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County Borough of Eastbourne.



# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1914 ON THE

# Health of Eastbourne,

**Vital Statistics, Sanitary Work, etc.**

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

**Major R.A.M.C., T.:**

**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, Printer and Lithographer, Station Street.**

## Sanitary Department, 1914.

### SANITARY COMMITTEE, 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.	

### 1914-15.

Mr. Councillor HOLLINS, *Chairman*.

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

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

Mr. Alderman HARDING, J.P.	Mr. Councillor CHAPMAN.
Mr. Alderman MARTIN.	Mr. Councillor MARSHALL.
Mr. Alderman ROWE.	Mr. Councillor PRIOR.
Mr. Councillor ALCE.	Mr. Councillor RAWLES.
Mr. Councillor BREACH.	

### STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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

*Assistant.*

MURIEL BYWATERS, M.D. Lond., B.S., Jan. to Sept.

NORA F. SMITH, M.B., B.S., Lond. D.P.H., from November.

*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).

*Assistant and Clerk :* R. H. STANBRIDGE.

*Health Visitor :* RUBY CLARK.

*Recording Meteorologists :*

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

WM. W. BROWN.

*Clerks :*

W. W. BROWN.

S. T. ALDERTON.

*Assistant Disinfecter, etc. :* R. GAY.

NOTE.—Messrs. Henderson and Stanbridge enlisted for the duration of the War.



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## County Borough of Eastbourne, 1914.

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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, 1914, 54,500.

RATEABLE VALUE.—£455,560 10s.

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

BIRTH-RATE.—15·35 per 1,000.

DEATH-RATES.—Including all deaths, 9·47 ; nett death-rate, 9·41. Zymotic, *i.e.*, from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, 0·40 per 1,000.

Nett Infantile Mortality, 59 per 1,000 births.

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.—50·7 degrees Fahr.(1913, 51·8)

HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE.—1,946 hours (1912, 1,638 ; 1911, 2,148 ; 1913, 1,609).

TOTAL RAINFALL.—31·14 inches (1912, 37·53 ; 1913, 31·86).

**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 Twenty-first Annual Report on the Health of Eastbourne, its Vital Statistics, and the work of the Sanitary Department during the year 1914.

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.

The year 1914 was a very healthy one in Eastbourne, and I have to record the lowest death-rate and the lowest infantile mortality rate in the history of the Borough.

This latter is all the more important in that in spite of the increase of population the births are fewer in number than they have been for 24 years, when the population was 20,000 less. The saving in infant life in the country, however, will have but a small effect on the pace of the race suicide of the English Nation that is steadily going on.



The health of infants and the health of children of school age have been under supervision now for some years by the Authority, and this year we have been able to start medical help for children between infancy and school age.

While the sale of adulterated articles of food and drink is apparently less year by year, we have had considerable trouble in the supervision of meat foods. Messrs. Spears and Ollett, through their special knowledge, have done excellent work in this respect, and prevented tuberculous and other diseased meat from being distributed. The most difficult matter in this connection is that meat is slaughtered outside the Borough and brought within for consumption after the obviously diseased parts have been removed.

When meat is locally prepared, consumers would do well to choose that from beasts slaughtered within the Borough rather than outside the Borough. This is not a reflection on the abilities of the Inspectors in Rural Districts ; the extensive area of the Rural Districts prevents constant supervision.

One of the chief events of the year was the opening of the new Tuberculosis Hospital in July by Dr. Newsholme, the Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board. The need for the Institution is shown by the fact that the number of inmates has constantly been nearly up to the accommodation.

The conclusion of the agreement between the local Insurance Committee and the Sanitary Authority, whereby the latter provides all institutional treatment for Consumptives, saves a dual arrangement, and enables insured persons to be treated in institutions beyond the financial limit of the Insurance Committee. Since the opening of the Hospital no consumptive, insured or non-insured, need have any harmful delay in receiving the proper form of treatment for his or her case as far as the provisions of the Authorities are concerned.

Housing has received a large amount of attention during the year. The Borough Surveyor's scheme for houses



at the Archery and at Victoria Drive has been unfortunately affected by the conditions brought about by the War.

I have again to express appreciation of the work done by the Staff, especially curtailed as the numbers are owing to enlistment of those of an age to do so.

Much of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors, like that of the Medical Officers, is necessarily done beyond what are known as "office hours," and on Sundays.

Dr. Muriel Bywaters left for another appointment in September, but her help in establishing the Tuberculosis Scheme will not easily be forgotten in Eastbourne. Her successor, Dr. N. F. Smith, commenced her duties in November, and her help in the somewhat heavy and anxious time since has been invaluable.

We have as usual had the kind support in our work of the Members of the Medical Profession.

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.

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#### GEOLGY.

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.

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#### METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE.

Full details, and comparative tables, of the Meteorology of Eastbourne are given in the Annual Meteorological Report. 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. Since the War began less information has been circulated to 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, Maximum, Minimum, Wet and Dry Bulb, in Screen, Earth (1ft. and 4ft.), Grass Minimum, Carlisle Road enclosure.

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 1914 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, 31.14 inches.

Number of days on which 0.01 or more rain fell, 172.

Highest recorded barometric reading, 30.60 inches on April 26th, at 9 a.m.

Lowest ditto, 28.69 on March 31st, at 9 a.m.

Highest recorded temperature in the shade, 79 degrees on July 12th.

Lowest ditto, 23.0 degrees on January 23rd.

Total amount of sunshine, 1,949 hours.

Number of sunless days, 55.



The Meteorological Report compares these figures with the averages. As compared with 1913, there was a decrease of 0.72 inches of rainfall. There were 23 less sunless days and 340 more hours of sunshine.

The instruments are regularly visited by Inspectors from the Meteorological Office. 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.

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## 2. Social Conditions, etc.

At the census of 1911 it was found that of 13,549 occupied males over ten, 2,250 were engaged in the building and allied trades. Of 11,159 occupied females, 6,640 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  $9\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Gildredge (Tuberculosis) 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.

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## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.**

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### **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, and the object of continuous care.

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. : 14.4 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 4.5.



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 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 12 million gallons per week to 18 million gallons per week, the average amount being about 14 million gallons per week. This, allowing for houses supplied in outlying districts, gives about 31 gallons per head per day for all purposes, and more could have been pumped in if necessary.

Since the commencement of the War the various parts of the Water Works have been guarded night and day to prevent any dangerous interference.

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. A typical report by the Borough Analyst is subjoined.

Report on sample of drinking water received 18th November, 1914.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.				Grains per Gallon.	
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	2.4
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.002
„ Nitrites	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0001
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.002
Oxygen consumed in 1 hour at 100°C.	...	...	...	...	0.06
Alkalinity as CaCo <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	12.0
Hardness Total	...	...	...	...	14.4
Hardness Permanent	...	...	...	...	4.5
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	20.0
Loss on Ignition	...	...	...	...	4.0



## MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATIONS.

No suspended matter.

No infusoria, etc., observed.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.

Total number of organisms (gelatine 22° c.) ... 38 per c.c.

Total number of organisms (agar 38° c.)... ... 14 per c.c.

Spore-bearing organisms (gelatine 22° c.) ... 3 per 10 c.c.

Total gelatine liquefying organisms 22° c.) ... 2 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 some of that of 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 farm at Hampden Park has been abandoned, the work of laying pipes for conveying sewage into the main outfall and into the sea having been completed.

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 has been 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. The work is not yet complete.

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

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### 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 is being reconsidered. The cost of removal of house and garden refuse during the past year was £4,944 or nearly a three-penny rate.

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.

The census population in 1911 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	...	—	...	—
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 1914 was 55,934.

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., **54,500**, as being the mid-year population in 1914.

The birth and other rates in this Report are therefore calculated on a population of 54,500, of whom I estimate that

22,618 are males and 31,882 females, this being the proportion at the census.

The distribution of the population according to districts is shown in the following table. In the last 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 in 1911 (Census).	Population in 1913 (Estimate).
Roselands Cavendish Redoubt	East ...	16836	21144	21905
Central Devonshire	Central ...	9655	10008	10020
Meads	West ...	6101	6519	6632
St. Mary's Upperton Hampden P.	St. Mary's	10752	14871	15943
Totals	...	43344	52542	54500

#### 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
1914	22,618	41.5	31,882	58.5	54,500	9,265



According to the census of 1911, there were 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 1914 (middle estimated) age groups of the population according to sexes :—

Age Groups.	Census, 1911.			Estimate, 1914.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
0-1 ... ..	391	384	775	397	390	787
1-5 ... ..	1720	1580	3300	1795	1645	3440
Total under 5	2111	1964	4075	2192	2035	4227
5-15 ... ..	4722	4481	9203	4899	4646	9545
15-25 ... ..	3807	6330	10137	3941	6581	10522
25-65 ... ..	10020	16057	26077	10400	16650	27050
65 and upwards	1149	1901	3050	1186	1970	3156
Totals ...	21809	30733	52542	22618	31882	54500

Owing to the decreases in the Birth-rate and in the Death-rate the population of Eastbourne is gradually becoming 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.		
		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

The serious rate of decrease of children under five is shown in this table. A similar alteration is going on throughout the country.

At the census of 1911 it was found that of 17,505 males over 10, 13,549 were engaged in occupations. Of these, 2,250 were engaged in trades connected with building.

