk was as the cow gave it.

The public is not properly protected as to its milk supply by the law. Any stuff can be sold to the public as milk if the farmer will with his witnesses swear it was delivered as supplied by the cow.

That milk can be supplied up to the standard without difficulty is shown by the fact that 81 of the 83 samples were all right.

In the other case the sample was taken at the vendor's request, so no proceedings were taken.

Preservatives are now prohibited in milk.

I submit a statement and table showing the quality of the milk supplied month by month in Eastbourne, and am convinced that if permitted to insist on the already low presumptive standard for fat and solids, local authorities and local magistrates could ensure a good supply if they will take the trouble.

NEW MILK SUPPLIED IN EASTBOURNE DURING 1913.

	Samples taken.	Average Fat.	Average Total Solid.
January	... None		
February	... None		
March ...	... 7	3.8	12.82
April ...	... 11	3.4	12.4
May ...	... 23	3.5	12.32
June ...	... 5	3.4	12.32
July ...	... 10	3.6	12.53
August ...	... 4	3.3	12.34 (one adulterated)
September	... 7	3.6	12.23
October	... 9	3.4	12.27 (one adulterated)
November	... 7	3.8	12.82
December	... None		

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE
PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

1. MILK ; AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	Milk.	Cream.
(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a pre- servative	82	8
(b) Number in which a preserva- tive was reported to be present	0	1*

* 26 gr. Boracic acid per lb. No action taken.

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

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

(i) Correct statements made	2
(ii) Statements incorrect	0
Total	2

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

(i) Above 35 per cent.	2
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	0
Total	2

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the require-
ments as to labelling or declaration of preserved
cream in Article V., and the proviso in Article V.
of the Regulations have not been observed. *Nil.*

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations
have not been complied with, and action taken.
Nil.

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. *Nil.* Action taken where found. *Nil.*

4. OTHER OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY. *Nil.*

Unsound Food.

As far as can be done by the Sanitary Department, all meat slaughtered in Eastbourne is inspected, and much good work has been done. The three Inspectors have the special Sanitary Institute Certificate for meat inspection.

Sixty-one seizures and surrenders were made of unsound food in Slaughter Houses, Shops and Barrows in the streets.

Legal proceedings had to be taken in the following instances :—

1243 mackerel, 4 vendors, all fined.

22½ lbs. fruit, vendor fined.

— lbs. meat, case dismissed.

Besides the above there were fifty-five surrenders :—

Unsound Fruit and Vegetables :—

5 Cases of Pears.

2 Bunches of Bananas.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. Potatoes.

Unsound Fish :—

1260 Herrings.

1 cwt. 11 stone 10 lbs. Cod Roes.

191 lbs. Cod.

88 lbs. Coal Fish.

30 lbs. Dabs.

8 gallons Shrimps.

75 Crabs.

20 Lobsters.

Unsound Meat :—

Various surrenders, including 16 whole animals and amounting to many cwt.

Tuberculosis, especially of pigs, accounts for many of the surrenders and seizures.

The outbreaks in the neighbourhood of Foot and Mouth Disease and Swine Fever led to increased inspection at odd hours.

The revision of the Bye-laws now in hand will deal with more humane slaughtering and the prevention of secret slaughtering at night in the Borough.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 48 bakehouses in the Borough, 11 of which are underground. These all received frequent inspection during 1913.

PUBLIC BATHS.

There are two sets of Public Baths in the Borough—viz., in Seaside and in the Old Town—and one Municipal Swimming Bath in the Old Town. There are no public washhouses.

Seaside Baths.—The numbers using these Baths are shown in the returns below :—

Year.	Baths used by			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1903 ...	9110	2415	592	12117
1904 ...	10773	2834	561	14168
1905 ...	10800	2976	578	14354
1906 ...	11361	3225	623	15209
1907 ...	10201	2850	480	13531
1908 ...	10942	3380	580	14859
1909 ...	10478	3470	750	14698
1910 ...	11452	3580	536	15568
1911 ...	12305	4072	878	17255
1912 ...	10572	3565	1214	15351
1913 ...	12332	5198	1452	18982

The receipts for 1913 were £251 19s. 10d. as compared with £204 14s. in 1912.

The loss for the year ended 31st March, 1913, on these Baths was £182 8s. 9d., but there is a great gain as regards sanitation and convenience.

Of the £182 8s. 9d., £60 9s. 11d. was the expenditure on Capital Charges, leaving £121 18s. 10d. as the excess of expenditure over income, compared with £61 3s. 7d. in the previous year.

