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Contributors

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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

for 1945 on the

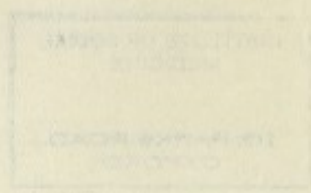
HEALTH OF EASTBOURNE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitary Circumstances, &c.

JOHN FENTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

1851



ALAN B. STEINBERG, M.D., 1000 N. 17th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

JOHN L. HAY, M.D., 1000 N. 17th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455
Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Whole Time Officers.

Medical Officer of Health.

John Fenton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Arthur Lindfield, Cert. R.S.I. (Senior)
F. T. Rippin, Cert. S.I.B.
G. N. Richards, Cert. S.I.B.
L. R. Godfrey, Cert. S.I.B.
(Returned from the Forces 12.11.45)
L. G. Howard, Cert. S.I.B. (from 18.6.45).

Health Visitors.

Miss E. K. N. Cumming (Senior) S.R.N., R.F.N.,
S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss A. Wilcock, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.,
H.V.Cert. (to 8.12.45)
Mrs. L. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss B. Brewer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(to 22.8.45)
Miss M. J. Rafferty, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss M. Wheeler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(from 1.10.45)
* Miss R. A. Hayman, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.
(from 24.7.45 to 4.12.45)
Miss I. M. Rainey, R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(from 24.9.45)

Home Teacher for the Blind

Miss L. E. Jackson.

Clerical Staff

H. T. Hounsom (Lay Administrative Officer)
A. H. Hookham, F.R.Met. Soc.
* K. N. Dean (to 14.3.45)
* T. J. Lorraine (from 15.10.45)
* Miss D. M. Larkin.
* Miss D. A. Higgins
* Mrs. V. C. Punnett (to 15.9.45)
* Miss G. E. Woods (from 17.9.45)
* P. Wood (from 13.2.45 to 1.9.45)
* Miss D. M. Beestlestone (from 19.11.45)

* Temporary.

The following permanent members of the staff were serving in H. M. Forces;

Deputy Medical Officer
of Health.
Dental Surgeon.
Clerical Staff

Theodore H. Parkman, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
M. G. Berry, L.D.S.
W. L. Peck.
C. A. Hemsley.
R. Hoad.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Medical Officer of Health, District of Columbia, D.C., 20001, D.C.

Sanitary Inspector.

Robert L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C. (Sanitary Inspector)
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.

Health Officer.

Miss E. L. Smith (Sanitary Inspector) 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
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J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.

Health Officer for the District.

Medical Officer.

J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C. (Sanitary Inspector)
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
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J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.

The following permanent members of the staff were serving as of 10/1/50:

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, General Surgeon, District of Columbia.

Dr. J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.

Dr. J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
Dr. J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.
Dr. J. L. Smith, D.O., 20001, D.C.

Public Health Department,
Avenue House,
EASTBOURNE.

September, 1946.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of Eastbourne for the year 1945.

This Report, the seventh which it has been my privilege to present, is the fifty-fourth in the Series. It is once more, for the last time I trust, presented in typescript and in abridged form.

The year 1945 saw the end of the greatest war of all time and considering the stresses, strains and anxieties of nearly six years of war, coupled with long hours and hard work, the health of the people on the whole continued to be remarkably good.

Some eight hundred and two cases of infectious disease were notified, compared with three hundred and twenty-two in the previous year. An epidemic of measles was responsible for six hundred and fifty-one notifications. Two cases of polio myelitis (infantile paralysis) occurred. The one case of diphtheria occurring in a boy aged nine years, was mild in severity and the child made a good recovery.

The scheme for Immunisation of children against diphtheria continued to function smoothly and five hundred and twenty-one children were dealt with at the Clinics and Welfare Centres.

Scabies was again prevalent. Most of the four hundred and thirty-two cases notified to the Department, as well as a number of contacts, were treated at the out-patient treatment centre at the Sanatorium. Affected persons were very ready to avail themselves of the free treatment facilities provided and in no instance was it necessary to resort to action under the Scabies Order, 1941.