Of 26,677 females over 10, 11,159 were engaged in occupations (9,277 single women, 1,059 married and 823 widowed). Of these, 5,531 were domestic servants, 1,109 in hotels, etc. ; 786 were dressmakers, and 738 in laundry service.



## MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages recorded in the Borough during 1914 was 318, 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.
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
1913	...	...	337	12.48	15.5
1914	...	...	318	11.67	15.9
10 years' average ...			333.9	13.14	15.3

The rate in 1912 was the highest since 1901, that in 1914 the lowest recently recorded.

### BIRTHS.

The births registered during 1914 numbered 837, and comprised those of 431 males and 406 females.

The births occurred in the succeeding quarters of the year as follows :—201, 239, 216, 181.

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.
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
1913    ...    ...	874	16.18	23.9
1914 (nett)    ...	837	15.35	23.8
10 years' average	891.6	17.6	25.7

There was a further drop in the birth-rate in 1914, both in Eastbourne and in the country generally, mainly confined to those able to make proper provision for the bringing up of children.



The effect of this on the population is that the proportion of elder persons in the community steadily increases.

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. Two Eastbourne births were in this way transferred to other districts, and five (all illegitimate) were transferred to Eastbourne.

Of the births registered, 54 were illegitimate (one in every nineteen), or at the rate of 64 per 1,000 births. This is less than in 1912, when it was 83 ; in 1913 it was 50.

The death-rate of illegitimate infants was 129 per 1,000 births, or 1 in 7.7 ; for legitimate infants, 55 per 1,000 births, or 1 in 18.1.

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 24 less than in Eastbourne.

The births and birth-rates per 1,000 per annum for the various Districts in 1914 were as follows :—

			Births.		Rate per 1,000.
East District	...	...	480	...	21.9
Central	...	...	107	...	10.6
West	...	...	31	...	4.6
St. Mary's	...	...	216	...	13.5
			—		—
The Borough	...	...	834	...	15.35
			—		—

Excluding deaths of visitors :—

In the East District there were 261 more births than deaths.

„ Central „ 5 less „

„ St. Mary's „ 66 more „

„ West District there was 1 less birth than death.

Altogether, the number of nett births exceeded that of the nett deaths by 321.

## DEATHS.

During 1914 516 deaths were registered in Eastbourne. Of these, 244 were of males and 272 of females.

A large number (50) of these were not deaths of Eastbournians and on the other hand there were 47 deaths of Eastbournians registered elsewhere.

The nett Eastbourne deaths therefore numbered 513 ; males, 247, females, 266. 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 1914, *i.e.*, the death-rate corrected for deaths of absentees and visitors, and for age and sex fallacies, was **9.55 per 1,000** per annum.

The total rate without corrections was 9.47, the lowest death-rate recorded for the Borough.

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).	Cor- rected Death- rate.*	Death-rate of England and Wales.
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	10.10	13.3
1913 ... ..	577	10.69	10.57	13.7
1914 (nett) ...	513	9.47	9.41	14.0
10 years' average	542.6	10.69	—	14.60

\* 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 1914 was 4.5 per 1,000 below that of England and Wales. The average difference has been about 4 per 1,000.

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

The table above shows that in 1914 the death-rate was 1.22 below the ten years' average, or a saving of 67 lives during the year.

Our death-rate for 1914, compared with that of England and Wales, in a population of 54,500, shows a saving of 245 lives per annum.

## SEASONAL MORTALITY.

The deaths during the last five years, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, occurred in months as follows :—

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
1st Qr. ...	123 { 54 28 41	160 { Jan. Feb. March	54 { 44 58 46	148 { 44 45 43	141 { 39 58 44
2nd Qr. ...	125 { 46 38 41	144 { April May June	70 { 52 52 36	140 { 49 41 46	112 { 58 48 43
3rd Qr. ...	128 { 32 47 49	119 { July Aug. Sept.	40 { 44 41 52	137 { 49 35 52	154 { 44 51 46
4th Qr. ...	140 { 43 41 56	154 { Oct. Nov. Dec.	56 { 53 47 43	143 { 40 37 43	145 { 39 52 47

In Eastbourne the months in which most deaths occur are as a rule 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 :—

1914. Districts.	1st. Quar- ter.	2nd Quar- ter.	3rd Quar- ter.	4th Quar- ter.
Eastbourne ... ..	9.0	9.1	9.3	10.2
England and Wales { 97 great Towns. }	16.4	13.8	13.2	14.9
England and Wales { 145 smaller Towns. }	15.0	12.0	11.3	12.7
England and Wales { Rest of the country. }	15.5	13.2	11.5	13.0

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 diarrhœal 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. This is allowed for by the correction by multiplying the death-rate by 1.0150. The nett 513 deaths of 1914 were divided as follows :—

Males	—Deaths,	247 ;	Death-rate,	10.9 per 1,000
Females—	„	266 ;	„	8.3 „

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 1914 out of proportion to those of females were especially due to the following :—Deaths from Violence (12 to 2). Contrary to the usual fact, Consumption, Premature Birth and Kidney Disease were not in excess in males during 1914.

The deaths of females were in excess in Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.

#### 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	397	29	73.0	390	24	61.5	787	53	67.3
1-5 ...	1795	12	6.6	1645	10	6.0	3440	22	6.4
Total under 5	2192	41	18.7	2035	34	16.7	4227	75	17.7
5-15 ...	4899	10	2.0	4646	10	2.1	9545	20	2.1
15-25 ...	3941	5	1.2	6581	9	1.3	10522	14	1.3
25-65 ...	10400	96	9.2	16650	89	5.3	27050	185	6.8
65 & over	1186	92	77.5	1970	130	65.9	3156	222	70.3

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 516 deaths which occurred in 1914, there were 222 of persons over 65 years of age.

Between 65 and 75 years of age, 95 ; Males 45, Females 50.  
 „ 75 and 85 „ 89 ; „ 38, „ 51.  
 Over 85 „ 38 ; „ 9, „ 29.

#### DEATHS OF VISITORS.

There were 50 deaths of non-residents in Eastbourne. Six of these died from Cancer and seven from Tuberculosis.

#### DISTRICT MORTALITY.

The deaths during 1914 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, 1914	Annual Death-rate per 1,000				
		1914	1910	1911	1912	1913
East ... ..	219	9.9	12.4	11.6	12.1	12.8
Central ... ..	112	11.1	9.9	10.2	11.5	10.1
West ... ..	32	4.8	5.7	6.6	5.4	5.4
St. Mary's ... ..	150	9.5	10.2	8.7	7.8	9.3
Balance of Visitors ...	3	—	—	—	—	—

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 well below 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 123 deaths in institutions as follows :—

Institution.	Ward.	No. of Deaths.
Workhouse ... ..	St. Mary's... ..	67
Princess Alice Hospital	St. Mary's... ..	39
Borough Hospital ...	St. Mary's... ..	7
Other Institutions ...	St. Mary's, East, and West	10

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 1914 were distributed amongst the various classes of disease as follows. Deaths during 1912 and 1913 are similarly classified for comparison.

Class	Disease.	No. of Deaths.			Percentage of total Deaths.		
		1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
I.	Zymotic Diseases	39	59	34	6.6	10.5	6.6
II.	Parasitic and Diet- etic Diseases	5	2	3	0.9	0.3	0.6
III.	Constitutional Dis- eases	143	133	142	25.3	23.6	27.7
IV.	Developmental Diseases	73	76	73	12.8	13.5	14.2
V.	Local Diseases ...	284	280	247	50.0	49.8	48.1
VI.	Deaths from Vio- lence	21	13	10	3.8	2.3	2.0
VII.	Deaths from ill- defined and not specified causes	1	—	4	0.2	0.0	0.8
VIII.	Not certified ...	2	—	—	0.4	0.0	—
		568	563	513	100.00	100.00	100.0

### 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 Diarrhœa. The other Zymotic diseases include Miasmatic, Septic, Venereal, and Zoogenous Diseases.

These diseases in 1914 formed 6.6 per cent. of the total deaths in Eastbourne. The smallest previous percentage



was 6.6 in 1912, so that the 1914 rate equals the lowest recorded.

The Zymotic rate is an index of the healthiness of a district as regards preventible diseases, and the diminished Zymotic death-rate of recent years is the reward of persistent sanitary work.

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 34 Zymotic deaths of 1914 resulted from the following diseases :—

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	2	3
Influenza ... ..	1	2	3
Diphtheria ... ..	2	6	8
Diarrhœa ... ..	4	7	11
Pyæmia, Septicæmia, etc. ...	6	1	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	—	1
Syphilis ... ..	—	1	1
Totals ... ..	15	19	34

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Puerperal Fever are absent from the above list.

The Zymotic death-rate for 1914—that is, the death-rate from the seven chief Zymotic diseases—was **0.40 per 1,000** per annum. In 1913 it was 0.77.

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 1914 is under the average.

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, excluding Diarrhœal diseases, in 1914 was 0.78 per 1,000 per annum, for Eastbourne 0.20.

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.				Borough.	
		East.	Central.	West	St. Mary's.	Death-rate from 7 chief.	Total
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
1914	34	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.40	0.62

The Zymotic deaths were distributed as follows :—East District, 17 ; Central, 5 ; West, 1 ; St. Mary's, 11 ; the rates being as in the table above.