Old Town Baths.—These were opened on Jan. 5th, 1905.

Year.	Baths used by			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1905 ...	3057	522	689	4268
1906 ...	4060	704	562	5326
1907 ...	4275	691	408	5374
1908 ...	4712	929	423	6064
1909 ...	4678	817	468	5963
1910 ...	4884	1132	434	6450
1911 ...	5149	1094	437	6680
1912 ...	4908	1146	446	6500
1913 ...	5331	1227	286	6844

Swimming Bath—

1905 ...	5902	597	4146	10645
1906 ...	6200	865	4215	11280
1907 ...	6385	1574	3303	11262
1908 ...	6749	1860	5144	13723
1909 ...	5119	2105	4147	11371*
1910 ...	8147	2156	4779	15182*
1911 ...	9919	2263	6022	18204*
1912 ...	8200	2410	5040	15650*
1913 ...	6188	1842	7092	15122*

* Some season ticket holders omitted in these figures.

Of the children using the Swimming Bath, 5,186 were boys and 1,906 girls.

The use of the baths decreased in 1913, even after allowing for season ticket holders. There were 239 books of a dozen tickets also sold.

The total expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1913, was £923 6s. 4d., the income £320 17s. 5d. Deducting capital charges of £278 12s. 4d., the excess of expenditure over income was £323 16s. 7d. as compared with £319 19s. 10d. in the previous year.

The Swimming Bath, lined with white tiles and glazed bricks, is 60ft. long, and is provided with water from a well on the premises, so that the water can be changed whenever necessary at a very small cost.

Lessons are given, and many persons, including ladies and children especially, have learned to swim. Life-saving classes are held, and the bath has continued to be very useful. The Swimming Club officials and some of the Elementary School teachers have again kindly helped to make the Swimming Bath a success.

Elementary School Galas for each sex were held and were very successful.

MORTUARY.

This well-equipped building, adjoining the Town Hall is under the management of the Police.

It was used for 12 bodies during 1913.

HOUSING.

At the census of 1911 the total houses in Eastbourne were as follows :—

Inhabited	...	...	8967
Uninhabited	...	...	382
Building	...	...	52
Total	...	...	9401

Since the census 301 houses have been completed, making the total 9702.

Of these 3700 are rated to be of a rental of 10/- or under.

The persons per inhabited house at the 1901 census averaged 6.1 and at the 1911 census 5.8. The majority of the houses built from 1901 to 1911 were below the previous average size, but part of the decrease shows also diminished crowding.

The number of persons in 1911 per ordinary inhabited dwelling-houses as distinct from hotels, etc., was an average of 5.3 ; in the 89 large buildings inhabited the average was 45.4.

Of the 103 houses certified for occupation during 1913, 55 were situated in the East of the Borough and 48 in St. Mary's District.

BUILDING IN EASTBOURNE.

Building Certificates have been issued in Eastbourne in recent years approximately as follows :—

1913—For 103 houses.	1908—For 105 houses.
1912—For 98 houses.	1907—For 127 houses.
1911—For 139 houses.	1906—For 163 houses.
1910—For 85 houses.	1905—For 165 houses.
1909—For 100 houses.	1904—For 166 houses.

The following table shows that at the Census of 1911 4% of the houses were unoccupied as compared with 5.7% in 1901. In 1911 there were 52 houses being built as compared with 117 in 1901.

The difficulties as to housing experienced throughout the country at large have been felt in Eastbourne during 1913.

There is a present need for about one hundred houses in Eastbourne at a rental of about six to seven shillings per week.

This need has gradually arisen (1) through the closing from time to time of the old cottages of the district owing to their age and faulty condition, and (2) through the increase of the number of inhabitants earning a low wage, out of proportion to the increase in the number of inhabitants able to pay a higher rent and (3) through the lack of provision of small houses by private enterprise.

The want of cheaper cottages began to be acute within the last few years. In 1912 I attended with a deputation a conference on the subject with the Artizans' and Labourers' Industrial Dwellings Company. This Company eventually in 1913 formulated a scheme whereby about 50 of the needed houses would be provided. This scheme has not materialised.

In June, 1913, I reported to the Sanitary Committee that the work of the department in connection with overcrowding and repairs was hampered through want of cheaper houses for displaced tenants. The Agents of the landowners were approached at once and negotiations are in progress whereby it is hoped some houses at a low rent may be erected.

