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County Borough of Eastbourne.



## Annual Report

For 1919 on the

# Health of Eastbourne,

Vital Statistics, Sanitary Work, etc.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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# Sanitary Department, 1919.

## SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1918-1919.

\*Mr. Alderman ROWE, *Chairman*.

\*Mr. Councillor HOLLINS, *Deputy-Chairman*.

\**The Mayor* (Mr. Alderman O'BRIEN HARDING, J.P.)

Mr. Alderman DUKE, J.P.	*Mr. Councillor CHAPMAN.
*Mr. Alderman MARTIN.	Mr. Councillor HASDELL, J.P.
Mr. Councillor ALCE.	Mr. Councillor HOADLEY.
*Mr. Councillor BREACH.	Mr. Councillor PRIOR, J.P.
Mr. Councillor CAVE.	Mr. Councillor RAWLES.

\*Members of the Hospitals Sub-Committee.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. Councillor HOLLINS, *Chairman*.

*The Mayor* (Mr. Alderman O'BRIEN HARDING, J.P.)

Mr. Alderman ROWE.	Mr. Councillor ALCE.
Mr. Alderman SIMMONS.	Mr. Councillor PRIOR, J.P.
Mr. Alderman DUKE, J.P.	

Miss D. CHAMBERLAIN.	} <i>Co-opted Members.</i>
Mrs. KILLE.	
Mrs. STREATFEILD.	

## STAFF, 1919.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

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

*Assistant M.O.H. (until Nov. 30th) :*

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

*Sanitary Inspectors :*

E. G. SPEARS, Cert. S.I.

J. H. OLLETT, Cert. S.I., R.P.C.

S. R. HENDERSON, Cert. S.I. (also Recording Meteorologist until June).

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector (until Sept.) :*

R. H. STANBRIDGE.

*Health Visitors, etc. :*

Miss R. CLARK (1909).	Miss M. L. RICHNELL (1918)
Miss I. SIMMONS (1918).	Miss F. THURGOOD (1919).

*Clerks :*

W. W. BROWN	Miss M. SODDY.
R. E. HEAD (until March).	S. T. ALDERTON.

*Disinfector, etc. : R. GAY.*

## County Borough of Eastbourne, 1919.

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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 ; at end of 1919, estimate, 9,340.

POPULATION.—Census (1891), 34,960 ; Census (1901), 43,344 ; Jan. 24th, 1909, 49,286 ; Census (1911), 52,542. Estimated, 1914, 54,500. Estimated, 1919, 55,000 (50,442 by the Registrar General).

RATEABLE VALUE.—£464,274.

GENERAL DISTRICT RATE, 3s. 9d. POOR RATE, 3s. 6d.  
Total, 7s. 1d.

BIRTH-RATE.—12.1 per 1,000.

DEATH RATES.—Nett death-rate, 11.62 per 1,000 on Registrar General's population ; on estimate of 55,000, 10.23. Zymotic, *i.e.*, from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, 0.2 per 1,000.

Nett Infantile Mortality, 56.8 per 1,000 births.

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.—49 degrees Fahr.

HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE.—1,758 hours

TOTAL RAINFALL.—31.52 inches.



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

---

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health I have the honour of submitting herewith my Twenty-sixth Annual Report on the Health of Eastbourne, including the Vital Statistics and the work of the Department for 1919.

The contents of the Report and their arrangement follow as strictly as possible the lines of the Memorandum issued by the Ministry.

The Vital Statistics, though unsatisfactory as regards the birth-rate, are better than in 1919.

The Infantile Mortality rate is a very low one and has become even lower than the pre-war rate of 1914, which was the lowest previously recorded.

Apart from Influenza the Zymotic death-rate is the lowest recorded.

In connection with these rates I would draw special attention to the comparative table on page 9.

During the year the various Military Establishments closed with the exception of the Convalescent Camp. Very extensive use of the Isolation Hospital has been made by the Services during the war.

The provision for ex-service tuberculous cases has been sufficient ; there has seldom been one of these on the waiting list. Details will be found in the Report.

The Maternity and Child Welfare work has gradually extended. The Milk Orders have entailed a large amount of work.

The steadily increasing duties of the department led to increased medical assistance being required, and Dr. Muir Smith was appointed to take clinical charge at the Tuberculosis Hospital and one of the Clinics from December 1st.

Dr. T. Turner kindly assisted at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre from December 1st to January 6th, on the resignation of Dr. N. F. Smith, who did so much work for the Centre since its inception.

The temporary use of huts as dwellings was a very useful aid to health, relieving some very insanitary conditions, especially as regards overcrowding.

The increasing duties in connection with Public Health have been well dealt with by the Staff of the Department, to whom I am much obliged. I am particularly indebted to Miss R. Clark and to Miss M. Soddy, the latter of whom has also assisted me very much in compiling my Annual Reports.

I beg to sincerely thank you, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, for your constant kindness to me in the pursuance of my duties throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. WILLOUGHBY.



The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the train was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket of the train. I looked around and saw a sea of people, all dressed in winter coats. The air was thick with the smell of coal and the sound of the train. I felt a little lost, but I knew I had to find my way. I walked through the crowd, feeling the cold on my face. I saw a sign that said "Hotel" and I followed it. The hotel was a grand building with many windows. I went to the front desk and asked for a room. The clerk smiled and showed me to a room. I sat on the bed and looked out the window. The city was beautiful, with many lights and buildings. I felt a little better now. I went to the bathroom and washed my face. I felt the cold water on my skin. I looked at myself in the mirror. I felt a little better now. I went to the desk and asked for a map. The clerk gave me a map and I looked at it. I saw the city and the train. I felt a little better now. I went to the desk and asked for a map. The clerk gave me a map and I looked at it. I saw the city and the train. I felt a little better now.

W. G. W. COBBY  
1000 North Street  
New York, N. Y.



## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

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### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

THE Borough of Eastbourne, situated in Lat.  $50^{\circ} 46'$  and Long.  $0^{\circ} 17' E$ , was incorporated in June, 1883. On April 1st, 1911, Hampden Park was added and the Borough became a County Borough.

The acreage is 6,833 ; of this 19 acres are inland water and 332 acres foreshore.

Only about one-third of the acreage is built over, the remainder is mainly Downs and agricultural land.

The Borough is situate on and at the foot of the Eastern slope of the South Downs. The highest point is 590 feet above sea level on the Downs ; the portion covered by houses varies from 150 feet above to 4 feet below sea level. The Downs shelter the town from the West and South-West.

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.



## GEOLOGY.

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

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

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

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 METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE.

Full details, and comparative tables, of the Meteorology of Eastbourne are given in the Annual Meteorological Report. 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.

The Instruments in use are :—

1. Sunshine Recorder at the Grand Hotel.
2. Rain Gauges (two), Carlisle Road enclosure.
3. Barometer at the Grand Parade Shelters.
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.

Summary for the year 1919 :—

Rainfall, 31.52 inches.

Number of days on which 0.01 or more rain fell, 171.

Highest recorded barometric reading, 30.74 inches on February 9th.

Lowest ditto, 28.7 on January 5th.

Highest recorded temperature in the shade, 81 degrees on August 10th.

Lowest ditto, 25.0 degrees on February 8th.

Total amount of sunshine, 1,758 hours.

Number of sunless days, 73.

Mean annual temperature, 49 degrees.

The proximity of the sea and the peninsular position of the Borough ensure equability of climate.

#### RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was 31.52 inches. Rain fell on 171 days. The rainfall was less than the average for recent years.

Rainfall, 1918	...	...	...	...	30.82 inches.
Average rainfall, five years, 1893-1897...				32.18	„
„	„		1898-1902...	25.94	„
„	„		1903-1907...	29.99	„
„	„		1908-1912...	33.76	„
„	„		1913-1917...	33.86	„
Year of lowest fall	...	1901,	20.19 inches.		
Year of highest fall	...	1912,	37.53 inches.		

#### SUNSHINE, 1919.

The amount of sunshine was 1,758 hours ; the average per day throughout the year was 4.82, the third highest in the return of South Coast towns. The average daily varied from 9.26 in May to 1.26 hours in January.



## SEA TEMPERATURE, 1919.

The monthly average sea temperature at the Pier Head was as follows :—

Jan.	41	May	54	Sept.	61
Feb.	41	June	59	Oct.	60
Mar.	43	July	62	Nov.	50
April	47	Aug.	64	Dec.	46

The October temperature was much above the average.

## POPULATION.

The Census of 1921 is badly needed to clear up discrepancies in the various estimates that have been made as to the Eastbourne population.

The Registrar General has sent to me the following estimates as to the 1919 population, viz. :—

For the Death-rate	...	...	48,424
For the Birth-rate	...	...	50,442

The death-rate population excludes all non-civilian males serving at home or abroad—estimated therefore at about 2,000.

The Registrar General's corresponding figures for 1918 were 49,682 and 55,667 respectively. If these sets of figures are correct then the Eastbourne numbers have dropped 1,259 and 5,225 in one year, in spite of demobilisation.

These estimates have been based mainly on rationing returns, and I am of opinion that a large error has crept in.

Based on the number of houses and the number of persons per house at the last Census, the 1919 population numbered about 54,752, exclusive of the Hutment Camp, viz., 590. This amounts to a total of 55,342, less about 350 for some empty large houses. Hence the figure 55,000 that I have taken as the population number. The number of persons per house is greater rather than less than in 1911, and hence the permanent population may be safely taken as numbering about 55,000. I have therefore used this figure

in calculating rates rather than the 50,442 of the Registrar General, the rates based on which, however, I have also mentioned in the Report.