#### INFLUENZA.

This disease caused 3 deaths in 1914, 12 in 1913, 10 in 1912, 7 in 1911, and 22 in 1910. The previous 10 years' average was 15.6. The disease has now remained in England as a cause of death for 24 years. The number of deaths from it in Eastbourne have varied from 33 in 1895 to 4 in 1896. On the whole there was a gradual decrease in deaths



from true Influenza, but the end of 1914 was beginning to show an increase again in this disease.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 3 deaths from this disease in 1914. The previous 10 years' average number of deaths was 3.4.

#### 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. In 1914 there were no deaths.

#### DIARRHŒA.

This disease caused 11 deaths in 1914, 5 in 1913 and 1 in 1912. 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, 1914.*

##### *Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years).*

England and Wales	...	49.2	per 1,000 births.
The 97 large towns	...	65.8	„
The 145 smaller towns		43.4	„
The Rural Districts	...	27.2	„
Eastbourne	... ..	11.9	„

These three last diseases—so-called minor infectious diseases—are the most fatal Zymotic diseases for children.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

There were no deaths from this disease. Ten years' average, 1.7 deaths.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Nine deaths (one a non-Eastbournian) occurred in 1914 as compared with a 10 years' average of 6. The death-rate was 0.15 per 1,000. As usual the fatal cases were chiefly those who were sent to Hospital too late for treatment by Antitoxin. Six were young girls.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

No deaths occurred. Ten years' average 1.2. No deaths and no cases in 1912. In each of the two 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. In 1914 there was one death.

There were no deaths from Poliomyelitis and one from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

No other Zymotic in 1914 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.

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### Dietetic and Parasitic Disease.

In these classes of disease there were three 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 1914 three other deaths may fairly be set down to Alcoholic excess, having been certified as from Cirrhosis of the Liver. Some of the 20 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.**

No death was registered from Rheumatic Arthritis, one from Rheumatism, and none from Gout. The average for 10 years was four, including both diseases.

#### **CANCER.**

Sixty-nine nett deaths in 1914 were ascribed to the various forms of "Cancer"—42 to Carcinoma, 7 to Sarcoma, and 20 to "Cancer" generally.

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

This nett number of 69 is the largest recorded ; 55 of the deaths were in persons over 55 years of age. The deaths were of 35 males and 34 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 1914 was 1.26 per 1,000—males 1.5, females 1.0—and Cancer caused just under 14% of the total number of deaths. In England and Wales for the last published year (1912) the rates were 0.91 for males and 1.11 for females, and steadily increasing.

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### **Developmental Diseases.**

There were 13 deaths from Premature Birth in 1914. The 10 years' average had been about 18. There were 9 also from Congenital Defects, Marasmus, etc.

Of these 22 deaths, 12 occurred in the East District, naturally because there were most births there ; 2 occurred in St. Mary's District.

There were 47 deaths ascribed to old age, the 10 previous years' average being about 35.

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### **Local Diseases.**

Diseases of the Nervous System caused 26 deaths.

Twenty-three Eastbournians died in lunatic asylums three of these from General Paralysis of the Insane.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels caused 118 deaths, the chief group being general Heart Disease (35) and Apoplexy (39).

Diseases of the Respiratory System, apart from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, caused 49 deaths, 22 from Bronchitis, and 26 from forms of Pneumonia. Ten of these deaths were in children under 5. The 10 years' average was about 67.

The death-rate from Respiratory Diseases, 0.89 per 1,000, was a low one, and below 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 20 deaths, 3 of which were from Cirrhosis of the Liver, probably Alcoholic.

Appendicitis caused 5 deaths, 5 each in 1909, 1910 and 1912, 4 in 1911, and 7 in 1913.

Diseases of the Urinary System caused 25 deaths, 21 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.

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### **Deaths from Violence.**

There were 14 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 three Eastbournians died elsewhere, two from injuries received in the War. Deaths in the War in foreign countries are not included in this return, but those dying in Great Britain from wounds are included.

Of these 14 deaths (about 1 in every 39 of the total deaths), 12 were due to accident or negligence, and there were 2 suicides, both visitors.

The accidental and negligent deaths included 9 males and 2 females. The suicides were 2 males, non-residents.

The deaths from all forms of violence were in the proportion of 0.27 per 1,000 of the population.

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### **Deaths from Ill-defined and not Specified Causes.**

There were four deaths registered in 1914 that could not be classified owing to vagueness, such as "tumour."

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### **Uncertified Deaths.**

I have to record that two deaths were uncertified in 1914. In England as a rule the causes of about 1.3% of the total deaths are uncertified. In Eastbourne of late there have been very few.

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Thirty-six deaths on which Coroners' inquests were held were registered in 1914, about the same as the 10 years' average.

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## THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE HEALTH OF EASTBOURNE IN 1914.

Temporary Billeting of Troops in Eastbourne took place in September of about 6,000 men. They left in about two weeks.

At the beginning of December two Infantry Brigades (65th and 66th) were hurriedly billeted in Eastbourne. This suddenly increased the population by approximately 12,000 men.

Presumably owing to the hurry, the Sanitary Authority officials were not consulted as to the billets. This naturally led to many unsatisfactory features, such as overcrowding either of troops or civilians, billeting on consumptives, etc., which had to be gradually dealt with afterwards and entailed much work.

Three Red Cross Hospitals were established in 1914, into which soldiers came from all parts.

A limited number (about 150) of Belgian Refugees were allowed to come into the Borough. Of these, two died. There was also a case of Scarlet Fever.

On the other hand some aliens were excluded and many men left on enlistment.

The large number of troops only came in December, hence 1914 was not much affected by them. The Eastbourne death-rate in 1914 was the lowest recorded.

From the commencement of the War to the end of 1914 three soldiers died in the Borough, one of them by accident.

There were six cases of infectious illness, all isolated at the Borough Hospital. <sup>These</sup> ~~Three~~ patients recovered.

There was no increase in civilian cases.

The Sanitary Authority provided free baths for soldiers at the Seaside and Old Town Baths.

The Water Works have been protected both by night and by day.



The publication of Meteorological Reports have by order been suspended.

Deaths of Eastbournians in foreign countries are not recorded. Two who died in England of wounds received at the Front are included in the returns.

Owing to separation allowances and billeting money coming into families previously not so well off, the children in very many instances had a much better time than usual as regards food.

The time during which troops were in Eastbourne in 1914 was too short to have much effect on the health of the community. This report will be continued after 1915.

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## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The nett number of deaths of infants—that is, of children of ages under one year—was 50 (males, 29 ; females, 21). Infantile Mortality is calculated on the number of births registered, and for 1914 was at the rate of **59.7 per 1,000** births.

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

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Mortality per 1,000 births.
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
1913	60	69
Average of 10 years }	80.0	89.6
1914	50	59.7

The rate of 59.7 for 1914 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 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 1914—the lowest—is less than 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 54 deaths per 1,000 births, and for illegitimate 129.

In other words, about one in every 18 legitimate children died in its first year, whereas one in eight of illegitimate children died.

The rate in Eastbourne of 59.7 (nett) shows a great difference from the infantile mortality rate for England and Wales per every 1,000 births, which was 105. Infants in Eastbourne died to the extent of 60 in every 1,000 births, the difference being, therefore, 45 per 1,000 births, or in detail a mortality of 57 per 1,000 births less than that of the 97 great towns, 42 per 1,000 less than that of the 145 other towns, and 29 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 50 infants dying in 1914, 20 died in the first month and 30 in the first six months of life ; 15 died in the first week of their existence.

In the Appendix there is a table showing the causes of the 50 deaths of infants. Prematurity accounted for 13, Bronchitis and Pneumonia for 7.

Infantile Diarrhoea caused nine deaths.

Of the 50 deaths, 20 occurred from prenatal causes such as Premature Birth.

The subjoined tables show the principal causes of deaths of infants in 1914 and in recent years :—

Deaths.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
From Zymotic Diseases	14	13	12	16	9	17	38	4	10	12
Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases	4	3	6	3	5	5	3	1	3	4
Developmental Diseases	35	29	36	31	32	35	27	34	25	22
Local Diseases ...	27	23	35	18	23	19	23	23	21	10
Deaths from Violence	1	2	2	3	—	1	1	2	3	1
Deaths from ill-defined & not specified causes	6	9	1	12	2	—	1	—	—	1
Not Certified ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—

#### ZYMOTIC DEATHS OF INFANTS.

Diseases.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Measles ...	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
Whooping Cough	7	—	3	2	—	6	—	1	—	2
Diarrhœa ...	2	8	7	14	3	6	37	1	5	9
Other Zymotic Diseases (chiefly influenza)	5	2	2	—	4	5	1	2	1	1

#### Notification of Births Act.

Ninety-six per cent. of the Births were notified under this Act during 1914. There were no prosecutions for non-notification.

In 1914, 280 of the children born during the year, and 286 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 2630 visits were paid to 566 infants.

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, and oftener and at other times when necessary.

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.

#### RESUME OF 286 CASES FOLLOWED UP FOR 12 MONTHS.

195 Breast-fed over 9 months.

5 Hand-fed from birth (4 on cow's milk, 1 Allenbury's food).

86 Breast and bottle (cow's milk, 50).

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286

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Of the 86 who were breast-fed for a time :—

17 were breast-fed 1 month.      7 were breast-fed 5 months.

12 were breast-fed 2 months.    15 were breast-fed 6 months.

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

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

## OTHER PARTICULARS.

63 Mothers go out to work.

Mothers who go out to work :—

41 Laundry.	3 Domestic Servants.
13 Charing.	6 Hawkers.

Nineteen of the babies visited were illegitimate children, and one of these died during the year.