In December, 1913, I submitted another report on the subject, the essential facts of which were that owing to lack of accommodation about fourteen cases of overcrowding could not be dealt with, and about that forty houses could not be vacated for necessary wholesale repairs. I stated in this report that in my opinion it was useless for the Council to build or aid in building without restrictions, among which should be :—

1. Limitation of cheaper houses to those with the lowest wages.
2. Restriction as to sub-letting.
3. The houses should be let to those in *bona fide* working occupation in Eastbourne.

It has to be remembered that there is not work for all the men already located in Eastbourne, and it is of no use to build extra houses for newcomers who cannot expect to earn a living here.

Amongst other considerations three items combined tend to make cheap housing in Eastbourne as elsewhere a matter of great financial difficulty. These items are the small and uncertain incomes of casual workers, the difficulty in obtaining suitable land and the necessary stringency of Building Bye-laws, including the regulations as to laying out of estates. The last two items are the subjects of present conference between the landowners and the Council.

With regard to finance it may be urged that for the expense of keeping patients in Sanatoria many more persons could be housed in suitable homes, and that efficient housing is one of the best preventives of such illnesses as Consumption, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, etc., which produce permanent invalids.

To secure the desiderata mentioned in my report of December, 1913, I think the best method would be for the Local Authority to house some of its own workpeople, leaving the existing houses for others. I do not see how otherwise the using of the cheaper houses by the wrong class can be prevented.

OVERCROWDING.

The want of small and cheap houses is frequently met by joint occupations and sub-letting rooms.

The usual difficulty has occurred of large families not finding suitable accommodation. Notices have had to be served for overcrowding, and the Inspectors have given many verbal notices and by visiting have prevented overcrowding.

There were three prosecutions for overcrowding.

The population density in 1913 was 8 persons per acre over the whole Borough. Taking about one-third of the

area as being built over, the rest being agricultural land, the real density would be about 28 per acre.

This latter density has to be the one taken chiefly into account, and it is a small one and an important factor in the health of the community. That the Borough is surrounded by sea and open lands and intersected by parks and large gardens is of inestimable advantage to its healthiness. The older building areas on the estates were better laid out in this respect than the more recent.

The building sites in St. Mary's, where much of the building is going on, are very healthy, being on good chalk and at a good elevation. The sites in parts of the East on marshy ground and at a low level are improved under the Bye-law for keeping up the level of sites of new houses there. Building at Hampden Park is mainly of a class of house for more wealthy persons than artizans and labourers.

As a comparatively new town, the surroundings of houses are for the greater part quite satisfactory. The streets are not narrow, and courts, alleys and culs-de-sac are conspicuous by their absence.

HOUSING ACTS.

The main part of the repair work is carried out after notices under Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, either by itself as a rule or in accordance with the Schedule to the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900. This work has been tabulated in the part of this Report dealing with the Sanitary Inspectors' work on page 80. Minor work has been continually going on and the houses specially examined during 1913 under the Housing Acts were :—

Eastern District.—MR. OLLETT.

1-51, Dennis Road.

67-109, Longstone Road and 124, 140.

27, Tower Street.

1-5, Firle Road.

Most of the work in the Eastern District has been dealt with under other Acts.

West and Central Districts.—MR. HENDERSON.

21 to 40, Ashford Square.
 43, Langney Road.
 1a, Tideswell Road.
 70, Grove Road.
 37, 42 and 60 Ashford Square.
 37, 61 and 87, Susans Road.
 82, Cavendish Place.
 12 and 18, Elms Buildings.
 20 and 67, Terminus Road.
 1, Wilmington Square.
 50, 52, 54, 56, 51 and 53 Tideswell Road.
 6, Cricketfield Cottages,
 4, Upper Duke's Drive.
 "Holywell," Cliff Road.
 25, Hyde Gardens.
 33, Longstone Road.
 1, Terminus Place.
 43, Pevensey Road.

St. Mary's District.—MR. SPEARS.

14-124, Willingdon Road, even numbers.
 17, Salehurst Road.
 1-6, Reeds Bank, Ocklynge Road.
 1-6, Mayfield Place.
 76-142, Hurst Road, even numbers.
 1-5, Church Lane.

The 22 Longstone Road East houses (Nos. 65 to 109) of Mr. H. Brown have been the cause of much action during 1913.

From time to time occasional repairs have been made at these houses but it was felt in March, 1913, that the time had come for a thorough re-construction.

To avoid displacing too many tenants at one time it was decided to close five houses at a time.