Eastbourne being a Health-resort, Educational Centre and Residential district the chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with such conditions.

At the last Census the chief occupations were those in connection with building and domestic services. There are few Manufactories and no one occupation having a specific influence on the Public Health.

At the Census of 1911 there were 17,505 males over 10 years of age engaged in occupations ; of these, 2,250 were engaged in trades connected with building.

Of 11,159 females over 10 years of age engaged in occupations, 5,531 were domestic servants, 786 were dress-makers, etc., and 738 were laundresses.

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## VITAL STATISTICS.

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### MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in 1919 was 578, equal to a marriage-rate of 21.0 per 1,000 on a population of 55,000, or of 22.8 on a population of 50,442 (Registrar General).

The highest previous marriage-rate (21.2) was in the year 1915.

The average pre-war rate for Eastbourne was 13.1

### BIRTHS.

The births registered in 1919 numbered 669, males 375, females 294. The mothers in 21 instances were temporarily out of Eastbourne at the time of the birth, and 21 visitors had their children born here, so that no correction of numbers has to be made. The nett births were males 367 and females 302.

The numbers of births in preceding years have been as follows :—

1918	...	673	1916	...	803
1917	...	604	1915	...	769

Ten years, 1905–1914, average 879.

Ten years, 1895–1904, average 916.

The birth-rate, calculated on the Registrar General's population of 50,442, was 13.2 per 1,000. On a population of 55,000 it would be 12.1 per 1,000.

The rate in 1918 was 12.1 and in 1917 12.2. The average rate for the previous ten years was 16.4 per 1,000.

The highest birth-rate in recent years was 21.8 in 1895

Of the 669 births, 77, or 1 in 8.7, were illegitimate. In 1918 it was 1 in 7.8, which was the highest proportion of illegitimate births in Eastbourne. The 77 births included 39 males and 38 females.

### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

Of the total births, 642 or 96 per cent. were at once notified to the Medical Officer. The omissions were accidental in all cases.



## DEATHS.

During 1919 there were 628 deaths registered in Eastbourne.

Of these, 134 were deaths of non-residents, 77 civilian and 57 service deaths. The deaths of Eastbournians on service are not included, hence the calculation of the death-rate on a special smaller population number.

Sixty-nine Eastbournians died out of Eastbourne and their deaths have to be included to make up a true rate. Including these and excluding deaths of non-residents the nett deaths were as follows:—males, 246; females, 317; total, 563. These figures have been verified by the Registrar General.

The excess of nett births over nett deaths in 1919 was 121 males, and — 15 females, total 106, as compared with 25 in 1918. This latter figure was reduced to a minus one when the deaths of Eastbournians on service were taken into account.

The death-rate for the year 1919 was 11.62 per 1,000 calculated on the Registrar General's population of 48,424, or 10.23 per 1,000 on what I consider to be the truer number of 55,000.

The death-rate figures for previous years were:—

1895–1904	...	...	average	11.74
1905–1914	...	...	average	10.58
1915	...	...	...	13.2
1916	...	...	...	11.5
1917	...	...	...	12.8
1918	...	...	...	13.0

It is satisfactory to note a return to the lower pre-war figures, in spite of 64 nett deaths from Influenza.

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

From Diseases of Heart and Blood				Nett Death Rates per 1,000.	Proportion of whole.
Vessels	...	...	...	2.3	22.5
„ Influenza	...	...	...	1.2	11.7
„ Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	1.3	12.7
„ All forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.9	8.8
„ Cancer	...	...	...	1.1	10.7



	Nett Death Rates per 1,000.	Proportion of whole.
From Old Age ... ..	0.7	6.8
„ Zymotic Disease, excluding Influenza... ..	0.2	2.0
„ Other Causes ... ..	2.53	24.7
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total Net Death-Rate ...	10.23	100.0

Very satisfactory features of the above table are the comparatively low proportions of deaths from Tuberculosis and especially from Zymotic diseases, excluding Influenza.

#### DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Excluding Influenza cases there were very few Zymotic deaths in 1919 in Eastbourne.

They were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	2 (both visitors)
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	1
Diphtheria ... ..	—	2	2 (one visitor)
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	2 (one visitor)
Diarrhœa ... ..	—	2	2
Dysentery ... ..	1	—	1
Malaria ... ..	1	—	1 (visitor)
Syphilis ... ..	1	—	1
Septic Diseases ...	1	3	4 (two visitors)
Tetanus ... ..	—	1	1 (visitor)
Puerperal Fever ...	—	1	1 (visitor)
	—	—	—
	6	12	18
	—	—	—

In addition, five Eastbournians died elsewhere from Zymotic diseases, from Dysentery, 2, Syphilis, 2, and Diarrhœa, 1.

#### INFLUENZA.

This disease caused 102 deaths, males 60 and females 42, The total death-rate from Influenza cases in Eastbourne was 1.8 per 1,000.

I have included a detailed account of Influenza in this report. It will be found on page 24.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Nett deaths, 51 ; Rate, 0.9 per 1,000. A detailed report on Tuberculosis in 1919 is given further on.

## CANCER.

Cancer in its various forms caused 62 nett deaths ; of males, 28, of females, 34. Rate, 1.1 per 1,000.

## RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Nett deaths, 75. Males, 25 ; females, 50. Rate, 1.3 per 1,000.

## AGES AT DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	21	18	39
1 year to 2 years...	5	5	10
2 years to 5 years	6	5	11
5 years to 15 years	3	8	11
15 years to 25 years	4	25	29
25 years to 65 years	96	122	218
Over 65 years ...	111	134	245
	—	—	—
	246	317	563
	—	—	—

The following table shows how the birth and death-rates of Eastbourne compare with those of other districts in 1919 :

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales	18.5	13.8	89
96 great towns ...	19.0	13.8	93
148 smaller towns ...	18.3	12.6	90
London ...	18.3	13.4	85
Eastbourne ...	12.1	10.2	56.8

I would draw attention to this comparison, especially as regards Infant Mortality.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

Infant Mortality is calculated at per 1,000 births ; a nett total of 39 children of age under one year died in 1919, and as there were 669 births, the infant mortality rate was 56.8.



By 2.2 per 1,000 this is the lowest recorded, and is a reversion to the low mortality rate of 1914.

This figure compares as follows with preceding years :—

1918	...	...	74.0
1917	...	...	88.2
1916	...	...	89.0
1915	...	...	98.8
1914	...	...	59.0

Average of ten previous years, 89.6.

There were three deaths of illegitimate infants. The mortality rate for legitimate children was 61.1, and that for illegitimate children 37.5. This is the first occasion on which the death-rate of illegitimate children has been less than that of legitimate.

Maternity and Child Welfare has continued to receive special attention, and a summary of the work in Eastbourne in 1919 will be found later on.

The causes of deaths of infants and ages at death are given in the following tables :—

			All Infants			Illegitimate Children.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diarrhœa	...	...	—	1	1	—
Influenza	...	...	1	—	1	—
Atelectasis	...	...	2	—	2	—
Tuberculous Meningitis			1	—	1	—
Premature Birth	...		1	5	6	1
Congenital Defects	...		1	—	1	1
Marasmus	...	...	3	4	7	—
Teething	...	...	—	1	1	—
Convulsions	...	...	1	—	1	—
Bronchitis	...	...	1	1	2	—
Broncho Pneumonia	...		4	2	6	—
Ear Disease	...	...	1	—	1	—
Digestive Diseases	...		1	1	2	—
Syphilis	...	...	2	1	3	1
Ill-defined & uncertified			2	1	3	—
Murder	...	...	—	1	1	—
			—	—	—	—
			21	18	39	3*
			—	—	—	—

## AGES AT DEATH.

Causes of Death.	Total.	Under 1 wk.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.
Premature Birth ...	6	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
Congenital Defect ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Debility from Birth ...	7	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	—	—
Teething ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ...	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Atelectasis ...	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Liver Diseases ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Found Dead... ..	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Syphilis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Tubercle ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ear Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Uncertified ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	39	12	3	2	2	19	7	5	1	7



## DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

## (a) CIVILIAN INSTITUTIONS.

Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	14
Princess Alice Memorial Hospital	...			46
Gildredge Hospital (Tuberculosis)				14
Temporary Union Infirmary	...			16
Leaf Hospital	...	...	...	6
Other Institutions	...	...	...	3
				—
				99

## (b) MILITARY INSTITUTIONS.

Central Military Hospital	...	...	...	20
Canadian (14th) Hospital	...	...	...	37
				—
				57
				—

DEATHS OF EASTBOURNE PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS  
OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

Steyning Union Infirmary	...	...	...	26
Tonbridge Union Infirmary	...			5
Lewes Union Infirmary	...	...	...	2
Brighton County Asylum	...	...	...	12
Other Institutions (one each)	...			5

## DEATHS OF MILITARY MEN, ETC.

Of the 57 deaths, 37 occurred in the Canadian Hospital, which received acute cases from Seaford Camp, and 20 in the Central Military Hospital receiving patients directly from France and elsewhere.

One of the deaths was due to wounds received in action. The chief cause of death was Influenza, 33.

## DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS.

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	7
Influenza	...	...	...	41
Heart Disease	...	...	...	22
Cancer	...	...	...	4
Violence (Accident and Suicide)				10
Others	...	...	...	50
				—
Total	...	...	...	134
				—

## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

The following is a summary of the activities of the department.