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### 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 four 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 and Dr. Smith 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.



The Midwives Act proviso that offence is only committed when the unqualified practice is "habitual" and "for gain" makes successful prosecution under the Act a practical impossibility.

In one or two cases secret unqualified practice is carried out and cannot be stopped.

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

There were two cases of Puerperal Fever, both midwives' cases.

Thirteen notices of intention to practise as a midwife were received at the commencement of the year.

The midwives have to give notice on supplied forms :—

1. If they have sent for medical assistance. (12 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. (Two notices have been received.)
4. In case of change of name or address. (No notices have 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 was added to the list during 1914.

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

Cases of infectious or contagious illnesses are also 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 1914 there were 255 cases of infectious illness notified, exclusive of Tuberculosis. This represents a sickness-rate as regards the diseases scheduled of 4.6 per 1,000 of the population. In 1913 the notifications were 561 and the rate 10.4, and in 1914, 377 and 6.9 respectively.

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.
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
1913	...	...	337	6.9
Average for 10 yrs.			302.4	5.66
1914	...	...	255	4.67

A complete table, giving details of the various diseases notified from January, 1910, to December, 1914, 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 13 in the week ending November 14th.

The cases occurred in the succeeding quarters as follows :—

1st Quarter ...	...	...	85
2nd Quarter	...	...	52
3rd Quarter ...	...	...	28
4th Quarter ...	...	...	90

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 1914 is shown in the following table :—

Disease.	Districts				The Borough.
	East.	Central.	West.	St. Mary's	
Ophthalmia N...	3	—	—	2	5
Scarlet Fever ...	40	9	7	23	79
Diphtheria ...	93	15	6	27	141
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	1	—	3
Erysipelas ...	10	1	2	11	24
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever	1	1	—	—	2
Total ...	148	27	16	64	255
Sickness-rate ...	6.7	2.6	2.4	4.0	4.6

The East District was the principal sufferer absolutely and relatively. In years up to 1902 and 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
1914 ... ..	6.7	2.6	2.4	4.0
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

#### 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.
Ophthalmia ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	79	2	9	46	14	8	—
Diphtheria ...	141	1	28	87	9	16	—
Enteric Fever	3	—	—	—	1	2	—
Erysipelas ...	24	2	—	1	4	16	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Totals ...	255	10	37	135	28	44	1

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 ... ..	29	50	79
Diphtheria ... ..	67	74	141
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	3	3
Erysipelas ... ..	9	15	24
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	2	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever... ..	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	4	1	5
Totals ... ..	110	145	255

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

#### HOUSE DISTRIBUTION.

The 141 Diphtheria cases occurred in 120 houses, thus:—

In 103 houses, in each house 1 case ...	103
In 15 houses, in each house 2 cases ...	30
In 2 houses, in each house 4 cases ...	8
—	—
120	141
—	—

The 79 Scarlet Fever cases occurred in 56 houses, thus:—

In 47 houses, in each house 1 case ...	47
In 3 houses, in each house 2 cases ...	6
In 1 house, 3 cases ... ..	3
In 4 houses, in each house 4 cases ...	16
In 1 house, 7 cases ... ..	7
—	—
56	79
—	—



## SCARLET FEVER.

There was comparatively little Scarlet Fever in Eastbourne in 1914, there being but 79 cases with no deaths.

The average number of cases of Scarlet Fever per annum for the past ten years was 169.

Forty of the seventy-nine cases occurred in the East District and twenty-three in St. Mary's.

There was no occurrence of series of cases in connection either with milk, laundry or school influence. The cases were sporadic and occurred all over the Borough, especially of course where children predominate.

Most cases occurred in December, November and March, and fewest in July, April and October.

There was one "return" case only, the second in the same house occurring six days after the return from Hospital of the previous case. Until the exact germ causing Scarlet Fever is known it is impossible to detect every carrier case.

## DIPHTHERIA.

There was much over the average amount of Diphtheria in 1914. There were 141 cases notified as compared with a ten years' average of 112. Diphtheria is more prevalent in the South of England though less fatal than in the North.

The 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 141 notifications, most were received in the winter months; as usual March was the worst month in 1914.

The fatality was 9 of the 141 cases or 6.4 per cent. Of the patients who died six were girls. The deaths were due in nearly every case to lateness of treatment. One of the patients died on the way to the Hospital. No case is ever refused however impossible of cure.

Two patients were not isolated in the Hospital, viz. : a fatal case and that of an elderly lady.

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 has an effect in spreading Diphtheria, but in 1914 there was no large series of cases at any one school.

Of the 141 cases, 65 occurred in that part of the Borough on the alluvium or marsh.

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) 10 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.

Three cases of this disease were notified and none of the patients died. The previous five years' average was five.

The three patients were isolated at the Hospital. All were female patients.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

Twenty-four cases were notified with no deaths.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases were notified. Both patients recovered.



## CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

One case was notified and was almost immediately fatal.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five cases were notified, and two cases isolated at the Borough Hospital for convenience of treatment. Three occurred in midwives' practice. One midwife was cautioned for non-notification. Of the five cases, one had resultant defect of sight and is still undergoing treatment. One of the infants died aged eleven days. The remaining three cases recovered without loss of sight.

## SMALL POX.

No case of Small Pox occurred for the twelfth year in succession.

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Notifications of Tuberculosis are dealt with later in this Report.

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## THE NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

This group includes Measles, Diarrhoea, 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.

No School was closed for infectious illness during 1914.

## PROCEDURE ON RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION.

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 of contacts 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 disinfectors 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.

#### 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 54 persons during 1914, and an average of 24 in the preceding ten years.

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 1914 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, 99.1% were removed thither. Two hundred and twenty-three of these cases were notified and 221 were removed to the Hospital.

	Cases.	Removed to Hospital.	Not Removed.	Percentage Removed.
Scarlet Fever ...	79	79	0	100.0
Diphtheria ...	141	139	2	97.9
Enteric Fever ...	3	3	0	100.0
	—	—	—	—
	223	221	2	99.1
	—	—	—	—

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 :—

1905, 94.3	per cent.	of the cases.
1906, 95.4	„	„
1907, 98.9	„	„
1908, 98.8	„	„
1909, 98.4	„	„
1910, 96.2	„	„
1911, 99.5	„	„
1912, 99.2	„	„
1913, 98.3	„	„
1914, 99.1	„	„

It is very satisfactory to record this continuing popularity of the Hospital. The fatality of the cases sent there was 2.9 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 1914 (October, 1913, to October, 1914) was £2,544 0s. 7d., 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, 1915.

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 Prosecu- 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 1900	*2 999	*3 326	*4 ...	*5 ...	*6 249	*7 93	*8 42	*9 & 10. 122	8	*11 161	*12 351
1901	999	329	...	...	351	101	28	108	20	62	491
1902	997	311	2	...	326	81	56	82	5	134	712
1903	1000	306	...	...	343	71	33	106	...	141	355
1904	1051	294	2	...	372	75	44	98	...	166	306
1905	957	326	2	...	377	77	38	84	...	53	392
1906	995	294	...	...	359	73	31	67	...	171	280
1907	985	261	1	...	377	76	11	98	...	161	289
1908	1033	231	1	...	464	66	24	94	...	153	288
1909	977	189	4	...	438	68	14	102	4	158	214
1910	958	165	1	...	484	66	16	101	5	120	217
1911	948	151	...	...	550	69	24	101	8	45	236
1912	960	147	...	...	558	60	25	125	...	45	219
1913	930	143	1	...	549	50	12	111	...	64	289
Jan. to June 1914	479	70	1	...	304	26	12	37	...	29	178

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 1914 was 595.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

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### PREVALENCE IN EASTBOURNE DURING 1914.

During 1914, 179 notifications of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received as follows :—

On Form A (new cases, General Practitioners), 109.

On Form B (School Medical Inspectors), 3.

On Form C (Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria, Cases admitted), 34.

On Form D (Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions, Cases Discharged), 33.

On these various forms there are duplications of notifications. The number of individual Eastbourne cases notified during 1914 was 106.

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 106.

Besides the above, 30 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified as follows :—22 on Form A, 8 on Form B. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints, 8 (including 2 spinal) ; Tuberculosis of Glands, 7 ; Tuberculosis of Meninges, 4 ; Tuberculosis of Abdomen, 5 ; Tuberculosis of Kidneys, 3 ; General Tuberculosis, 3.

New cases of all forms of Tuberculosis notified and discovered in 1914 amounted to 135.

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 number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1912 was 203, and in 1913, 132.

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

The subjoined table shows the notifications arranged according to ages and sexes.



PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 4th January, 1914, to the 2nd January, 1915, in the County Borough of Eastbourne.

AGE PERIODS ...	Notifications on Form A.												Notifications on Form B.				No. of Notifica- tions on Form C.			
	Number of Primary Notifications.												No. of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifica- tions on Form B.		Poor Law Instit <sup>ns</sup> .	Sanatoria.
	Total Notifica- tions on Form A																			
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Primary Notifica- tions.	Total Notifica- tions on Form A	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifica- tions	Total Notifica- tions on Form B.		
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	1	1	4	2	22	8	5	4	3	50	53	—	1	—	1	2	5	11
“ Females ...	2	—	—	5	6	3	21	8	4	2	3	54	56	—	—	1	1	1	7	11
Non-pulmonary Males ...	2	8	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
“ Females ...	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	3	6	6	—	—

A.—By Medical Practitioners. B.—By School Medical Officers. C.—By Institutions.