Closing Orders were made, but owing to the great difficulties in getting out the tenants the houses were not

closed finally until ten months after the notices were given (April, 1913 to February, 1914).

As proper steps were not being taken to put the property in repair demolition orders were considered and decided upon.

If the owner would put the property into decent repair there is no need for demolition, and it is hoped that it will not be necessary to proceed with the demolition order to the last extremity.

HOUSING REGULATIONS, 1910 (Sept. 2nd).

In accordance with the above (Art. V.) I submit the following table :—

The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of section 17 of the Act of 1909 : 235

The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation : 25

The number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders : 22

The number of closing orders made : 10

The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders : 70

The number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation : 0

The general character of the defects found to exist :—

The defects were general dilapidations and dampness. Such matters as drainage and sanitary fittings had been attended to previously from time to time as required.

There was no necessity to deal with any “unhealthy area.”

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

— These are enforced in Eastbourne by a special official, the Building Surveyor under the Buildings Committee. They are quite up-to-date.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

In accordance with the Home Office instructions, I submit in tabular form a summary of the working of these Acts as far as they concern the Sanitary Authority.

I cannot get correct and complete lists of outworkers. Warning circulars and even the printed forms have been sent to employers in vain.

The Home Office apparently takes no action in the matter. It is regrettable that such a useful provision should be evaded in this wholesale way.

Not only are lists not properly sent in to me, but they are also not properly kept at the places distributing the work. The total number of outworkers is not, however, great.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries).	73	8	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	294	14	—
Workplaces	287	17	—
Total	654	39	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	15	15	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding ...	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances ...	10	10	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient.	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective.	9	9	—	—
Sanitary accommodation not separated for sexes.	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act, excluding outwork.	—	—	—	—
Total ...	41	41	—	—

III.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Sec. 133)	—	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (Sec. 5). Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	1	
Underground Bake-houses (Sec. 101) :—		
In use during 1913	11	
Certificates granted in 1913	Nil	
	Number of	
Homework :—	Lists.	Out-workers.
<i>List of Outworkers</i> (Sec. 107) :—		
Lists received	1	2
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—	Wearing Apparel	Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (Sec. 108)	—	—
Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in homeworkers' premises	1	—
Workshops on the Register at the end of 1913 ...	638	
Bake-houses	48	
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	686	

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Business.	Fac- tory.	Work- shop.	Work- place.
Bakehouses	2	20	—
Boat Builders	—	2	—
Basket and Trunk Makers ...	—	2	—
Bootmakers	3	20	—
Breweries and Bottling Stores	2	—	—
Brickyards	—	—	1
Carpet-Beating Works ...	2	—	—
Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, etc.	1	12	—
Coach Smiths, Trimmers, etc.	1	2	—
Clay Pipe Manufacturers ...	—	1	—
Confectioners	—	4	—
Cutlers	1	—	—
Cycle Makers and Repairers	3	8	—
Dairymen	—	—	11
Destructor Works	—	—	1
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	—	9	—
Electricity Works	1	—	—
Engineers	4	1	—
Firewood Works	3	1	—
Fish Friers	—	8	—
Gas Works	—	—	1
Laundries	13	30	—
Mineral Water Manufacturers	1	—	—
Marine Stores	—	—	5
Market Gardens and Nurseries	—	—	5
Motor Garage and Repairs ...	2	2	2
Plumbers and Gas Fitters ...	—	4	—
Photographers	—	2	—
Printers	2	—	—
Restaurants	—	—	8
Saddlers	—	2	—
Stables	—	—	20
Shoeing and General Smiths	—	8	—
Stonemasons	—	—	1
Timber Merchants	2	—	—
Tailors	—	14	—
Upholsterers	—	3	—
Watch and Clock Repairers	—	6	—
Totals	43	161	55

WEST AND CENTRAL DISTRICTS.