The Statutory Committee is a Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Committee and is composed of six members of that Committee, another Alderman of the Council and three co-opted ladies.

The Centre at which all the work is co-ordinated is at the Town Hall.

(a) A Mothers' and Infants' Clinic is held at the Town Hall at 2 p.m. on Wednesdays (since September 10th, 1919) and Fridays. The extra day was found necessary in 1919.

Dr. N. F. Smith was Medical Officer of the Clinic until she resigned at the end of November. Dr. Turner acted in the interval until Dr. H. E. Coghill was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health and to the charge of the Clinic on January 6th, 1920.

Miss R. Clark is the Superintendent Nurse.

The work at the Clinic includes advice to mothers, and attention to minor ailments of infants for which ordinary medical attention is rarely, if ever, obtained. The work is mainly preventive, and infraction of the work of medical practitioner is avoided. Short lectures are given, and demonstrations in such matters as washing and dressing infants. Members of the voluntary centre attend and help. Light refreshments are given by the voluntary Committee. The infants are regularly weighed, and advice is given on feeding of both infants and mothers.

The attendances at the Clinic in 1919 were 2,153 of 521 children, 355 under two years of age and 166 aged three and four years.

The staff at the Clinic includes the Superintendent Nurse, Miss R. Clark, and Nurses I.



Simmons and Thurgood. These nurses are also engaged in home visiting.

- (b) HOME VISITING.—The Borough is divided for this purpose into three districts, each having its own Nurse Visitor. The visits paid numbered 4,365. In 512 of the births, or 76.4 per cent., visits were made. Visits were made in cases of 1,008 children aged 2–5 years.
- (c) A SPECIAL ANTENATAL CLINIC was held on Friday evenings. During 1919 there were 128 attendances of 64 expectant mothers on Friday evenings at 5.30.
- (d) Food is distributed in the form of dried or new milk for nursing mothers and young children.

The carrying out of the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918, entailed much more work than in previous years. Great care had to be exercised to be sure that necessitous cases got the milk and that, on the other hand, none was given in unnecessary cases.

*New Milk—*

Number receiving milk—

Expectant mothers	...	15
Nursing mothers	...	42
Infants	... ..	89
Children 2–5 years	...	13
Boarded-out infants	...	4

—  
163  
—

Amount allowed—

Pint	... ..	135
Pint and half	... ..	28

—  
163  
—

Average length of time allowed, 10.8 weeks.

## Number receiving free—

Expectant mothers	...	14
Nursing mothers	...	42
Infants	... ..	82
Children 2-5 years	...	7

---

145

Number receiving partly free 18

---

163
*Dried Milk—*

Number receiving—Infants	...	100
Number paying full cost price		84
Number paying nil	... ..	16

Dried milks used—Glaxo, Ambrosia, Cow and Gate.

- (e) BOARDING-OUT.—Six infants, all illegitimate, were boarded-out during 1919, three of them outside the Borough. The charge was 10/- weekly and the milk.

Seventeen cases were assisted in their own homes, twelve as “boarders” and five sent to the Creche.

- (f) UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—Temporary homes were provided for five of these cases. The charges were as follows :—25/- per week until the mother went to work, then 20/- per week. Payment was also made for milk.

In 12 cases the mother was assisted to remain in her own home, *i.e.*, boarded-out there in a sense, and five were assisted as regards the Creche.

A voluntary home is being provided in Eastbourne for unmarried mothers, and a small Committee has been formed linking the work of the Guardians and this Authority so as to give a guiding hand to such cases from “confinement” onwards.



- (g) A Maternity Home has been provided for confinements of married women at 9 Upperton Road and was opened on March 10th, 1920.
- (h) An Infants' Home has been provided in the same premises as the above.
- (i) MUNICIPAL MIDWIFE.—During 1919 this nurse has attended 58 confinements. Her charge is 25/-. Full payment was made in 56 cases. Her report is as follows :—

Number of cases attended...	58 (1 twin birth)
Number paying full charge	56
Number paying part charge	1
Number paying nil	... 1
Number legitimate	... 49
Number illegitimate	... 9
Number of mothers still alive	All
Number of infants still alive	54
Three still-born.	
Premature twins lived one day.	

- (j) The Voluntary Committee assisted throughout the year 1919, but owing to the full powers of the Statutory Committee it has now dissolved. Some of its most active members are now on the Statutory Committee.
- (k) MIDWIVES.—There were six registered midwives in 1919 (one untrained) but only four did regular practice. They are visited by the Superintendent Nurse, herself qualified as a midwife, and by the Medical Officers when necessary.

Midwives attended 183 births, or 28.8 per cent. of the total, during 1919.

There were no complaints against midwives in 1919. Owing to some cases of puerperal fever one ceased to act for a time voluntarily. The four patients recovered and careful investigation showed that the cases were not due to any fault of the midwife.

- (l) HOME HELP.—A "home help" has been provided and attended in 32 cases during the year. Her salary is 30/- per week. Very useful work has been accomplished. The Superintendent's report is subjoined :—

Dates of appointments—

Mrs. Gibbs, February 17th, 1919.

Mrs. Crunden, June 16th, 1919.

Mrs. Hicks, October 6th, 1919.

They attended 3 Homes for household duties during confinement and at 29 Homes for ordinary relief work (for expectant or nursing mothers or during illness of children).

- (m) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—The Borough Hospital provides accommodation for Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia, Measles, and other infectious ailments,

The Princess Alice Memorial Hospital provides for abnormal confinements.

The Babies' Home now provides for ailing infants.

- (n) CRECHES.—The Christ Church Creche in Rylstone Road for 20 children is subsidised by the Local Authority up to £300 per annum.

- (o) DENTAL WORK.—Mothers (prospective and actual) are now being assisted as regards dental work and dentures. The following is the report of the Dental Surgeon :—

#### REPORT OF DENTAL WORK, MOTHERS' WELFARE CLINIC, 1919.

The Dental work in connection with the Clinic was started in March, 1919, and though in its infancy the mothers seem to appreciate what is done for them.

The great difficulty is to teach them that prevention is better than cure, the prevailing idea seeming to be that artificial teeth are the only remedy for all dental troubles, and it is



very difficult in some cases to get any conservative work done.

During the time March, 1919, to end of January, 1920, the following work has been done for 21 patients :—

Extractions	...	...	233
General Anæsthesias	...	...	16
Local	...	...	12
Fillings	...	...	12
Scalings and Treatment	...	...	4
Artificial Dentures	...	...	14

Sixteen nursing mothers, two expectants, and three children under three being treated.

As to the improvement in health it is early days to expect much, but in the antenatal cases all babies born have been healthy children and all mothers have volunteered the statement that the health has much improved after the removal of the bad mouth conditions.

The dental condition of the mothers is deplorable ; I only see the bad cases, but am sure that the Medical Officers agree with me that time will show that the treatment of these mothers will tend to a great improvement in the health and physique of the race.

J. HERBERT BALL,

*February 9th, 1920.*

L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

- (p) STAFF.—Two part-time nurses, who also assist in school medical work, and one whole-time midwife-nurse.

The clerical work is carried out in the Medical Officer of Health's Department.

- (q) OPHTHALMIA.—Ten cases. No blindness. See "Infectious Diseases."

Of the Ophthalmia cases six were in "legitimate" and four in "illegitimate" infants. Three were isolated in the Borough Hospital.

(r) **FINANCE.**—The total cost of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for the year ending March 31st, 1920, was £2,195. This does not allow for the exchequer grant, which it is hoped will reduce the nett cost to 50% of the above.

The new Maternity and Babies' Home will add extensively to this charge this year.

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With this section should be read the Infant Mortality part of the Report, where it will be seen that the Infant Mortality in 1919 was the lowest recorded.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1919.

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	No. Isolated.	Deaths.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	2	2	1
Diphtheria ... ..	26	35	61	61	2
Erysipelas ... ..	5	8	13	—	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	79	100	179	177	2
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	1	2	1	—
Ophthalmia Neona- torum	5	5	10	2	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	6	6	4	1
Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1	2	1	—
Malaria... ..	15	—	15	—	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	5	12	17	2	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	3	2	—
Pneumonia ... ..	4	—	4	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	1	—	1	—	1
Trench Fever ... ..	1	—	1	—	—
Measles... ..	28	34	62	14	—
German Measles ... ..	18	24	42	—	—
Totals ... ..	192	228	420	266	15

The above were notified by Medical Practitioners. In addition, parents notified eight cases of Measles.

No case of Small Pox was notified. Many contacts were notified to the Department from the various Ports of the Kingdom and were watched until the close of the respective incubation periods.

The 132 notifications of Tuberculosis are dealt with separately under that heading later in this Report.

The following diseases were notifiable in 1919 :—

Under the Original Notification Act, 1889 :

Small Pox.	Cholera.
Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.
Plague.	Scarlet Fever.
Enteric Fever.	Typhus.
Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.
Puerperal Fever.	

By "Orders" since :

Tuberculosis (all forms).	Encephalitis Lithargica.	} From April 1st.
Measles.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	
German Measles.	Malaria.	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Dysentery.	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Trench Fever.	
Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Pneumonia.	

Measles has now been removed from the list.

#### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Of the two cases notified, one was a visitor (male, 33) who arrived with the disease, and the other was a doubtful case (female, 17) which ended fatally within two days. The man died at Bromley later in the year from a recurrence of the disease.