## FATALITY.

During 1914, 39 persons died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Eastbourne. Of these 2 were visitors, and on the other hand 4 Eastbournians died elsewhere from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The nett deaths therefore numbered 41 and the nett death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Consumption was 0.75.

Of the 41 fatal cases 20 were of Males, 21 of Females. The Male death-rate was 0.8 per 1,000, and the Female rate 0.6 per 1,000.

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

Ages .				
Under 5	...	...	...	1
5 to 14	...	...	...	1
15 to 24	...	...	...	5
25 to 34	...	...	...	6
35 to 44	...	...	...	10
45 to 54	...	...	...	9
55 and over	...	...	...	9
				—
				41
				—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Consumption caused 8% of all the deaths in Eastbourne. All forms of Tuberculosis caused 10% of the deaths.

Other forms of Tuberculosis caused 14 deaths, 2 were of visitors, 3 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.									
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Tubercle of the Lungs	42	53	53	42	58	46	58	60	39	41
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	13	13	11	11	13	12	12	8	15	15
	55	66	64	53	71	58	70	68	54	56

It will be noted that "Consumption" has caused fewer deaths in the past two years, but that deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis have increased.

During the year 1914 the scheme of the Sanitary Authority for dealing with this disease became complete by the opening of the Tuberculosis Hospital at the end of July.

The principal aim of the Authority is prevention rather than cure, but cure in this disease is an important part of the process of prevention.

Another important event in the history of this disease in Eastbourne has been the co-ordination of the Local Insurance Committee with the Sanitary Authority whereby the latter has taken over the institutional treatment of insured as well as uninsured persons.

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The following is a summary of the Scheme now in operation.

(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 1914, <sup>89</sup>~~87~~ samples of sputum were examined for Medical men, <sup>164</sup>~~62~~ proved to be negative and 25

contained Tubercle Bacilli. There were 52 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 a Nurse.
- vii. Removal of patients to Hospitals and Sanatoria.
- viii. Above all, general sanitary measures in the homes and work places, supervision of foods, etc.

(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 co-operation.

The work is divided into two 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 well looked after ; they have free medical attendance, and extra food and other comforts are provided.

During 1914 the Local Insurance Committee has extended benefit to 66 persons, 64 insured and 2 dependents.



(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 1914 given this benefit separately, but arrangements have been made whereby the Sanitary Authority and the Local Insurance Committee have a scheme by which all their cases of Tuberculosis are 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. N. F. Smith, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer.
- ii. Nurse, Mrs. Hounsom (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 opened in July, 1914. Situation—Gildredge Underhill.
- iii. Sanatorium. For Sanatorium treatment special institutions are used for special cases (especially Naylands, Maltings Farm). Three beds are reserved at present but more are used.

*(c) Finance.*

The estimate of Annual Expenditure on the scheme is £2,530. Towards this the Local Insurance Committee contributes 7½d. per insured person (approximately £500) and the Exchequer will contribute 50% of the deficiency. There may also be receipts for certain of the beds. The Borough Accountant estimates the charge on the Rates will be £1,265.

The Institutional Treatment, during 1914, may be summarized as follows :—

1. **Dispensary.**—This was opened in December, 1912, and has been open throughout 1913 and 1914.

The functions of Dispensary are :—

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

Dr. Bywaters and after October Dr. N. F. Smith have been in charge, with Miss Morfey and after September Mrs. Hounsom as Nurse. Dr. Smith's report is as follows :—

#### THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The work done in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the past year consisted of :—

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. During 1914 she has paid 641 visits.



The patients visited have been as follows :—

1. Cases notified 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.

Total number of visits, 641.

*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.

Both insured and non-insured cases have been examined under 1 and 3.

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.

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

With regard to treatment, anyone, not under a doctor, who was suffering from 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 occasions during the year taken patients by rail to Sanatoria.

The Dispensary was opened in December, 1912, and since then 404 patients have been seen and examined and 2,800 attendances have been made.

During 1914, 201 patients attended. Of those examined 98 were found to be suffering with Tuberculosis, while the remainder were free. Total attendances of patients, 1,377.

Nineteen have had Tuberculin treatment.

The Tuberculin treatment has not shown sufficient evidence of success to encourage this form of treatment except in very few cases.

Fifty of the 201 were insured patients. Forty-five were examined as "contacts," of whom 5 were found to be Tuberculous.

25 patients have been sent to Sanatoria.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF TREATMENT AT THE  
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

*Tuberculin*.—19 patients have had Tuberculin during the year.

14 finished the Course.

3 left off because not suiting.

1 left town.

1 killed by accident.

Of the 14 who finished the Course—

10 remained well at the end of the year.

1 had left the town.

2 were worse.

1 was apparently unaltered.

For children a special clinic was started by Dr. N. F. Smith in November. Number of children examined, 109. Of these, 26 shewed no sign of Tuberculosis. The others received the requisite attention.

**2. Hospital.**—The building of this was commenced at the end of November, 1913. It was opened at the end of July, 1914. Twenty-two beds are provided, eighteen in double bungalows, four in single bungalows. An additional bed can be added in each of the four single bungalows.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board (Dr. Newsholme, C.B.) kindly opened the Hospital publicly; the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman kindly invited a large and representative gathering to tea.

The cost of the Hospital has been :—				£	s.	d.
Land and compensation	...	...	...	1430	0	0
Roads	...	...	...	281	0	0
Buildings	...	...	...	3905	0	0
Furnishing	...	...	...	579	0	0

There is still some expenditure on roads to be made.

Since the opening the following are the statistics as to patients to the end of 1914 :—



	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions ...	18	19	37
Discharges ...	10	7	17
Deaths ...	—	3	3

As regards Insurance ; 14 males and 7 females were insured persons.

One military patient.

Of the discharged patients :—

14 left at own request—

Cured, 1.

Improved, 8.

No change, 5.

3 left to go to Sanatoria.

The uses of the Hospital are :—

- (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) For educational treatment.
- (e) For special forms of treatment.

The Staff consists of :—

The Matron.

3 Nurses.

4 Servants.

1 Gardener-Porter.

The Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. N. F. Smith, has clinical charge, and assists in the administration.

**3. Sanatoria.**—No beds have been specifically reserved by the Sanitary Authority, but patients have been sent to Sanatoria.

At the beginning of the year the Sanitary Committee had 8 patients in Nayland Sanatorium. During the year they sent 9 patients :—

Nayland, 6.

Convalescent Home, 1.

Pinewood, 1.

Brompton, 1.

} Partly paid by friends.

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.

The Local Insurance Committee had at the beginning of the year 9 patients in Sanatoria :—

Nayland, 4.

Brompton, 5.

One transferred in 1914 to Ventnor.

During the year they sent 16 patients :—

Nayland, 14.

Brompton, 1.

Eversfield, 1.

The average length of stay of the patients at Sanatoria has been  $16\frac{1}{2}$  weeks ; Minimum, 1 week, Maximum, 27 weeks.

Of Eastbourne patients who were discharged from Sanatoria in 1914 :

7 were apparently cured.

6 had their disease arrested.

11 were improved.

6 were worse.

None died.

2 did not return to Eastbourne.

Of the 22 patients in whose cases six months have elapsed since they left the Sanatorium :

15 left over from 1913 and discharged in 1914.

7 sent in 1914.

14, disease arrested and keeping well.

2 are worse.

4 have died.

2 have been lost sight of (left town).

The above includes both Insured and Non-Insured patients.



### 1.—THE LOCAL INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

The Medical Officer of Health and Assistant have been the medical advisers as regards Tuberculosis.

Sanatorium Benefit has been extended as follows :—

- i. Domiciliary Sanatorium Benefit in 23 cases.
  - (a) Insured persons, 21.
  - (b) Dependents, 2.

Many of these received also Sanatorium Treatment.

- ii. Sanatorium Treatment in 42 cases.

Mr. Bartlett, the Clerk to the Local National Health Insurance Committee, has kindly given me these figures. There has been close co-operation in Tuberculosis work between the Local Insurance Committee and its Officers and the Sanitary Authority.

The joint scheme for Institutional treatment now agreed upon 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.

### 2.—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 £173 2s. 5½d., supplied by voluntary contributions, 35 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. Most of the 124 cases received some attention through this Committee.

### 3.—THE GUARDIANS.

The Guardians also provide Hospital accommodation for a number of Tuberculosis cases in the Infirmary.

Through the agency of Mr. White, the Superintendent Relieving Officer, the peculiar needs of Tuberculous persons receiving out-relief have had special and sympathetic attention.

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## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

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### 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 clinical charge of the Tuberculosis Dispensary and Hospital and in her spare time has assisted me in general work.

The Staff of three Inspectors was curtailed by the enlisting of Mr. Henderson for the duration of the war. Mr. Stanbridge assisted for a while and eventually also enlisted. Both are in the Sanitary Branch of the R.A.M.C.

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, who enlisted, was also Meteorologist.

Mr. Spears and Mr. Ollett have taken on the District

in addition to their own work, and Mr. Brown has done the Meteorological work.

The extra work done by those unable through age or otherwise to enlist is, though often unnoticed, equally difficult with that of those who have had the privilege of serving the country in a military capacity.