Vermineous conditions were found in some one hundred and sixteen families. The Health Visitors in the employment of this Authority also hold the appointment of School Nurse, and infested children were generally found at the routine term examination of heads in School. In the course of home visiting, the Health Visitors dealt as far as possible with the pre-school child, and special attention was paid to families where other children were known to be infested. Infestations in adults to the number of seven were dealt with. In dealing with vermin, a welcome change noticed in recent years is the more co-operative attitude of parents and others.

The statistics for the Venereal Diseases Clinic generally show no significant change compared with those for 1944. Of the two hundred and eighty-six persons who attended, thirty-seven were suffering from Syphilis, ninety-eight from Gonorrhoea and one hundred and fifty-one from non-venereal conditions. The Clinic was held one evening weekly for women and children, and one evening for men. Special appointments were given when necessary for persons who could not attend during Clinic hours. The Senior Health Visitor continued to act as Sister to the Clinic and she carried out any special treatments at times convenient to the persons concerned. Miss Cumming also carried out the very important duties of Social Worker in connection with the Scheme. No legal action was taken under Regulation 33b, but as before it helped to bring under treatment cases that might otherwise be lost sight of. Cases for treatment by Penicillin were admitted to St. Mary's Hospital.

Two hundred and eighty-one cases of Tuberculosis were on the Department's Register on December 31st - an increase of fifty-eight on the

Public Health Department,
Avenue Road,
BATHURST.

Bathurst, 1944.

To the Honorable the Mayor, and to the
Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Bathurst.

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of
Bathurst for the year 1944.

This Report, the events which it has been my privilege to
present, is the first in the history of the town, for the last
time I have presented a Report and an Annual Report.

The year 1944 was the end of the greatest war of all time and
considering the stresses, strains and anxieties of nearly six years of war,
coupled with the peace and the work, the health of the people on the
whole continued to be remarkably good.

Some eight hundred and two cases of infectious diseases were
notified, compared with three hundred and twenty-two in the previous year.
An epidemic of measles was responsible for the number and fifty-one
notifications. The cases of whooping cough (pertussis) continued.
The one case of diphtheria occurred in a boy aged nine years, and in
severely and the child was in a very serious condition.

Information is given in the Report on the health of the town
with as the following:

Measles was the most common infectious disease, and
thirty-two cases notified. The cases were treated at the out-patient
department at the County Borough of Bathurst. Allotted
persons were very ready to avail themselves of the free treatment facilities
provided and as an instance was necessary to treat the child under the
Statute Order, 1911.

Various conditions were found in some one hundred and sixteen
families. The Health Visitor in the employment of this authority also held
the appointment of School Nurse, and visited children who were found
at the routine examination of heads in School. In the course of home
visiting, the Health Visitor also saw the children with the pre-school
child, and a special attention was paid to families where children were
known to be ill. In addition, the Health Visitor in the course of seven years
has been in the home with various, a number of children in various
years in the home as a result of the health of the child and others.

The statistics for the Venereal Diseases Clinic generally show
no significant change compared with those for 1944. Of the two hundred and
eighty-six persons who attended, thirty-seven were suffering from syphilis,
thirty-eight from gonorrhoea and one hundred and fifty-one from non-venereal
conditions. The Clinic was held one evening weekly for women and children,
and one evening for men. Special appointments were given when necessary for
persons who could not attend during clinic hours. The Venereal Diseases Visitor
continued to act as adviser to the Clinic and she carried out any special
treatment at times convenient to the persons concerned. Miss Gunning also
carried out the very important duties of Social Worker in connection with
the Clinic. No local action was taken under Notification 555, but as before
it helped to bring under treatment cases that might otherwise be lost.
Cases for treatment were notified to the Health Visitor on the