Five soldiers were admitted to the Borough Hospital with this disease from outside the Borough. Four of these recovered.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

The number, 61, is below the average ; 112 was the ten years' average up to 1918, when the number was 37. The deaths were two, one being that of a visitor. The fatality rate was 0.33 per 1,000. There was no special outbreak in any particular district. Free Antitoxin is provided and can be obtained by day or night at the Police Stations.



## SCARLET FEVER.

The cases of Scarlet Fever, 179 in number, were about twenty above the average. There were two deaths, which is unusual. Both were of visitors. The fatality rate was 0.11 per 1,000.

There were most cases towards the end of the year, particularly in November.

No milk infection was traced. No particular dairy had a special proportion of cases.

There were more cases at St. Joseph's and Willowfield Junior Schools than in proportion to the number of pupils, but no real School epidemic occurred. Some doubtful cases were excluded from the latter school on a general examination.

The extreme east of the Borough suffered more than other parts. In one house eight cases and in another four occurred through a first case being missed.

There was one "return" case from Hospital.

## ENTERIC FEVER.

This disease is a rarity in Eastbourne. Two cases were notified only, and both on the same day, although entirely unconnected. Both were young men and one a doubtful case.

## ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Three cases were notified; a boy who was removed to his home in the Midlands before notification was received, and a boy and a girl from the same house.

## MALARIA.

The fourteen cases notified (one fatal) were all in ex-service men. They were recurrences, the primary illness having occurred as follows:—

Salonica Army	...	...	6
Mesopotamia	...	...	5
East Africa	...	...	2
Egypt	...	...	1

The variety of Malaria was not determined. Three samples of blood taken gave no positive result.



## TRENCH FEVER.

The one case was a recurrence in a man who had served in France. There was no sign of vermin found and the symptoms were those of rheumatism.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

Of the six cases, four occurred about the same time in a midwife's practice. No carelessness on her part could be traced. These four recovered. One case, in a visitor, was fatal.

## ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

A girl of 12 and a man of 25 were notified as having this disease. Both are still partially paralysed, the girl generally and the man in one leg.

## ERYSIPELAS.

Twelve cases, one fatal. Men, 3 ; women, 9.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Of the ten cases, five were male and five female. Three were isolated at the Borough Hospital. In no case was there any permanent blindness as a result.

## DYSENTERY.

The one case notified was a recurrence in a man from Mesopotamia.

In January, 1919, an epidemic of Dysenteric Diarrhoea occurred at Hampden Park. The following is a summary of the history and steps taken.

On January 14th a medical practitioner notified that in his practice he had about 20 cases of Acute Gastro-enteritis with an occasional case of haemorrhage in the stools.

I had bacteriological examinations of dejecta made in two cases and bacilli approximating Flexner- $\gamma$  in morphology and reaction were isolated.

Investigations from house to house were made and 60 houses were found to be affected.

In 35 houses, 1 case each.

In 14 houses, 2 cases each.

In 7 houses, 3 cases each.

In 4 houses, 4 cases each.



Of the 100 patients, 47 were adults, 53 children. There was haemorrhage in 12 cases and possibly in three more. The traced cases occurred as follows :—

Dec. 25th ...	1	Jan. 6th, 7th & 8th	13
Dec. 28th ...	1	Jan. 10th to 13th ...	37
Jan. 1st ...	1	Jan. 16th to 19th ...	13
Jan. 2nd ...	1	Jan. 22nd ...	1
Jan. 4th ...	1	Jan. 23rd ...	1
Jan. 5th ...	1		

Personal connection, school, street, prevalence of insects, class of patient, milk, water, food, vegetables and drainage were among the possible sources and contributory causes followed up without much result.

There were instances of recently returned soldiers to the district. In only one case was there a definite history of Dysentery and in that the soldier had been back for 18 months. One case occurred in his house and others in the houses on adjoining sides. This was the only instance of a group of adjoining houses being affected.

One of the early and bad cases occurred in a general shop.

There were no fatalities.

#### ANTHRAX.

No case occurred, but after communications from London and elsewhere various consignments of shaving brushes were removed from retail shops. Cases of the disease had occurred in other districts from other brushes forming part of these consignments.

#### INFLUENZA.

The incidence of Influenza cannot be exactly described, since unless accompanied by Pneumonia it is not a notifiable disease. Seventeen cases of Influenza Pneumonia were notified ; males, 5 ; females, 12.

The occurrence of deaths ascribed to Influenza was as follows. One hundred and two deaths were registered ; males, 60 ; females, 42. Of these, 41 were of non-residents, including 36 military cases, of which 32 were Canadians.

## 1. Number of deaths monthly—total 102 :—

January	...	10	April	...	6
February	...	64	May	...	1
March	...	18	July	...	3

In the other months, none.

## 2. Age and sex distribution :—

		Male.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	1	—	1
1 to 5 years	...	6	2	8
5 to 15 years	...	2	3	5
15 to 25 years	...	11	7	18
25 to 35 years	...	16	6	22
35 to 65 years	...	18	13	31
Over 65 years	...	6	11	17
		—	—	—
		60	42	102
		—	—	—

These are the deaths that were registered in the Borough without exclusion of non-residents or additions of East-bournians who died elsewhere. The deaths of Eastbourne persons only, numbered 64.

Of the 27 patients taken into the Borough Hospital, viz., the worst cases, six died or 22.2 per cent.

No Vaccines were issued by the Local Authority, but prophylactic vaccination was carried out privately to some extent.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

CLINIC.—The new Clinic at the rear of the Town Hall was opened on September 24th and the temporary premises lent by the Guardians vacated.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. J. Adams, F.R.C.S.

CLINIC HOURS.—Men, 5 p.m. onwards, Wednesdays ; women, 5 p.m. onwards, Mondays. Special cases by arrangement.

WORK, 1919 (figures in brackets those for 1918).—*Out-patients*.—Number of persons treated, 81 (71).



			Males.	Females.	
Syphilis ...	...	40	16	24	(39)
Gonorrhœa ...	...	20	12	8	(23)
Both above ...	...	—	—	—	(1)
Other Conditions		20	7	13	(8)
Soft Chancre ...	...	1	1	—	—
		—	—	—	—
		81	36	45	(71)
		—	—	—	—

Total attendances, 681 (380). Males, 322 ; females, 359.

*In-Patients.*—Number, four women, Lock Hospital, London, N.W.

Aggregate in-patient days, 183 (449).

*Pathological Work.*—At London Hospital, London, W., Gonococci, 2 (5).

Wassermann reaction, 81 (26).

The Salvarsan substitute used was Galyl. This was used in about 90 per cent. of the Syphilis cases in initial doses of 30 c.gms. and final doses of 40 c.gms. Seven to nine doses were usually given, with concurrent intramuscular injections of mercury.

The treatment is continued for two years with two negative Wassermann tests during the last three months.

In Gonorrhœa continuation of treatment is continued, if accepted, until no discharge has occurred for two months, notwithstanding the patient living under ordinary conditions, especially as regards diet and stimulants.

## LABORATORY WORK.

### WATER.

Analyses by Borough Analyst including Bacteriological, 6.

Ditto by the Company's Analyst, 6.

Weekly by the Medical Officer (partial only), 53.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL.

	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful
Diphtheria for Practitioners ...	153	22	126	5
Diphtheria for Hospital ...	162	71	89	2
	—	—	—	—
	315	93	215	7
	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis for Practitioners	205	26	179	—
Tuberculosis for Hospital ...	70			
	—			
	275			
	—			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	10	2	7	1
Dysentery ...	4	2*	2	—
Enteric (Widal) ...	7	1	6	—
Malaria ...	3	—	3	—
Others ...	2			
	—			
Total ...	616			
	—			

\* "Morgan No. 14."

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL ATTENDANT.—Dr. W. G. Willoughby.

The Isolation Hospital was used very extensively during 1919, and its use was not confined to the usual small number of diseases treated there, as will be seen by the table of admissions.

Altogether, 339 patients were admitted, 160 males and 179 females. The month of most admissions was November, when Scarlet Fever was prevailing. There were fewest admissions in the month of June.

The admission of Influenza Pneumonia cases was extremely useful, especially as cases of this disease were not admitted to the general hospital.

All the cases of Scarlet Fever, except two, and all those of Diphtheria that occurred in the Borough were admitted to the hospital.



The hospital was again used by the Royal Services, by Canadians from Seaford especially. Twenty-nine were admitted. The number in 1918 was 167.

#### SERVICE PATIENTS.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	8
Mumps	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	1
Other Case	...	...	1

---

29

---

Of these Service cases, one Cerebro-Spinal case and the Pneumonia case were fatal.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, ETC., 1919.

Disease.	In Hos- pital Jan. 1	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Dis- charged.	In Hos- pital Dec. 31
Scarlet Fever ...	2	178	2	117	61
Diphtheria ...	6	83	2	74	13
Septic Throat ...	—	1	—	1	—
Gonorrhœa ...	—	1	—	1	—
Measles... ..	—	22	—	22	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	1	—	1	—
C.S. Fever ...	—	1	—	1	—
Mumps ...	—	1	—	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	7	2	7	—
Chicken Pox ...	1	2	—	3	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	2	—	2	—
Ophthalmia ...	1	3	—	4	—
<b>Influenza</b> ...	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	4	—	4	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	—	1	—
Nil (mothers with in- fants or <i>vice versa</i> )	—	3	—	3	—
Total ...	16	339	14	267	74

## ACACIA VILLA.

This isolation cottage and accommodation for persons whose houses were being disinfected was used by 34 persons in 1919.