The three Sanitary Districts are :—

1. The East District — Population (estimated 1914, 21,905. Mr. J. Ollett, Sanitary Inspector. This District includes the Caven-dish, Roselands and Redoubt Wards.
2. The West and Central Districts—Population together, 16,652. Mr. S. R. Henderson, Sanitary Inspector. This District includes the West and Devonshire Wards.
3. The St. Mary's District—Population, 15,943 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	...	3018
Letters and Reports written	... ..	1343
Entries made in Inspectors' Journal	... ..	235
Entries made in Register of Defects and Nuisances	...	539



Notices issued	...	...	...	...	...	519
Entries made in Register of Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	152
Returns of Inspectors' Work made to Committee	...	...	...	...	...	12
Entries made in "Report Book" on Infectious Cases	...	...	...	...	...	255
Monthly Returns on the Health of Eastbourne to Members of Sanitary Committee and others	...	...	...	...	...	216
Sanitary Certificates Issued	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sanitary Certificates Endorsed	...	...	...	...	...	48
Entries made in Register of Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Entries made in Register of Bake-houses	...	...	...	...	...	0
Entries made in Register of Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	0
Entries made in Register of Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	85
Entries made in Register of Letters requesting Amend- ments	...	...	...	...	...	82
Letters written requesting Amendments to be made	...	...	...	...	...	82
Samples of Eastbourne Water taken for Analysis by Public Analyst	...	...	...	...	...	6
Samples of Water taken for Analysis by Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	52
Cleansing Certificates given	...	...	...	...	...	93
Passes for visiting Sanatorium (grounds only)...	...	...	...	...	...	185

## 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.

The Tuberculosis Hospital administration is also under my control subject to the Hospital Committee, but the clinical duties are carried out by Dr. N. F. Smith.

## 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 152 food samples and six samples of water from the public supply. Five samples 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 52 weekly samples of the public water supply.

Personally, or by my Assistant, I have examined 89 samples of expectoration, at the request of medical men, for Tubercle Bacilli, with 25 positive and 64 negative results.

Dr. Bywaters and Dr. N. F. Smith have also examined 52 samples of sputum in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

I have also examined 476 rubbings from throat or nose for Diphtheria Bacilli, with 143 positive, 320 negative and 13 doubtful results, including cases at the Hospital waiting for discharge.

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 ... ..	116	120	158
Drains re-laid and amended ... ..	119	89	121
Interceptors fixed ... ..	39	30	35
Drain ventilation improved ... ..	42	60	48
New w.c. apparatus provided ... ..	78	61	164
W.c. apparatus repaired ... ..	119	50	94
W.c. flushing power improved ... ..	142	60	76
D-traps removed ... ..	7	3	5
New soil pipes fixed ... ..	17	54	75
Soil pipe ventilators enlarged ... ..	15	20	7
New main taps provided ... ..	72	30	44
Waste pipes trapped ... ..	120	71	130
Sanitary dustbins provided ... ..	94	30	78
Back yards paved or repaired ... ..	85	99	59
Sinks renewed or repaired ... ..	107	51	89
New sink wastes ... ..	119	60	146
Safes provided under w.c. ... ..	19	50	94
W.c. cisterns fixed ... ..	54	53	123
Cleansing of premises ... ..	197	36	110

In 140 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 ... ..	994	281	675
Schools ... ..	49	28	54
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc. ... ..	153	65	334
Slaughter-houses and Butchers Shops	1030	147	495
Bakehouses ... ..	130	28	31
Fruiterers, Fishmongers, etc. ...	829	100	250
Stable and other Premises ... ..	378	585	489
Factories, Workshops, and Work- places	150	154	279
Visits in connection with Notifications	578	72	166
Premises in which Drains have been Tested	670	142	279

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.

During 1914, 26 new Sanitary Certificates were issued. The regulations for a Corporation Sanitary Certificate include the provision of materials and apparatus of a high standard and one that cannot be insisted on by the Bye-laws. During 1914 it was found necessary to add an exact requirement as to Damp-Courses. 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 38, 37, 56, 42, 48, 56, 45, 55, 50, 55, 91, 62 and 70 respectively. The total number now issued is 1,616, and only a few of these have been second issues for the same house, so that nearly 1,600 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.

Forty old Certificates have been endorsed during 1914, 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.

No charge is made for the Certificate.

#### SCHOOL SANITATION.

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

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

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##### EAST DISTRICT.

Number of Bake-houses	...	...	...	20
„ Cowsheds	...	...	...	2
„ Farm Yards	...	...	...	4
„ Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	79
„ Private Stables	...	...	...	83
„ Livery Stables	...	...	...	3
„ Piggeries	...	...	...	9
„ Common Lodging Houses			...	6
„ Slaughter Houses		...	...	3
„ Offensive Trades		...	...	6



## CENTRAL AND WEST DISTRICT.

Number of Bake-houses	...	...	...	17
„ Cowsheds	...	...	...	2
„ Farm Yards	...	...	...	2
„ Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	36
„ Private Stables	...	...	...	190
„ Livery Stables	...	...	...	25
„ Piggeries	...	...	...	1
„ Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	—
„ Offensive Trades	...	...	...	—

## ST. MARY'S DISTRICT.

Number of Bake-houses	...	...	...	10
„ Cowsheds	...	...	...	8
„ Farm Yards	...	...	...	7
„ Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	18
„ Private Stables	...	...	...	88
„ Livery Stables	...	...	...	4
„ Piggeries	...	...	...	11
„ Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	1
„ 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	373	302	16	55
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 of Public Health Act	7	7	—	—
<i>c</i> Sec. 41 of Public Health Act	15	8	—	7
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 of Public Health Act	72	72	—	—
Factory & Workshops Act ...	1	—	—	1
Totals ...	468	389	16	63

## CENTRAL DISTRICT.

	No. Issued.	No. com- plied with.	No. lapsed.	No. out- standing
<i>a</i> Sec. 91 of Public Health Act	34	24	1	9
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 of Public Health Act	11	11	—	—
<i>c</i> Sec. 41 of Public Health Act	2	—	—	2
<i>d</i> Sec. 49 of Public Health Act	2	2	—	—
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 of Public Health Act	8	8	—	—
Factory & Workshops Act ...	3	—	—	3
Totals ... ..	60	45	1	14

## WEST DISTRICT.

	No. Issued.	No. com- plied with.	No. lapsed.	No. out- standing.
<i>a</i> Sec. 91 of Public Health Act	5	4	—	1
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 of Public Health Act	1	1	—	—
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 of Public Health Act	1	1	—	—
Totals ... ..	7	6	—	1

## 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	37	32	1	4
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 of Public Health Act	20	16	—	4
<i>c</i> Sec. 41 of Public Health Act	5	5	—	—
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 of Public Health Act	11	11	—	—
Totals ... ..	73	64	1	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.



In addition to the above, 82 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 1914.

No.	Offence.	Date.	Result.
<b>A. Foods.</b>			
1	Selling margarine without the same being in a package labelled "Margarine"	June 10	Fined 20/- and costs.
2	Exposing for sale unwholesome fish.	Aug. 19	Fined 10/- and costs.
3	Do. ...	Sept. 14	Fined £5.
4	Selling milk deficient in fat 3.3%		Cautioned.
5	Selling rum diluted 25 degrees under proof		Fined £2.
<b>B. Housing.</b>			
6	Neglecting to obey order to vacate house "unfit for human habitation" (3 tenants)	Feb. 9	Adjourned.
7	Do. ...	Feb. 19	Allowed to stand over (the tenants eventually left in each case).

### 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.

#### 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 of them.

Mr. Ollett had occasionally to have these rooms vacated in his district.

#### 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 1914.

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.

During 1914 the Crumbles Slaughter-house has been put into very good order.

Though not entirely satisfactory, there is nothing, in the absence of a Public Abattoir, to prevent their being licensed annually. No complaints have been received about them during 1914.

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

Unfortunately a rural district is so large that supervision is difficult. Consumers are safer in using meat slaughtered within the Borough.

All the Sanitary Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors and the supervision is well carried out.

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

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Owing to the lack of public accommodation, this matter received much attention during the past year, a Sub-Committee being appointed to deal with the question. The Corporation erected Public Conveniences at the rear of Avenue House and opposite the Rose and Crown, Langney Road, and Women's Lavatories are now being constructed at the Wish Tower and near the Pier. The Urinal adjoining the Archery has been reconstructed and taken over by the Corporation. In addition, several of the Urinals attached to Public Houses, and which are much used by the general public, have, after re-construction, been taken over and maintained by the Authority.

Many semi-public Urinals have been re-constructed and improved by the owners, and all are now regularly cleansed and flushed. Much has been done, but there is still room for increased accommodation for both sexes in the Terminus Road district.

## SMOKE NUISANCES.

These are not numerous in Eastbourne. No prosecutions were instituted in 1914, but from time to time the chimneys of certain laundries and large buildings were offensive.

No legal proceedings were necessary in 1914 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 schools have been disinfected from time to time during the year.

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 1914.

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**Infectious Diseases, 1914.**

	East Dis- trict.	Central Dis- trict.	West Dis- trict.	St. Mary's Dis- trict.	Total.
Number of cases notified (excluding Tuberculosis)	148	27	16	64	255
Number removed to Sanatorium	136	25	14	49	224

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, 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.