Business.		Fac- tory.	Work- shop.	Work- place.
Basket and Trunk Makers ...	...	—	5	—
Bakers and Confectioners ...	...	1	16	—
Blindmaker ...	...	—	1	—
Bookbinders ...	...	1	—	—
Bootmakers and Repairers ...	...	2	25	—
Brewery ...	...	1	—	—
Builders and Builders' Merchants ...	...	6	14	2
Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, etc. ...	...	7	42	—
Carpet Planner and Upholsterers ...	...	—	2	—
Coachbuilders, Trimmers, and Smiths ...	...	—	8	—
Corset Makers ...	...	—	3	—
Corn Stores ...	...	—	—	1
Cutlers ...	...	2	—	—
Cycle Makers and Repairers ...	...	2	9	—
Dairymen ...	...	1	—	16
Dress and Mantle Makers ...	...	—	37	—
Electricians ...	...	—	19	—
Engineers ...	...	2	5	—
Fancy Needlework ...	...	—	4	—
Fire-extinguisher Manufactory ...	...	—	1	—
Firewood Choppers ...	...	—	1	—
Fish Frying ...	...	—	—	2
Fishing-rod Maker ...	...	—	1	—
French Polishers ...	...	—	2	—
Fruiterers' Stores ...	...	—	—	4
Gasfitter ...	...	—	24	—
Grocery Stores ...	...	—	—	8
Gymnasiums ...	...	—	—	3
Hairdressers and Wig Makers ...	...	—	11	—
Jewellers and Watchmakers ...	...	—	12	—
Laundries ...	...	1	2	—
Leaded Light Works ...	...	—	2	—
Milliners ...	...	—	21	—
Mineral Water Factories ...	...	2	—	—
Motor Engineers ...	...	6	—	—
Motor Garages ...	...	—	—	5
Nursery Gardener ...	...	—	—	2
Painters ...	...	—	25	—

WEST AND CENTRAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Business			Fac- tory.	Work- shop.	Work- place.
Photographers and Artists ...	...	...	—	11	—
Piano Repairers ...	...	...	—	3	—
Picture-frame Makers ...	...	...	—	7	—
Plumbers, etc. ...	...	...	—	24	—
Pork Butchers (Motive Power)	...	...	3	—	—
Printers ...	...	...	12	—	—
Relief Stamper ...	...	...	—	1	—
Restaurant and Hotel Kitchens	...	...	—	—	24
Saddlers ...	...	...	—	3	—
Scale Makers ...	...	...	—	1	—
Sign Writers ...	...	...	—	4	—
Smiths, Fitters, etc. ...	...	...	—	23	—
Stables ...	...	...	—	—	32
Stonemasons ...	...	...	1	—	—
Tailors ...	...	...	—	20	—
Telephone Exchange ...	...	...	—	—	1
Umbrella Makers ...	...	...	—	4	—
Undertakers ...	...	...	—	2	—
Upholsterers and Bedding Makers	...	...	1	16	—
Water Works (Pumping Station)	...	...	1	—	—
Window Blind Makers ...	...	...	—	2	—
Wheelwrights ...	...	...	—	3	—
Wine Cellars ...	...	...	—	—	4
Wood Carvers and Turners...	...	...	3	2	—
Totals ...	...	...	55	418	104

ST. MARY'S DISTRICT.

Business.	Fac- tory.	Work- shop.	Work- place.
Bootmakers	2	13	—
Bakehouses	1	8	—
Bottling Stores	2	—	—
Breweries	1	—	—
Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, etc.	2	10	—
Coachsmiths	—	2	—
Children's Outfitters	—	1	—
Cycle Works	—	1	—
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	—	12	—
Dyers and Cleaners	2	—	—
Electricians	—	1	—
Flour Mills (Steam)	1	—	—
Firewood Works	1	1	—
Fish Frying	—	1	1
Furniture Stores	—	—	1
Hairdressers	—	5	—
Jewellers and Watchmakers ...	—	3	—
Laundries	4	14	—
Mineral Water Works	2	—	—
Mortar Mill	1	—	—
Motor Engineers	3	—	—
Motor Garages	—	—	4
Manufacturing Confectioners ...	—	2	—
Nursery Gardens	—	—	6
Oil Stores	—	—	1
Photographers	—	2	—
Plumbers	—	7	—
Picture Frame Makers	—	1	—
Printers	1	—	—
Saddlers	—	2	—
Shoeing and General Smiths ...	1	3	—
Stables	—	—	8
Scale Maker	—	1	—
Stonemasons	1	2	—
Tailors	—	8	—
Timber Merchants	—	2	—
Upholsterers	—	3	—
Wheelwrights	—	2	—
Water Works (Pumping Station) ...	1	—	—
Totals	26	107	21

APPENDIX.

Local Government Board and other Tables.



1. Vital Statistics.
2. Infectious Illness for the year.
3. Causes of Death at various ages.
4. Weekly Notifications of Infantile Illness.
5. Infantile Mortality.
6. Zymotic Deaths for ten years.
7. Five years' Infectious Disease.
8. General Statistics.