### LANGNEY HOSPITAL.

This Small Pox Hospital of 18 beds was kept in readiness but not used during the year. It was in the year 1902 that the last Small Pox case occurred.

### COST OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.—

#### THE SANATORIUM.

From April 1st, 1919, to April 1st, 1920, there were 12,892 "patient days." Each patient cost £3 13s. 6d. per head per week. Deducting the income from patients, the cost was £3 7s. 5d.

The above includes capital charges; omitting these, the costs were gross £3 0s. 8d. per head per week, and nett £2 14s. 7d.

LANGNEY HOSPITAL.—Nett cost, £159.

ACACIA VILLA.—Nett cost, £76.

The total nett cost on the rates for these hospitals was £6,372.

# VACCINATION RETURN FOR EASTBOURNE DISTRICT, including Returns due to Ministry of Health February, 1920.

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 Vaccination at all ages received during each of last 14 years.	*12 The number of certificates of conscien- tious objection actually received by Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during year 1919 was 381.
*1 1905	*2 957	*3 342	*4 2	*5 —	*6 377	*7 77	*8 38	*9 & 10. 84	—	*11 37	392	
1906	995	305	—	—	359	73	31	67	—	160	280	
1907	985	269	1	—	377	76	11	98	—	153	289	
1908	1033	238	1	—	464	66	24	94	—	146	288	
1909	977	193	4	—	438	68	14	102	4	154	214	
1910	958	179	1	—	484	66	16	101	5	106	217	
1911	948	153	—	—	550	69	24	101	8	43	236	
1912	960	157	—	—	558	60	25	125	—	35	219	
1913	930	151	1	—	549	50	12	111	—	56	289	
1914	927	151	1	—	535	59	20	131	—	30	178	
1915	832	153	—	—	467	71	15	95	—	31	179	
1916	895	175	—	—	486	80	20	89	—	45	190	
1917	703	145	—	—	390	61	12	86	—	9	190	
1918	807	184	2	—	357	55	15	142	—	52	192	
1919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	

The numbers marked thus (\*) refer to columns in Official Returns to Local Government Board and Ministry of Health.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease caused 51 deaths of Eastbourne persons in 1919. Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Males, 19; Females, 25; total, 44. Other forms of Tuberculosis : Males, 4; Females, 3; total, 7. These numbers are the smallest of recent years.

The above are the nett deaths of Eastbourne persons. Of these, 4 died out of Eastbourne, and 7 visitors died here from Tuberculosis.

The death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.9 per 1,000, and from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 0.8.

The deaths in previous years were as follows :—

		1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Pulmonary	...	52	52	46	50	41	39	60	58	46	58
Other forms	...	13	12	19	7	15	15	8	12	12	13
Total	...	65	64	65	57	56	54	68	70	58	71

The average for the ten years was : Pulmonary, 50.2; other forms, 12.6; total, 62.8.

### NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1919.

#### 1. PULMONARY CASES—73.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ages under 5	—	—	—
Ages 5—15	1	2	3
Ages 15—25	9	5	14
Ages 25—35	6	8	14
Ages 35—45	7	15	22
Ages 45—55	5	4	9
Ages 55—65	4	4	8
Over 65	2	1	3
	—	—	—
Total	34	39	73
	—	—	—

Of these 73, ~~6~~<sup>7</sup> had been previously notified.

The great drop from 122 in 1918 is noticeable, and is partly due to the cessation of rationing advantages for consumptives.

## 2. NON-PULMONARY CASES—19.

Seven Males were notified:—

Meningitis	...	...	...	3 young children
Glands	...	...	...	1 age 9
Hip	...	...	...	1 age 15
Knee	...	...	...	1 age 10
Abdomen	...	...	...	1 age 13

Twelve Females were notified:—

				Ages.
Fingers, 2	...	...	...	1 month and 26
Hip, 2	...	...	...	14 and 8
Glands, 3	...	...	...	8, 13 and 24
Elbow, 1	...	...	...	70
Intestines, 3	...	...	...	8, 7 months and 7
Knee, 1...	...	...	...	17

The above were notified under Form A (Medical Practitioners).

The following notifications were also received:—

Form B.—From the School Medical Officer:—

			Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Four Males	...	...	1	3
<del>Four</del> Five Females	...	...	2	2

Form C.—From Institutions (Admissions):—

17.—Lung Cases, 16; Hip Case, 1.

Form D.—From Institutions (Discharges):—

Lung Cases, 23.

Notifications under Forms C. and D., are mainly duplications. As showing the incompleteness of notification, it must be mentioned that 15 of the 44 fatal cases had not been notified. Apparently only about two-thirds of the cases are reported.

The total notifications of new cases in 1919 compare as follows with those of preceding years:—



## PULMONARY—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
1919 ...	...	39	38	77
1918 ...	...	52	70	122
1917 ...	...	45	45	90
1916 ...	...	41	44	85
1915 ...	...	47	59	106

## NON-PULMONARY—

1919 ...	...	7	12	19
1918 ...	...	17	23	40
1917 ...	...	3	11	14
1916 ...	...	20	19	39
1915 ...	...	17	5	22

## BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

In the Laboratory, 302 examinations of Sputum were made, 232 for diagnosis for practitioners and pension purposes of which the results were:—26 Positive and 202 Negative. For hospital purposes, 70 examinations were made.

## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

(Medical Advisers for Tuberculosis, the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health).

The Tuberculosis Sub-Committee of the Local National Health Insurance Committee had throughout the year 114 patients (Males 75, Females 39) under its charge. Of these, 6 were doubtful cases.

The forms of treatment were as follows, many patients having more than one variety of treatment:—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
DOMICILIARY	...	...	...	61	28	89
HOSPITALS—						
Gildredge Hospital			...	30	22	52
St. Bartholomew's	...		...	1	—	1
Margate	...	...	...	—	1	1
Brompton	...	...	...	—	2	2

## SANATORIA—

			Males	Females	Total
Nayland Sanatorium	...		12	3	15
Holy Cross	...	...	—	1	1
Ashford	...	...	1	—	1
Ventnor	...	...	—	1	1

The Dispensary patients are included in the Domiciliary totals.

Twenty-eight of the Gildredge Hospital patients were also on Domiciliary treatment at other times.

Thirteen patients had Domiciliary, Hospital and Sanatorium treatment.

Of these 114 patients, 11 died.

Most of the men were ex-service patients. The difficult process of arranging for ex-service cases according to the numerous and varying instructions received was successfully carried out by the Clerk to the Committee, Mr. A. J. Bartlett. There was in hardly any case any waiting for the appropriate treatment in these cases.

The average number of insured persons in the Gildredge Hospital at the beginning of each month of 1919 was 11.

At the Gildredge Hospital without being Domiciliary cases there were 24 patients.

At Sanatoria without being Domiciliary cases there were 5 (4 of these also at the Gildredge Hospital).

At a Sanatorium without being either a Domiciliary or Hospital patient there was one.

## TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Males : Mondays, 11 a.m. ; Medical Officer, Dr. Willoughby. Females : Thursdays, 11.30 a.m. Special Evening, first Thursdays at 6 p.m., Medical Officer, Dr. N. F. Smith, and in December, Dr. Muir-Smith.



## ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARY—ADULTS.

		New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total.
Insured Men	...	92	62	154
Insured Women	...	16	11	27
Uninsured Men	...	Nil	2	2
Uninsured Women	...	8	20	28

Number of Attendances at Dispensary, 407.

From the Pensions Authorities in Brighton, 112 service men, including 2 officers, were sent for examination. 16 attended twice. Of these men, 94 were from Eastbourne and 18 from outside the Borough.

## CHILDREN'S TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

THURSDAYS, 2.30. MEDICAL OFFICER, DR. WILLOUGHBY.

Attendances, 199 of 92 children. Old cases, 45 ; new cases, 47.

Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 9, and from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 13. (T.B. Glands, 4 ; T.B. Hip, 4 ; Ab.T.B., 1 ; T.B. Ankle, 1). The remainder were contacts and for examination.

## NURSE'S VISITS.

Visits to Domiciliary cases, 412.

## EASTBOURNE CASES SENT TO SANATORIA.

Sanatorium.	No. beginning of year.		Sent during year.		Discharged during year.		Still there.		Died.
	In-sured.	Not In'sd.	In-sured.	Not In'sd.	In-sured.	Not In'sd.	In-sured.	Not In'sd.	
Nayland ... ..	F1 M4	—	F2 M7	F1	F3 M8	F1	M3	—	Nil.
Alton ... ..	—	F1	—	—	—	F1	—	—	Nil.
Ventnor ... ..	—	—	F1	F1	F1	F1	—	—	Nil.
East Anglian Children's ... ..	—	F3	—	F2	—	F4	—	F1	Nil.
East Anglian Adult ... ..	M1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
Bournemouth... ..	F1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.
Pinner ... ..	—	M1	—	M3	—	—	—	M4	Nil.
King Edward VII. ... ..	—	—	—	F1	—	F1	—	—	Nil.
R.S.B. Hospital, Margate ... ..	—	—	F1	—	F1	—	—	—	Nil.
Holy Cross, Haslemere ... ..	—	—	F1	—	F1	—	—	—	Nil.
The "Grosvenor," Ashford ... ..	—	—	M1	—	M1	—	—	—	Nil.
Brompton Hospital, Frimley ... ..	—	—	M1	—	M1	—	—	—	Nil.
National, Benenden, Kent ... ..	—	—	M1	—	M1	—	—	—	Nil.
R.N. Orthopædic Hospital ... ..	—	—	—	F1	—	—	—	F1	Nil.
Brompton Hospital, S.W. ... ..	—	—	F2	F1	—	F1	F2	—	Nil.