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

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### **Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**

Under these Acts of 1914, 152 samples of food were taken and 150 were genuine, 2 being unsatisfactory. This percentage of adulterated samples—viz., 1.3%—is very satisfactory. It compares favourably with that for the country generally—viz., 8%. In 1911 the percentage was 5.5% in Eastbourne, in 1912 5%, and in 1913 1.2%.

A list of the samples is given below.

Only two samples, one of milk and one of rum, were not genuine.

Foodstuffs.	Sam- ples taken	Returned as		
		Genu- ine.	Adul- tera- ted.	
Milk ... ..	62	61	1	Deficient in fat 3.3 % (Cautioned)
Butter ... ..	28	28		
Cream ... ..	3	3		
Vinegar ... ..	3	3		
Cheese ... ..	3	3		
Whisky ... ..	6	6		
Brandy ... ..	6	6		
Rum ... ..	2	1	1	28.4 degrees under proof (Fined £2.)
Gin ... ..	2	2		
Ginger Wine...	2	2		
Beer ... ..	6	6		
Cider ... ..	2	2		
Stout ... ..	1	1		
Lime Juice ...	2	2		
Lemon Squash ...	1	1		
Pepper ... ..	2	2		
Cayenne Pepper ...	1	1		
Lard ... ..	3	3		
Margarine ... ..	5	5		
Suet ... ..	1	1		
Olive Oil ... ..	2	2		
Ground Ginger ...	2	2		
Amon. T. of Quinine	2	2		
Linseed Oil ... ..	1	1		
Camphorated Oil ...	1	1		
Spirits of Nitre ...	1	1		
Spirits of Sal. Volatile	1	1		
Ipecacuanha Wine ...	1	1		

### 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 District.	West and Central Districts.	St. Mary's District.	Total.
Number of Dairies on Register	18	11	7	36
Number of Cowsheds on Register	2	2	9	13
Number of Milkshops on Register	68	25	11	104
Infectious Diseases among Employees.	6	—	—	6
Infectious Diseases on Premises	2	1	—	3
Notice to Abate Nuisance ...	2	—	—	2
Number Registered in 1914 ...	6	1	2	9
Number removed from Register in 1914	6	1	1	8

Some of these are small general shops which find it helpful to the business to sell small quantities of milk to their customers. 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 been able to visit some of the outside cowsheds.

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

#### MILK PROSECUTIONS.

There was one case of "deficiency of milk fat."

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 1914.

	Samples taken.	Average Fat.	Average Total Solid.
January	... None		
February	... None		
March	... 3	3.5	11.74
April ...	... 11	3.6	12.42
May ...	... None		
June ...	... None		
July ...	... 25	3.6	12.03 (one adulterated)
August ...	... None		
September	... None		
October...	... 3	3.5	12.38
November	... None		
December	... None		

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.*Report for the year ended 31st December, 1914.*

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

	Milk.	Cream.
(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a pre- servative ... ..	62	3
(b) Number in which a preserva- tive was reported to be present ... ..	0	0

## 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 ... ..	0
(ii) Statements incorrect ... ..	0
Total ... ..	0

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



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

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements 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.

Eighty-five 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 :—

74 Mackerel, 2 vendors, both fined.  
 62 Herrings, 1 vendor, fined.  
 132 Mackerel, 1 vendor, fined.  
 113 various fish, 1 vendor, fined.

Besides the above there were 81 surrenders :—

Unsound Fish :—

87 Boxes Kippers.  
 1 case Kippers.

- 52 Catfish.
- 17 Jars Caviare.
- 1 Small Keg Anchovies.
- 1 Cod Fish, 13 lbs.
- 2 Halibut, 11 lbs.

Unsound Meat :—

Various surrenders, including 40 whole animals and amounting to many cwts.

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

The new Bye-laws 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 1914.

#### 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
1914 ...	13049	4700	828	18577



The receipts for 1914 were £253 3s. 6d. as compared with £252 16s. in 1913.

The loss for the year ended 31st March, 1914, on these Baths was £124 7s. 8d., but there is a great gain as regards sanitation and convenience.

Free ordinary Baths were granted by the Corporation to soldiers quartered in the Borough.

Of the £124 7s. 8d., £72 3s. 7d. was the expenditure on Capital Charges, leaving £52 4s. 1d. as the excess of expenditure over income, compared with £121 18s. 10d. 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
1914 ...	6468	1269	344	8081

*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*
1914 ...	4368	3490	2782	10640

\*Some season-ticket holders omitted in these figures.

The use of the Swimming Baths decreased very much in 1914, even after allowing for season ticket holders.

The total expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1914, was £886 10s. 7d., the income £352 6s. 3d. Deducting capital charges of £277 7s. 10d., the excess of expenditure over income was £256 16s. 6d. as compared with £323 16s. 7d. 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 come 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 14 bodies during 1914.

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## HOUSING.

During 1914, 92 houses were certified for occupation. Of these, 51 were situated in the East District and 29 in St. Mary's.

The numbers certified in recent years have been as follows :—

1914— 92 houses.	1909—100 houses.
1913—103 houses.	1908—105 houses.
1912— 98 houses.	1907—127 houses.
1911—139 houses.	1906—163 houses.
1910— 85 houses.	1905—165 houses.
	1904—166 houses.

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

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

Since the census 393 houses have been completed, making the total 9794.

Of these, approximately 3750 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 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

At the census of 1911 it was found that 4 per cent. of the houses were unoccupied. In 1901 the percentage was 5.7.

In my last Report I published the details as to separate occupiers and other facts from the 1911 census. In the 8967 houses there were 10,846 separate occupiers ; as regards ordinary dwelling-houses there were 9,601 occupiers

in 8,066 houses. Houses were divided therefore in 1,535 instances or in 16 per cent. of the total.

There were 273 tenements with more than two occupants per room with a population of 1915 (787 under 10). The percentage of population living more than two in a room was 4.3.

I pointed out in my last Report the immediate need of about a hundred cheap cottages and that there was a lack of private enterprise in providing them.

The Housing Committee appointed for the purpose has met many times to deal with the difficulty and Mr. Prescott, the Borough Engineer, submitted a scheme by which 106 houses would be provided near the Archery and 72 off Victoria Drive. It was found that suitable cottages could be erected to let at a rental of 7/9.

A Local Government Board enquiry was held on 15th Sept., 1914, when the scheme was considered and eventually it was approved.

Unfortunately the effect of the War on labour and material was to render the scheme at the rental arranged quite impracticable.

It is interesting to note that the proportion of the rental caused by the price of the land was about 2d. per house.

The Artizans' Dwellings Company also commenced a scheme whereby it could provide cheaper cottages. Of these eight have been built and let at a rental of 7/-.

With enlisting for the War and billeting of troops the need for cheaper housing has not been quite so acute.

#### OVERCROWDING.

The want of small and cheap houses is 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, but the Inspectors have given verbal notices and by visiting have prevented overcrowding, rather than depending on legal notices.

In the Autumn the billeting of two brigades of infantry and various other small military units without notice to the Sanitary Authority involved very heavy additional work on Messrs. Spears and Ollett, as regards overcrowding.

There were no prosecutions for overcrowding.

The population density in 1914 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 density is a small one and shows that on the whole the houses are not overcrowded on sites. This applies more to the older methods of laying out estates, though latterly a more satisfactory number of houses per acre is again being adopted.

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 part 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 cul-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 in 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 76. 519 Notices

for amendment were issued. Minor work has been continually going on and the houses specially examined during 1914 under the Housing Acts were :—

*Eastern District.*—MR. OLLETT.

- 1-6, Beltring Cottages.
- 4-22 (even numbers) Firle Road.
- 1-9, Poplar Row.
- 51-57 (odd numbers) Sidley Road.
- 53-77 (odd numbers) Dennis Road.
- 2-44 (even numbers) Dennis Road.
- 26-34 (even numbers) New Road.
- 1 and 2, Essex Mews.
- 84 and 86, Winter Road.
- 37, Marine Parade.

*St. Mary's District.*—MR. SPEARS.

- Yard Cottage and 1-5, Motcombe Lane.
- 17-27 (odd numbers) Ocklynge Road.
- 30-60 (even numbers) Ocklynge Road.
- 1, 2 and 3, Prospect Cottages.
- 1-8, Prospect Gardens.
- 2-22, Crown Street.
- 1-8, Vicarage Terrace.
- 2-22 (even numbers) Bradford Street.
- 1-105 (odd numbers) Bradford Street.
- 1-9, New Place.
- 1-6, Vicarage Lane.
- 1-34, Okehurst Road.
- 16-24, Salehurst Road.
- 1-37, Salehurst Road.
- 7-16, Mayfield Place.
- 2-20, Church Street.
- 2, 4, 6, 8, Vicarage Road.

The 22 Longstone Road East houses (Nos. 65 to 109) have been the cause of much action during 1914.

The repairs were carried on so slowly and unsatisfactorily that it was decided to close them in sections of five. The



first section of five, even after closure, were not being dealt with properly so that demolition orders were issued.

On appeal by the owner an enquiry was held by the Local Government Board and the demolition orders confirmed on January 5th, 1914.

By arrangement however the whole 22 are now being properly and systematically dealt with so that no demolition will take place.

#### 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 : 289.

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 : 1.

The number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders : 1.

The number of closing orders made : 1.

The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders : 144.

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.

Warning circulars and even the printed forms for lists of outworkers having been sent to employers in vain, it seems useless to persevere in attempts to get them, especially as 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.