<https://archive.org/details/b2918762x>

numbers at the commencement of the year. Of the ninety-six persons notified seventy-three were pulmonary and twenty-three non-pulmonary cases. In connection with the Tuberculosis Service five hundred and twenty-nine X-Ray examinations of persons suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from the disease were carried out at St. Mary's Hospital. On the whole it was found possible, without prolonged waiting, to provide suitable institutional accommodation for persons needing it. In this connection the accommodation at the Gildredge Hospital proved of inestimable value, and the arrangement made with the East Sussex County Council whereby that Authority admits to their Darvell Hall Sanatorium at Robertsbridge a number of our early cases in exchange for beds for chronic cases at the Gildredge Hospital, worked very satisfactorily. Eighteen persons died during the year from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

Cancer was again high on the list of principal causes of death. Under the scheme made by this Authority under the Cancer Act, 1939, twelve cases were sent to the Westminster Hospital for treatment.

The total number of live births was six hundred and sixty-seven as compared with four hundred and eighty-nine in the previous year. There were eighteen still births and twenty-four children under one year died. There was no death of a woman from any cause associated with pregnancy or child birth.

The Maternity Home re-opened early in March and three hundred and twenty confinements took place there. Twenty-six women were confined at St. Mary's Hospital.

The two full-time domiciliary midwives dealt with one hundred and seventy-five cases, including eleven cases of abortion.

Continued efforts to find one or more women to act as Home and Domestic Helps met with no success till the close of the year when the services of one woman were secured on a part-time basis.

The circumstances of twenty-nine unmarried expectant mothers were investigated and all possible help was given them in making arrangements for their confinements, and for the well being of the children.

In four cases allowances were paid direct by the Authority to foster-mothers who undertook the care and maintenance of illegitimate children.

There was a very considerable increase in the numbers of children under five years attending the four Infant Welfare Centres.

Birth notifications showed that twelve babies were born prematurely and the Death Returns indicate that prematurity was the cause of death in the cases of seven infants. Wastage of infant life from this cause is to be deplored and everything possible in the circumstances prevailing is being done to combat it.

The War-Time Day Nursery in Salchurst Road functioned to capacity and there was a waiting list of children for admission all through the year. Only children of mothers doing essential work were admitted, and in view of the continued shortage of female workers of all types in so many vital undertakings there is unquestionably still a need for this Nursery Service. It is to be hoped, however, that the time is not too far distant when the need for mothers of children under two years to go out to work will not arise. One would wish to see most children under two years brought up entirely in their own homes. If children between two and five years need to be catered for, the Nursery School under the Local Education Authority, would appear to be the more appropriate place for them.

The Residential Nursery, evacuated to Broad Oak, Heathfield, returned to Linden Cottage, Green Street, in November. The Boys' Home in Deere Road and the Girls' Home in Green Street re-opened in February. It was felt that the time had come to provide more up-to-date accommodation for the children in the Nursery and in the Homes and provision has been made in the five year plan

members of the community of the poor. Of the twenty-six patients admitted twenty-three were patients and twenty-three were non-patients. In connection with the tuberculosis service five hundred and twenty-nine X-ray examinations of persons suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from the disease were carried out at St. Mary's Hospital. On the whole it was found possible, without prolonged waiting, to provide suitable hospital accommodation for persons needing it. In this connection the accommodation of the children Hospital proved of considerable value, and the arrangement made with the Essex County Council whereby that Authority admits to their Maternity Hall Generalist or Obstetric cases a number of our early cases in exchange for beds for chronic cases at the Children's Hospital, worked very satisfactorily. Fifteen persons died during the year from tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

Cancer was again high on the list of principal causes of death. Under the heading made by this Authority under the Cancer Act, 1937, twelve cases were sent to the Westminster Hospital for treatment.

The total number of live births was six hundred and sixty-seven as compared with four hundred and eighty-nine in the previous year. There were eighteen still births and twenty-four children under one year died. There was no death of a woman from any cause associated with pregnancy or child birth.

The Maternity home re-opened early in March and three hundred and twenty confinements took place there. Twenty-six women were confined at St. Mary's Hospital.

The two full-time domiciliary midwives dealt with one hundred and seventy-five cases, including eleven cases of abortion.

Continued efforts to find one or more women to act as home and Domestic Help was with no success all the time of the year when the services of one woman were secured on a part-time basis.