GILDREDGE HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS,  
20 BEDS.

Supervisor, the Medical Officer of Health; Medical Attendant, Dr. N. F. Smith; Medical Attendant after November, Dr. Muir Smith.

STATISTICS, 1919.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Hospital at end of 1918	4	8	2	14
Admitted, 1919 ...	34	29	16	79
Died ...	6	6	2	14
Discharged ...	22	24	15	61
In Hospital at end of 1919	10	7	1	18

PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Insured Men ...	29
Insured Women ...	16
Uninsured Men ...	5
Uninsured Women ...	13
Children—Boys ...	8
Children—Girls ...	8
Ex-service Men ...	16
	—
	95
	—

RESULTS (DISCHARGED CASES).

Improved ...	24
Returned to Work ...	15
Self-discharged ...	2
Sent to Sanatoria ...	17
Sent to Hospital ...	2 Mental cases
Unknown ...	1
	—
	61
	—

From April 1st, 1919, to April 1st, 1920, this Hospital cost £3,770, or, exclusive of capital charges, £3,440.

There were 7,009 patient days, so that the cost per head per week was £3 15s. 3d., or, exclusive of capital charges, £3 8s. 6d.

#### EASTBOURNE VOLUNTARY CARE COMMITTEE.

This Committee, which has issued its separate report, expended £132 4s. 9d. on behalf of consumptives during 1919. The chief item of this expenditure was food, principally milk and eggs. This Committee fills the gaps in Municipal Tuberculosis work.

Thirty-eight cases were dealt with by the Committee, including 20 children, 16 women and 2 men. The uninsured benefit principally by the work.

The Committee is a comprehensive one and includes representatives of the various bodies which have to do with Tuberculous persons, thus preventing any overlapping of assistance. It also assisted in other ways in many other cases.

The objects of the Committee are :—

1. To see that persons suffering from Tuberculosis are receiving proper, but not overlapping, attention.
  2. To guide them in seeking the agencies from which they can best obtain relief.
  3. To visit the patients and co-operate with other agencies in supplying necessary assistance.
  4. To help in preventive work, especially with children.
  5. To assist in after-care.
-



## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT**

### **WATER SUPPLY.**

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

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

The heading connected to the pumping station is at a great depth, being in no case less than about 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, very little water from any subsidiary source has been necessary. In 1919 all came from Friston except  $12\frac{1}{4}$  million gallons from Wannock and five million gallons from Holywell.

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 comparatively small hardness, viz.: 20.1 parts per 100,000, or 14° "Clark." The permanent hardness is 4.3 parts per 100,000.

Analyses of the water have been made constantly during 1919, with special full reports once monthly,



alternately by the Borough Analyst and the Company's Analyst. Partial analyses are made weekly. These are, of course, important, but reliance is placed chiefly in keeping the sources unimpeachable. An example of the monthly report is attached.

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  $13\frac{1}{4}$  million gallons per week to 23 million gallons per week, the average amount being about  $17\frac{1}{4}$  million gallons per week. This is approximately 36 gallons daily per person.

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

I submit the report of a typical analysis of Eastbourne water.

#### ANALYST'S REPORT.

WILLIAM T. BURGESS, F.I.C.,

20, PRIORY ROAD,

BEDFORD PARK,

LONDON, W. 4,

2nd March, 1920.

Sample forwarded for examination on February 19th. The chemical analysis of the water, drawn from the High Service main at Southbourne Cottage, Meads Road, gave the following data:—

	Parts per 100,000.
Total solid residue ... ..	27.74
Organic carbon ... ..	.042
Organic nitrogen ... ..	.005
Ammonia, free ... ..	0
Ammonia, albuminoid ... ..	.001
"Oxygen absorbed" in 4 hours at 26.7 C. ...	.008
Nitrogen as nitrates ... ..	.474
Nitrogen as nitrites ... ..	0
Total combined nitrogen ... ..	.479
Chlorine (combined) ... ..	3.05
Hardness, total (by soap test) ... ..	20.1
Hardness, temporary ... ..	15.8
Hardness, permanent ... ..	4.3



The results indicate no change of quality and show that, as usual, the water was of very high organic purity.

The water was clear and colourless.

Samples submitted to bacteriological tests gave the following results:—

	Friston Well.	Low Service Supply Main.
Total number of organisms by gelatine plate culture in 2 days at 20 C. ... ..	2 per c.c.	0 per c.c.
Ditto, in 4 days ... ..	7 "	2 "
Ditto, in 7 days ... ..	53 "	6 "
Number of organisms by ordinary agar plate culture in 24 hours at blood-heat ... ..	0 "	0 "
Number of organisms by bile-salt (taurocholate) agar medium in 4 days at blood-heat ... ..	1 "	0 "
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes milk test, negative with ... ..	50 c. cms.	50 c. cms.
Ditto ... ..	10 "	10 "
Bacillus coli tests: MacConkey's bile-salt medium ... ..	100 "	100 "
Ditto ... ..	50 "	50 "
Ditto ... ..	25 "	25 "
Ditto ... ..	10 "	10 "
Ditto ... ..	5 "	5 "
Ditto ... ..	1 c.c.	1 c.c.

(The organisms isolated from the preliminary bile-salt cultures of the Friston Well water were not "coli.")

From the information obtained from my analysis and tests I am satisfied that your Company's deep-well supply was maintaining its usual excellent quality.

(Signed) WILLIAM T. BURGESS.

## 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 local 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 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 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.

### SCAVENGING.

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

Motor dust-vans are largely replacing the horsed-carts.

In nearly all houses moveable covered ashbins are the receptacles used.

One variety of offensive refuse is dealt with specially. Fish offal is particularly offensive, and has been removed daily by the Corporation from fishmongers' shops at a charge of about one-third of the cost of removal.

Unfortunately the cost of the removal of garden refuse



is so great that free removal suspended in the course of the war is still only carried out when applied for and paid for. The cost of removal of house refuse during the past year was £8,435.

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

It is more important from a health point of view to have a second collection in the hot weather in small property, than in the large houses.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following table shows the number and nature of the Sanitary Inspection during 1919. Many other casual visits were also made :—

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

Visits for Inspection of:	East.	West.	Hampden Pk. St. Mary's.
Dwelling-houses ... ..	2000	696	261
Schools ... ..	1	64	21
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc. ... ..	336	392	169
Slaughter-houses and Butchers Shops	2578	902	22
Bakehouses ... ..	213	140	6
Fruiterers, Fishmongers, etc. ...	2185	841	40
Stable and other Premises ... ..	435	946	900
Factories, Workshops, and Work-places	813	819	758
Visits in connection with Notifications	921	105	197
Premises in which Drains have been Tested	226	169	157

The statutory notices served during the year were as shown below with the results. These notices were only served after verbal notice failed, hence only a small proportion of the total work is included.

	No. Issued.	No. com- plied with.	No. lapsed.	No. out- standing.
<i>a</i> Sec. 91 of Public Health Act, 1875	388	256	2	130
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 of Public Health Act, 1875	164	120	1	43
<i>c</i> Sec. 46 of Public Health Act, 1875	60	49	2	9
<i>d</i> Sec. 49 of Public Health Act, 1875	5	5	—	—
Factory and Workshops Acts	6	3	—	3
Sec. 15 Housing Town Plan- ning Act	29	2	2	25
Totals ... ..	652	435	7	210

*a* To abate nuisances of various sorts, including overcrowding.

*b* To provide proper closets, dustbins, etc.

*c* To cleanse, disinfect, etc., houses.

*d* To remove offensive accumulations.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.—In connection with the Borough Sanitary Certificate the following work was done :—

New Certificates issued ... .. 8

Old Certificates endorsed after re-examination ... 15

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There are 3 registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough as follows :—

Langney Road for men.

Tower Street for men.

Latimer Road for women.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are four licensed Slaughter Houses, viz. :—The Crumbles Slaughter House, Upwick Slaughter House, Latimer Road Slaughter House, Bourne Street Slaughter House. The last named is rarely used,



owing to the fact that much of the meat consumed in Eastbourne is slaughtered just over the Borough Boundary at Langney. Arrangements have been made by which Messrs. Spears and Ollett inspect there also, nominally on behalf of the Rural District Council. Most of the unsound meat during 1919 was surrendered in connection with this outside inspection.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—A very large proportion of the houses in Eastbourne come under this heading at some part of the year.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.—Regulations in connection with the Housing and Town Planning Acts have been made as regards these, and action has been taken in various cases. Owing to overcrowding and so much sub-letting, the conditions are not altogether satisfactory in this respect.

SCHOOLS.—The various Elementary Schools have been inspected from time to time. There are 14 of these Schools with 29 departments. Particulars as to Infectious Diseases in the Schools are to be found in the School Medical Officer's Report.

BAKE-HOUSES.—There are 40 bake-houses in the Borough, of which 7 are underground.

PREMISES RECEIVING CONSTANT INSPECTION AND ATTENTION  
DURING THE YEAR.