Lists are also not properly kept at the places distributing the work. The total number of outworkers is not, however, great, and in the event of infectious illness there are other means of preventing the spread of infection.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,  
AND HOMEWORK.

## I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories ... .. (including Factory Laundries).	60	1	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	213	2	—
Workplaces ... ..	198	4	—
Total ... ..	471	7	—



## 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 ...	9	9	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances ...	6	6	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient.	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective.	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation not separated for sexes.	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act, excluding outwork.	—	—	—	—
Total ...	19	19	—	—

## 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 Bakehouses (Sec. 101) :—		
In use during 1914 ... ..	11	
Certificates granted in 1914 ... ..	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 ... ..	4	—
Workshops on the Register at the end of 1914 ...	639	
Bakehouses ... ..	48	
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	687	



## 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 ... ..	—	13	—
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 ... ..	—	3	—
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 ... ..	—	2	—
Wheelwrights ... ..	—	2	—
Water Works (Pumping Station) ...	1	—	—
Totals ... ..	26	108	21





# APPENDIX.

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## Local Government Board and other Tables.

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

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Weather Chart.



TABLE I.  
Vital Statistics of District during 1914 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.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rates.	Of Non-Registered Residents in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1914	54,500	834	837	15·35	516	9·47	50	47	50	59·7	513	9·41

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 1914.

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.						65 and upwards.
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	141	1	28	87	9	13	3	...	93	15	6	27	139
Erysipelas .....	24	2	...	1	4	5	11	1	10	1	2	11	...
Scarlet Fever .....	79	2	9	46	14	8	...	...	40	9	7	23	79
Enteric Fever .....	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	3
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	106	2	...	9	15	59	15	6	50	15	6	35	*
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	29	2	11	11	3	2	...	...	16	4	...	9	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2
Totals .....	390	14	48	155	46	90	30	7	214	46	22	108	2325

\* Tuberculosis Hospital not opened until July, 1914.



**TABLE III.**  
**Causes of and Ages at Death during year 1914.**

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.										Total Deaths whether of "Re- sidents" or "Non- Resi- dents" in Institu- tions in the Dis- trict.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
ALL CAUSES—											
Certified ... ..	511	50	14	10	18	16	59	226	118	123	
Uncertified ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	8	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	8	
Influenza ... ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	5	16	12	6	14	
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	7	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	8	1	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	2	
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	69	—	—	—	—	—	4	31	34	18	
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Meningitis ... ..	5	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	
Organic Heart Disease ... ..	25	—	—	1	—	—	5	12	7	2	
Bronchitis ... ..	22	2	2	—	1	—	—	4	13	3	
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	23	5	1	—	—	—	4	7	6	3	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	11	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	
Alcoholism ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	
Nephritis & Bright's Dis'se. ... ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	10	6	
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ... ..	26	22	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ... ..	10	1	—	—	2	3	—	2	2	3	
Suicides ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other defined Diseases ... ..	250	2	2	2	2	5	19	142	35	48	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ... ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	
Totals ... ..	513	50	14	10	19	16	59	226	119	123	

**TABLE IV.**  
Weekly Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1914.

Week.			C.S.M.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Oph. Neonatorum.	Puerperal Fever.	Totals.
No.	Date of Ending.									
1	January	3...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
2	"	10...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6
3	"	17...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	9
4	"	24...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	6
5	"	31...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	February	7...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
7	"	14...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	7
8	"	21...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
9	"	28...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6
10	March	7...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	9
11	"	14...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	6
12	"	21...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	8
13	"	28...	...	7	1	5	...	...	...	13
14	April	4...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
15	"	11...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
16	"	18...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5
17	"	25...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5
18	May	2...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
19	"	9...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
20	"	16...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	6
21	"	23...	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	7
22	"	30...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	7
23	June	6...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
24	"	13...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
25	"	20...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
26	"	27...	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	7
27	July	4...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
28	"	11...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2
29	"	18...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
30	"	25...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
31	August	1...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
32	"	8...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
33	"	15...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
34	"	22...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
35	"	29...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
36	September	5...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
37	"	12...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
38	"	19...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
39	"	26...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
40	October	3...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
41	"	10...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	8
42	"	17...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
43	"	24...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
44	"	31...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	7
45	November	7...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	7
46	"	14...	...	4	1	8	...	...	...	13
47	"	21...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
48	"	28...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5
49	December	5...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	8
50	"	12...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5
51	"	19...	...	5	1	8	...	...	...	14
52	"	26...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	6
	"	31...	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	7
Totals ...			1	141	24	79	3	5	2	255



TABLE V.  
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.  
 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 ...	15	3	2	—	20	8	11	6	5	50
Uncertified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2
Other Tuberculous Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms)...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth ...	8	3	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	13
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	3	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	6
Other Causes ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	5
	15	3	2	—	20	8	11	6	5	50

Nett Births, Legitimate, 783.	Nett Deaths of Legitimate Infants, 43.
„ „ Illegitimate, 54.	„ „ Illegitimate „ 7.

TABLE VI.

Table shewing the number of Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases in the 10 years 1904-1913 and in the year 1914.

Disease.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Decennial Average.	1914.	
												Deaths.	Death- rates.
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	1	5	10	1	...	7	1	...	2	22	4.9	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	8	2	1.7	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	5	9	...	5	3	...	11	...	1	...	3.4	3	0.05
Diphtheria ... ..	2	2	2	3	14	11	3	3	9	11	6.0	8	0.15
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	2	1.2	...	...
Diarrhoea ... ..	15	2	9	8	16	3	7	38	1	5	10.4	11	0.20
Totals ... ..	24	20	21	18	36	26	23	45	21	42	27.3	22	0.40
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 population ... ..	0.52	0.40	0.43	0.35	0.69	0.50	0.44	0.85	0.39	0.77	0.53	0.40	...





TABLE VIII.

Estimated Population, 54,500.

1914.						1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total.
BIRTHS.	Males .. .. .	114	117	107	92	430				
	Females .. .. .	87	122	109	86	404				
	Total .. .. .	201	239	216	178	834				
	East Ward .. .. .	120	137	123	100	480				
	Central Ward .. .. .	31	30	21	25	107				
	West Ward .. .. .	6	8	12	5	31				
	St. Mary's Ward .. .. .	44	64	60	48	216				
NOTIFICATIONS.	Diphtheria .. .. .	56	32	13	40	141				
	Erysipelas .. .. .	3	4	5	12	24				
	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	26	10	6	37	79				
	Enteric Fever .. .. .	—	1	2	—	3				
	Puerperal Fever .. .. .	—	1	1	—	2				
	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1				
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	—	4	1	—	5				
Total .. .. .	85	52	28	90	255					
DEATHS.	Males .. .. .	67	55	55	67	244				
	Females .. .. .	56	70	73	73	272				
	Total .. .. .	123	125	128	140	516				
	Non-Residents .. .. .	4	3	18	15	40				
	Corrected Total .. .. .	119	122	110	125	476				
	Both Sexes {	Under 1 year .. .. .	13	11	11	19	54			
		1—5 years .. .. .	9	4	3	6	22			
		5—15 years .. .. .	6	2	5	6	19			
		15—65 years .. .. .	47	50	56	47	200			
	Over 65 years .. .. .	48	58	53	62	221				
	East Ward .. .. .	49	61	60	45	215				
	Central Ward .. .. .	22	25	30	30	107				
	West Ward .. .. .	10	6	18	19	53				
	St. Mary's Ward .. .. .	42	33	20	46	141				
METEOROLOGY.	Atmospheric Pressure, { Mean .. .. .	29.897	30.097	30.025	29.888	29.977				
	{ inches (corrected) Highest .. .. .	30.59	30.60	30.45	30.45	30.52				
		28.69	29.38	29.56	29.48	29.28				
	{ Air Temperature { Mean .. .. .	43.1	54.9	61.3	48.4	51.8				
		{ Highest .. .. .	59.0	75	79	60.0	68.2			
			Lowest .. .. .	23	36	41	33.0	33.2		
	Sea .. .. .	45.0	59.8	64.7	50.8	55.1				
	Total Rainfall (inches) .. .. .	9.86	2.92	4.03	14.33	31.14				
Bright Sunshine, hours recorded	261.8	765.8	690.0	229.3	1946.9					



# TABLE VIII

Estimated Population 1950

State	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Alabama	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
Alaska	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	100,000
Arizona	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
Arkansas	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000
California	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000
Colorado	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
Connecticut	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
Delaware	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000
District of Columbia	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000
Florida	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
Georgia	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
Hawaii	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000
Idaho	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
Illinois	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
Indiana	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,100,000
Iowa	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,600,000
Kansas	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
Kentucky	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,600,000
Louisiana	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
Maine	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000
Maryland	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,600,000
Massachusetts	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,600,000
Michigan	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
Minnesota	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,600,000
Mississippi	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
Missouri	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,100,000
Montana	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000
Nebraska	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
Nevada	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000
New Hampshire	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000
New Jersey	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
New Mexico	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
New York	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000
North Carolina	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,100,000
North Dakota	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000
Ohio	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
Oregon	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
Pennsylvania	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000
Rhode Island	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000
South Carolina	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
South Dakota	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000
Tennessee	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,600,000
Texas	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000
Utah	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000
Vermont	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000
Virginia	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,100,000
Washington	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,100,000
West Virginia	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000	750,000	800,000
Wisconsin	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,100,000
Wyoming	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000