Weather Chart.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of District during 1913 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rates.	Of Non- Registered in the District.	Of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	51,500	957	—	—	510	9·90	54	—	—	—	—	—
1909	52,000	876	—	—	552	10·61	32	—	—	—	—	—
1910	52,500	879	—	—	569	10·83	60	—	—	—	—	—
1911	52,750	869	865	16·39	574	10·88	52	31	88	101·7	553	10·48
1912	53,500	895	891	16·65	568	10·61	61	24	63	70·8	531	9·92
1913	54,000	870	874	16·18	577	10·69	60	46	60	68·6	563	10·42

NOTE.—This Table is arranged to show the gross Births and Deaths in the district, and the Births and Deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 the corrected rates are not available.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases notified in whole District.							Total cases notified in each locality.				Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At Ages—Years.							1 East District.	2 Central District.	3 West District.	4 St. Mary's District.	
	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.					
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	132	...	26	97	7	2	...	86	14	4	28	131
Erysipelas	28	1	...	...	5	9	9	14	4	3	7	0
Scarlet Fever	213	1	37	139	21	14	1	113	28	6	66	209
Enteric Fever	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	377	2	63	237	33	28	10	4	213	13	101	343





TABLE IV.

Weekly Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1913.

Week.			Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Totals.
No.	Date of Ending.									
1	January	4...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	7
2	"	11...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5
3	"	18...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	12
4	"	25...	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	11
5	February	1...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	7
6	"	8...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	6
7	"	15...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	7
8	"	22...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5
9	March	1...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5
10	"	8...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	7
11	"	15...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	14
12	"	22...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	6
13	"	29...	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	9
14	April	5...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9
15	"	12...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4
16	"	19...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
17	"	26...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	7
18	May	3...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	9
19	"	10...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	7
20	"	17...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	9
21	"	24...	...	3	2	8	...	...	...	13
22	"	31...	...	2	1	8	...	...	...	11
23	June	7...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	6
24	"	14...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	8
25	"	21...	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	10
26	"	28...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4
27	July	5...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	8
28	"	12...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4
29	"	19...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	7
30	"	26...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31	August	2...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	5
32	"	9...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
33	"	16...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
34	"	23...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	6
35	"	30...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	6
36	September	6...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	7
37	"	13...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	8
38	"	20...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	7
39	"	27...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
40	October	4...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	7
41	"	11...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	8
42	"	18...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
43	"	25...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
44	November	1...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	5
45	"	8...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	10
46	"	15...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	6
47	"	22...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	5
48	"	29...	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	14
49	December	6...	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	16
50	"	13...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	7
51	"	20...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	13
52	"	31...	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	16
Totals ...			...	132	28	213	4	...	...	377

TABLE V.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES—										
Certified ...	20	—	3	2	25	5	10	8	12	60
Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convulsions ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	6
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth ...	10	—	2	1	13	2	—	—	—	15
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	3	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	6
Other Causes ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	2	9
	20	—	3	2	25	5	10	8	12	60

Nett Births, Legitimate, 830.	Nett Deaths of Legitimate Infants, 55.
" " Illegitimate, 44.	" " Illegitimate " 5.

TABLE VI.

Table shewing the number of Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases in the 10 years 1903—1912 and in the year 1913.

Disease.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Decennial Average.	1913.	
												Deaths.	Death-rates.
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	1	5	10	1	...	7	1	...	2	2.7	22	0.40
Scarlet Fever	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	8	1.5	2	0.03
Whooping Cough	26	5	9	...	5	3	...	11	...	1	6.0	...	0.00
Diphtheria	2	2	2	2	3	14	11	3	3	9	5.1	11	0.20
Enteric Fever	3	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	1.3	2	0.03
Diarrhoea	5	15	2	9	8	16	3	7	38	1	10.4	5	0.09
Totals	36	24	20	21	18	36	26	23	45	21	26.9	42	0.77
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 population	1.07	0.52	0.40	0.43	0.35	0.69	0.50	0.44	0.85	0.39	0.56	0.77	...

TABLE VIII.

Estimated Population, 54,000.