Number of Bake-houses	...	...	...	40
Number of Cowsheds	...	...	...	8
Number of Farm Yards	...	...	...	13
Number of Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	101
Number of Private Stables	...	...	...	172
Number of Livery Stables...	...	...	...	13
Number of Piggeries	...	...	...	27
Number of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	3
Number of Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	4
Number of Offensive Trades	...	...	...	4

## MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Dairies on Register	...	...	35
Number of Cowsheds on Register	...	...	8
Number of Milkshops on Register	...	...	66
Infectious Diseases among Employees	...	...	4
Infectious Diseases on Premises	...	...	—
Notice to Abate Nuisance	...	...	6
Number Registered in 1919	...	...	2
● Number removed from Register in 1919...	...	...	—

## RETURN AS TO STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.

Drains examined and tested	...	...	403
Drains re-laid and amended	...	...	150
Interceptors fixed	...	...	30
Drain ventilation improved	.....	...	89
New W.C. apparatus provided	...	...	112
W.C. apparatus repaired	...	...	186
W.C. flushing power improved	...	...	140
D-traps removed	...	...	—
New soil pipes fixed	...	...	66
Soil pipe ventilators enlarged	...	...	18
New main taps provided	...	...	55
Waste pipes trapped	...	...	162
Sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	397
Back yards paved or repaired	...	...	41
Sinks renewed or repaired	...	...	75
New sink wastes	...	...	128
Safes provided under W.C.	...	...	53
W.C. cisterns fixed	...	...	86
Cleansing of premises	...	...	280

In addition to the tabulated amendments above, considerable attention has been given to the general improvement of structural conditions, especially with a view to preventing dampness.



FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,  
AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories ... .. (including Factory Laundries).	133	4	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries).	866	18	—
Workplaces ... ..	1410	11	—
Total ... ..	2409	33	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			
	Found.	Reme- died.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prosecu- tions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	25	25	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	5	5	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	4	4	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	14	14	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient.	4	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	26	26	—	—
Sanitary accommodation not separated for sexes.	4	3	—	—
Offences under the Fac- tory & Workshop Act, excluding outwork.	3	3	—	—
Total ... ..	89	87	—	—

## III.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Underground Bake-houses (Sec. 101) :—	
In use during 1919      ...      ...      ...      ...	7
	No. of    No. of Lists.    Workers.
Homework :—	
List of Outworkers received      ...      ...      ...	8      31
Workshops on the Register at end of 1919      ...	332
Bake-houses on the Register at end of 1919      ...	40
Total number of Workshops on Register      ...	372



## FOOD.

### (a) MILK SUPPLY.

The arrangements for milk supply are entirely in private hands. There has not been a scarcity, but the price has been high, and thereby affected the quantity used.

The milk on the whole has been of very good quality. The following table shows the percentage of fats and solids in the samples taken for analysis, the presumptive standards for genuine milk being 3% and 8.5% respectively.

			Samples.	Average Fat.	Average Solids.
January	...	...	—	—	—
February	...	...	10	3.34	12.25
March	...	...	—	—	—
April	...	...	—	—	—
May	...	...	7	3.7	12.59
June	...	...	—	—	—
July	...	...	—	—	—
August	...	...	7	3.7	12.25
September	...	...	7	3.5	12.29
October	...	...	—	—	—
November	...	...	—	—	—
December	...	...	5	3.3	12.40

There were no adulterated samples for the first time recorded.

Two samples of milk were examined for excess of dirt, and in one case the Vendor was cautioned. There were no other informal samples.

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

No preservatives in milk.

No cream samples taken.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Act, 1918.—A review of the action taken will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report.

## (b) OTHER FOODS.

The two senior Sanitary Inspectors are also officers of the Food Control Committee, hence the food inspection has been very complete. There is no public abattoir, and the Inspectors carry out the inspections in their own districts.

The surrenders and seizures during the year of unsound food will be found in the following table :—

1919.

## SURRENDERED.

16	Bullocks.
26	Cows.
5	Sheep.
1	Sow.
2	Pigs.
4	Calves Slink.
1	Lamb.
55	Fowl .
41	Rabbits.
4	Rabbits' cases.
2	Geese.
2	Pigeons
217	Bullocks' Livers
103	Sheeps' Livers
13	Forequarters Beef.
609	lbs. Beef.
330	lbs. Bacon.
1	Crate of Bananas.
93	Boxes of Kippers.
117	stone of Fish.
15	Boxes of Herrings.
103	Bags of Potatoes.
52	lbs. of Dates.
1	Crate of Bananas.
68	Corned and Tinned Meats, etc.
58	Tins Condensed Milk.

Also Offals, Bullocks' heads, Lungs, Skirt, etc.



## SEIZED EXPOSED FOR SALE.

4½ Livers.

13lbs. Liver.

127 Haddocks.

## MEAT, ETC., AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS.

9 Bullocks.

26 Cows.

10 Forequarters of Beef.

1 (164lbs.) Forequarters of Beef.

1 Side and Quarter of Beef.

1 Hind Quarter of Beef.

1 Forequarter (112) of Beef.

150lbs. of Beef.

32 Bullocks' Livers.

37 Bullocks' Lungs.

6lbs. Bullocks' Lungs.

24 Bullocks' Heads.

16 Tongues.

101lbs. of Offals.

9lbs. of Offals.

8lbs. of Spleen.

16lbs. of Skirt.

16lbs. of Fat.

4 Hearts.

2 Tripes.

1 Udder of Cow.

1 Pig's Head.

In four cases legal proceedings were taken.—See later.

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of samples taken for analysis and the result are shown in the table below.

In addition two informal samples were taken with the result shewn above (milk).

Foodstuffs.	Sam- ples taken	Returned as	
		Genu- ine.	Adul- tera- ted.
Milk ... ..	36	36	
Butter ... ..	3	3	
Dripping ... ..	1	1	
Lard ... ..	1	1	
Mustard ... ..	5	5	
Ginger ... ..	4	4	
Pepper ... ..	7	7	
Cocoa ... ..	4	4	
Coffee ... ..	2	2	
Beef Sausages ... ..	2	2	
Pork Sausages ... ..	2	2	
Self Raising Flour ... ..	3	3	
Mandioca ... ..	1	1	
Honey ... ..	1	1	
Rasp. & Apple Jam	1	1	
Orange and Lemon Marmalade ... ..	1	1	
G. Almonds ... ..	1	1	
Beer ... ..	3	3	
Bitter Beer ... ..	5	5	
Ale ... ..	1	1	
Bitter Ale ... ..	2	2	
Scotch Whiskey ... ..	2	2	
Irish Whiskey ... ..	1	1	
Rum ... ..	2	2	
Vinegar ... ..	2	2	
Gin ... ..	1	1	
Baking Powder ... ..	1		1
			Very small trace of lead.
	95	94	1



## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

The staff of three Inspectors has been available throughout the year, but the time of Messrs. Spears and Ollett has been partly occupied by duties under the Food Control Committee. Mr. Henderson has also taken the meteorological observations until Mr. Hookham was appointed to do this with Mr. Butcher as his deputy.

Mr. Stanbridge, Assistant Inspector since his return from service, resigned in September, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspection work is detailed earlier in the Report ; a summary of the work as regards Factories and Workshops has been given above.

So much of the work is incidental that it is not possible to give more than a general idea by the various tables I have given.

Among the duties of the Clerks have been the following :

Calls and Communications received and entered	...	4827
Letters and Reports written	... ..	1961
Entries made in Register of Defects and Nuisances	...	636
Notices issued	... ..	652
Entries made in Register of Samples taken	...	95
Returns of Inspectors' Work made to Committee	...	12
Entries made in "Report Book" on Infectious Cases...		288
Monthly Returns on the Health of Eastbourne to		
Members of Sanitary Committee and others	...	192
Sanitary Certificates Issued	... ..	8
Sanitary Certificates Endorsed	... ..	15
Entries made in Register of Unsound Food	...	470
Entries made in Register of Letters requesting Amend-		
ments	... ..	16
Samples of Eastbourne Water taken for Analysis by		
Public Analyst	... ..	6
Samples of Water taken for Analysis by Medical Officer		53
Cleansing Certificates given	... ..	85
Passes for visiting Sanatorium (grounds only)	...	523



## HOSPITALS.

## 1. MUNICIPAL.

The Hospitals under the Authority are as follows :—

1. Isolation Hospital (Sanatorium), 62 beds for infectious ailments in seven blocks of 14, 14, 12, 7, 7, 4 and 4 beds respectively. The table on page 29 shows to what extensive use this Hospital is put.
2. Small Pox Hospital, 18 beds, not used since 1902.
3. Acacia Villa for isolation during disinfection of houses, 6 beds.

The Medical Officer of Health is personally the Medical Officer of these Hospitals.

4. Tuberculosis Hospital, 20 beds, 10 for Males and 10 for Females ; Medical Officer : Dr. N. F. Smith, until December, 1919 : Dr Muir Smith, since then.
5. Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital (opened March 10th, 1920), 6 maternity beds, 18 children's beds ; Medical Officer : Dr. Coghill.

The Medical Officer of Health retains the administration of these Hospitals under the Sanitary Committee.

Their use has been already described in the Report.

## 2. OTHERS.

1. Princess Alice Memorial Hospital—General—70 beds.
2. Leaf Hospital (Homœopathic), 15 beds, and out-patients.
3. Ophthalmic Hospital, 6 beds, and out-patients.
4. All Saint's Convalescent Home.
5. Ear, Throat and Nose Dispensary.
6. Poor Law Infirmary ; Used as a Military Hospital during the War, but now again available in 1920.

The amount of Poor Law Relief expended for the year ending September 30th, 1919, was £3,900.

## BATHS.

## SEASIDE BATHS.

These were opened in 1903. There are six baths for men and six for women.



The number using them in 1919 were : men, 18,138 ; women, 14,630 ; children, 790 ; total, 33,558.

The largest number using the baths in one year was 34,600, in 1918. This number included many service men and women. The largest pre-war number was 18,982 in 1913.

#### OLD TOWN BATHS.

These were opened in 1905. There are 12 baths for men and 3 for women.

The swimming bath is 60ft. long by 20ft. wide, and varies in depth from 3ft. 6in. to 6ft. 6in.

Owing to coal difficulties it has been impossible to keep the baths continuously open.

Number of swimming bathes :—

Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
7467	1855	3252	2422	14996

The largest number was 18,204 in 1911.

A few season ticket holders increased these numbers.

Number of ordinary baths :—

Twelve for men ; three for women.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
8373	5133	644	14150

The largest number previously was 13,450 in 1918, when many service men and women used the baths.

The cost of the baths was as follows for the year ending March 31st, 1919 :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Capital Charges (in addition)
Seaside ...	£590	£698	£108	£75
Old Town	£535	£909	£364	£275

#### THE LOCAL ACTS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS

In force in the district are as follows :—

Eastbourne Improvement Acts, 1879 and 1885.

Eastbourne Corporation Acts, 1902 and 1911.

## ADOPTED ACTS.

Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1889.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

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 Libraries Act, 1892.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, sections 17, 21, 22, 27 (temporary buildings for territorial force excepted), 28 and 33 of Part II., sections 35 (subject to first proviso to s. 92 of Public Health Act, 1875), 36, 37 and 46 of Part III., sections 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59 (except as to libraries outside the district), 60, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 68 of Part IV., Part V., Part VII., secs. 81, 85 and 86, of Part IX., and secs. 94 and 95 of Part X.

These are for the most part administered by the Sanitary Authority through the Sanitary Department.

## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The tables on page 26 show the work done in 1919.

The Borough Analyst in 1919 was Mr. Wynter Blyth, who resigned at the end of the year. Dr. Allinson Woodhead has been appointed.

Chemical and Bacteriological examinations of water were made by the Borough Analyst, and alternately by the Water Company's Analyst, Mr. Burgess.

Ordinary Diphtheria and Tubercle Bacteriology is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health with the aid of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health. More advanced Bacteriology is sent to the Clinical Research Association.

Wassermann examinations were made at the London Hospital, E.



### Legal Proceedings, 1919.

No.	Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
1	<i>Re</i> "lamb exposed for sale unfit for human food"	April 4	Appeal allowed with costs.
2	<i>Re</i> "lamb exposed for sale unfit for human food"	April 4	Judgment given. £10 fine.
3	Selling unsound liver ...	April	Fined £2.
4	Exposing unsound meat ...	June 23	Fined £5.
5	Disobedience of order to cleanse rooms of a flat ...	July 11	Fined £5. In default of payment or distress one month's imprisonment.
6	Stealing water the property of the Eastbourne Corporation at the Fish Market	July 11	Cautioned.
7	An offence against the Public Health Act in respect of a lodging house at 24 Cavendish Place	Aug. 8	Fined £2 with costs.
8	Offering for sale haddocks unfit for human food	Oct. 3	Unfit for human food.

### RAT & MICE ORDERS, Etc.

Mr. E. G. Spears is the Officer appointed to carry out the necessary measures in this respect. "Rat Week" has been duly observed on each occasion, and much clearing of rodents resulted.

## HOUSING.

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### 1. GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

At the Census of 1911 there were 8,958 inhabited houses in Eastbourne, and 382 uninhabited ; total, 9,340. The percentage unoccupied was about four.

At the end of 1919 the estimated number was 9,340, and only a few large ones were unoccupied. There were no certificates issued for completed houses in 1919.

In addition to the 9,340 above mentioned, there were, at the end of the year, 146 separate tenements occupied in the military huts at Victoria Drive converted into dwellings for civilians.

The yearly average of houses built for the five years before the War was 103, and for the preceding five years, 132.

The number of persons per house at the last Census was 5.8. This is a high number, and due to the large number of Schools and hotels.

There is not likely to be any important alteration in the nature of the population in the near future.

To allow for the usual proportion of empty houses, say 4% for Eastbourne, and the demolition of certain insanitary houses, I estimate that at present a total of about 700 extra houses of small rental are required to enable people to live under proper conditions.

If Eastbourne had increased in population during the War in the same ratio as previously, about 120 new houses yearly would have been required. This would have numbered 600 in 1919.

According to the Registrar General we have 2,000 less people than at the Census, 1911. When one considers the housing difficulties this is clearly an error, for on such an estimated population we should have empty houses to spare, and require no building scheme.



This small estimate of the Registrar General, if even only approximately true, may, however, reduce the necessity of going on forthwith with so many houses as was estimated for. Next year the Census will be again taken, and clear up the discrepancies.

#### MEASURES TAKEN.

The measures taken to deal with the shortage of houses have been as energetic as possible as far as the Local Authority is concerned. The Borough Engineer and his Staff have prepared and got into working order the two Schemes :—(a) of permanent housing accommodation ; and (b) of temporary accommodation for over-crowded people.

##### (a) PERMANENT SCHEME.

Sanction has been given for the erection of 22 of the proposed houses at the Archery Site, and 18 have been started, the lay-out for the 110 houses on this Site having been prepared.

At the Victoria Drive Site the building of the 12 houses sanctioned by the Ministry has been started, and the Site for 68 on  $7\frac{1}{4}$  acres prepared.

Plans for the whole are ready for carrying out when sanction is obtained.

The first house should be ready for occupation in May, on the Archery Site.

The land obtained is as follows :—

For building purposes—82 acres on the Victoria Drive Site ; 10 acres on the Archery Site ; total, 92 acres.

There are also another 91 acres acquired for small-holdings.

The new houses are to be at the rate of 11 per acre at the Archery and 10 per acre at Victoria Drive.

##### (b) TEMPORARY SCHEME.

Something had to be done immediately to remedy the over-crowding that existed through scarcity of houses in 1919. The huts of an evacuated camp at Victoria Drive have been adapted as dwellings for temporary use.



The encampment and huts have been economically and quickly converted into an extremely useful village. Each ordinary hut was sub-divided into six rooms, and families could have a two, three or four-roomed tenement.

The first hut dwelling was occupied on May 26th, 1919. At the end of 1919 there were 146 families and 590 persons. At present there are 160 families and 650 persons, and ten more dwellings are being provided.

The relief from bad conditions of these 160 families is very important. By their removal moreover about another 160 from the vacated places formerly over-crowded have been relieved.

## 2. OVER-CROWDING.

The provision of huts enabled the Department to deal with the worst cases of over-crowding. There were no cases of prosecution. Some re-arrangements of habitation were carried out at the suggestion of the Sanitary Inspectors.

## 3. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The general standard of housing is good, structurally. Materials and labour having been somewhat available, repairs are going on and houses kept up to a habitable condition.

The general character of defects is want of repair and painting and decoration mainly, for the Inspectors have managed to get serious nuisances remedied for the most part.

The following is a summary of the details of my housing report to the Ministry of Health of September, 1919, where these have not already been mentioned:—

### ESTIMATE OF HOUSING NEEDS.

Working class houses required the next three years to\*

(a) Meet the unsatisfied demand for houses	...	500
(b) Rehouse persons to be displaced by the clearance of unhealthy areas	... ..	13
(c) Replace other dwellings which are unfit for human habitation and cannot be made fit	...	17

Total ... 530



## UNHEALTHY AREA.

One of 13 houses with an approximate population of 52, viz., Southwark Cottages and 242-250 Seaside.

The number of persons inhabiting 16 houses which cannot be made fit, 72.

## 4. UNHEALTHY AREA.

No action can be taken as regards this area of 13 houses until accommodation is available elsewhere.

## 5. BYE-LAWS.

There has been no difficulty with regard to these.

## 6. APPENDICES.

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which complaints were made by householders that they are unfit for human habitation, nil.
2. Section 17, Housing Act, 1909 :—
  - (a) Number of houses inspected—None under the Act, but nearly all in the Borough generally.
  - (b) Number considered unfit for human habitation—30.
  - (c) Number remedied without closing orders—All those remedied as shown in the Inspectors' Reports.
3. Section 28, Housing Act, 1919—Nil.
4. Closing Orders—Nil.
5. Demolition Orders—Nil.
6. Number of houses demolished voluntarily—Nil.
7. Obstructive Buildings dealt with—Nil.

The Sanitary Inspectors carry out the housing duties in regard to existing houses, under the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Committee.

**APPENDIX.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1919 (Nett Deaths).**

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring in or beyond the district.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza ...	64	1	8	5	6	28	16
Diarrhœa ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	44	—	—	—	8	34	2
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	7	1	2	2	—	2	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	62	—	—	—	—	36	26
Bronchitis ...	38	3	2	—	1	9	24
Pneumonia ...	27	6	1	1	1	11	7
Pleurisy ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth ...	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents ...	10	—	1	1	3	1	4
Suicides ...	4	—	—	—	1	3	—
Total of above ...	277	24	16	9	20	125	83
All other causes ...	286	15	5	2	9	93	162
All causes ...	563	39	21	11	29	218	245