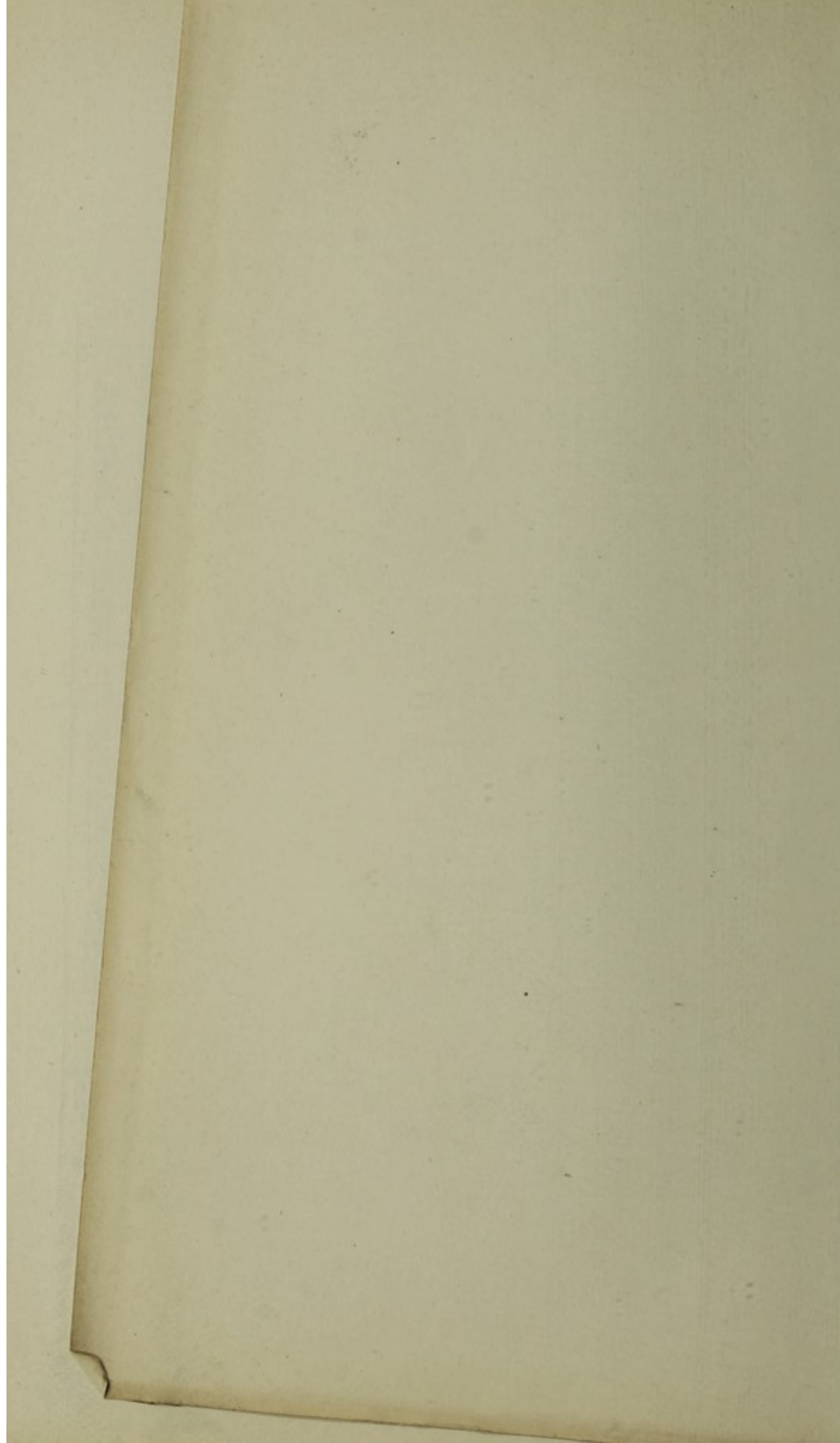
1913.						1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total.
BIRTHS.	Males	120	116	111	99	446				
	Females	102	108	115	99	424				
	Total	222	224	226	198	870				
	Equivalent Annual Rate per 1000 persons	16'44	16'6	16'74	14'66	16'11				
	East Ward	133	139	126	130	528				
	Central Ward	21	27	23	19	90				
	West Ward	2	6	10	7	25				
St. Mary's Ward	66	52	67	42	227					
NOTIFICATIONS.	Diphtheria	23	19	23	67	132				
	Erysipelas	12	10	3	3	28				
	Scarlet Fever	67	71	37	38	213				
	Enteric Fever	1	—	3	—	4				
	Total	103	100	66	108	377				
	Sickness-rate per 1000 per annum	8	7'4	5	8	6'1				
DEATHS.	Males	74	71	64	70	279				
	Females	86	73	55	84	298				
	Total	160	144	119	154	577				
	Non-Residents	7	13	16	16	52				
	Corrected Total	153	131	103	138	525				
	Both Sexes {	Under 1 year	13	15	17	13	58			
		1—5 years	24	10	3	7	44			
		5—15 years	9	9	2	4	24			
		15—65 years	55	59	59	62	235			
		Over 65 years	59	51	38	68	216			
	Equivalent Annual Rate per 1000 persons	11'9	10'6	8'8	11'4	10'7				
	Death-rate per 1000 excluding deaths of Non-Residents	11'3	9'7	7'6	10'2	9'7				
	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	1'0	1'0	1'3	1'0	1'1				
	East Ward	72	70	45	65	252				
Central Ward	24	30	34	28	116					
West Ward	11	15	6	9	41					
St. Mary's Ward	53	29	34	52	168					
METEOROLOGY.	Atmospheric Pressure, { Mean	29'988	29'982	30'371	30'001	30'086				
	{ Highest	30'55	30'31	30'33	30'55	30'44				
	{ Lowest	29'21	29'60	29'63	29'33	29'44				
	Air Temperature { Highest	53'7	70	75	62	65'2				
	{ Lowest	30'	38	46'33	35	—				
	Sea	44'2	53'8	62'1	52'9	50'8				
	Total Rainfall (inches)	9'46	6'92	5'81	11'09	31'86				
Bright Sunshine, hours recorded	237'9	617'3	506'3	247'1	1608'6					

Table 1

Estimated Population

Year	Population	Population	Population
1900	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1910	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
1920	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
1930	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
1940	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
1950	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
1960	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
1970	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
1980	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
1990	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
2000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
2010	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000
2020	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000

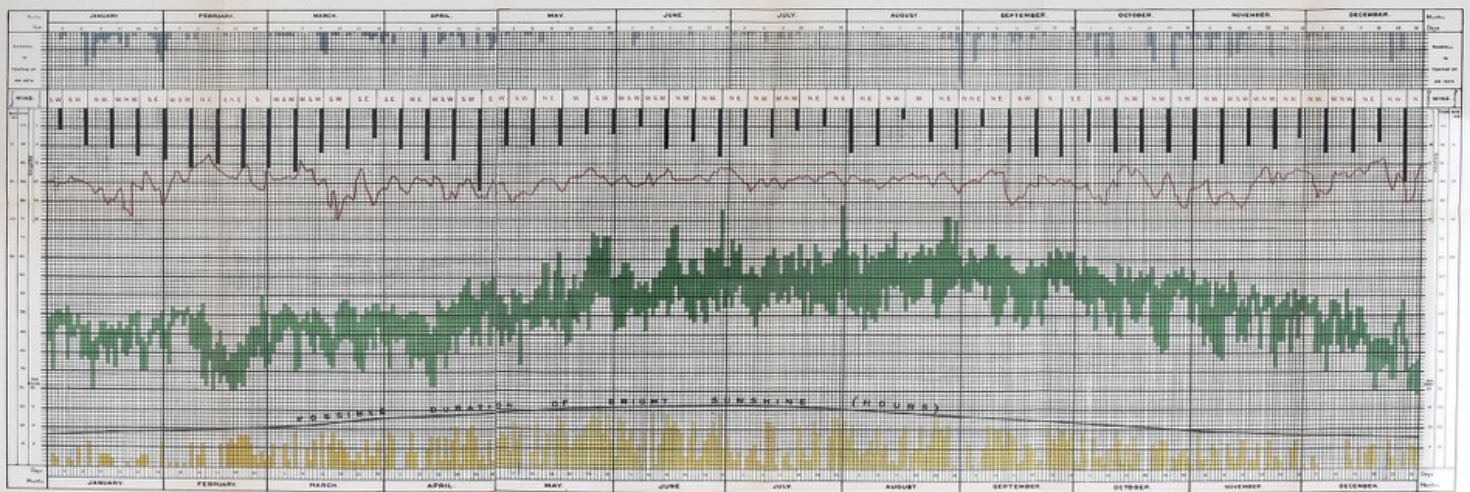






County Borough of Eastbourne.

Chart shewing the principal Meteorological Conditions during each day of the year 1913.
(from daily Returns)



DEATHS
Each Square Equals One Death on the Spot.

RAINFALL
Each Square Equals One Tenth of an Inch.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (adjusted to 32° F. and Sea Level)
Each Square Equals One Degree.

TEMPERATURE (Maximum and Minimum)
Each Square Equals One Degree.

SUNSHINE
Each Square Equals One Hour.