The attendance of twenty-nine married expectant mothers were investigated and all possible help was given them in making arrangements for their confinements, and for the well being of the children.

In four cases allowances were paid direct by the Authority to foster-mothers who undertook the care and maintenance of illegitimate children.

There was a very considerable increase in the number of children under five years attending the four Infant Welfare Centres.

Birth notifications showed that twelve babies were born prematurely and the Death Returns indicate that prematurity was the cause of death in the cases of seven infants. Inquiry of infant life this year shows it to be depleted and everything possible in the circumstances is being done to combat it.

The War-time Day Nursery in Belvedere Road continued to operate and there was a waiting list of children for admission all through the year. Only children of mothers being essential work were admitted, and in view of the continued shortage of female workers of all types in so many vital undertakings there is unquestionably still a need for this Nursery Service. It is so hoped, however, that the time is not far distant when the need for mothers of children under two years to go out to work will be met. One would wish to see most children under two years brought up entirely in their own homes. If children between two and five years had to be sent to day, the Nursery School under the local Education Authority, would appear to be the more appropriate place for them.

The Domestic Nursery, situated at Broad Oak, Newstead, continued to provide day care for children under five years. The Nursery was in local need and the Girls' Home in Broad Oak was re-opened in February. It was felt that the time had come to provide more up-to-date accommodation for the children in the Nursery and in the Home and provision has been made in the five year plan.

of Capital Expenditure for the purchase of a suitable property for use as a Nursery. Efforts to find a suitable existing building have so far not been successful, and it is not, of course, possible to contemplate the erection of new buildings in the near future. Meanwhile, the premises in use, whilst perhaps not ideal in every respect, are functioning satisfactorily and the children are happy and well cared for.

In October, the Council decided that "the Medical Officer of Health be designated as the Officer responsible to the Council for all matters concerned with Children and Young Persons for whom the Council is responsible, except that the Social Welfare Officer continue to deal with maintenance contributions and settlement proceedings in respect of children chargeable under the Poor Law Act, 1930".

Of all matters likely to affect the health, well-being and comfort of a community, housing continues to present the gravest difficulty. By the end of 1945 the number of applicants on the waiting list had risen to one thousand, three hundred and sixty-one. This Authority has done everything possible to expedite the provision of the living accommodation so urgently needed by so many families.

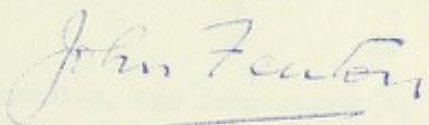
The aged and infirm persons for whom the Authority was responsible continued to be accommodated in All Saints Hospital. Difficulty is being experienced in finding a building suitable for adaptation for use as an Old Folks' Home. As the All Saints Authorities wish to again use the building in which the old people are temporarily housed as a Convalescent Home for children, the matter of finding other accommodation is urgent.

The work of the Department in the year 1945 was again far from normal and heavy demands were made on the Staff. Doctor D. G. Churcher continued to act as my Deputy in a part-time capacity, and I take this opportunity of thanking him for the help he so willingly and so ably gave me at all times.

The full-time Staff again carried out their various duties most cheerfully and efficiently.

To you, Mr. Mayor, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and to every Member of the Council, I express my gratitude for the support and encouragement I again received from you.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

of special responsibility for the welfare of a particular property for one or more persons. It is the duty of the Council to ensure that the property is properly managed and that the interests of the persons concerned are protected. The Council should also ensure that the property is used for the purposes for which it was acquired and that the interests of the persons concerned are protected.

In October, the Council decided that the Medical Officer of Health be requested to the Council to advise on the Council for all matters concerning the health of the persons concerned. The Council is responsible for the health of the persons concerned and the Council should ensure that the health of the persons concerned is protected.

Of all matters likely to affect the health, well-being and comfort of a community, the Council should ensure that the health of the persons concerned is protected. The Council should also ensure that the health of the persons concerned is protected. The Council should also ensure that the health of the persons concerned is protected.

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Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following are the statistics furnished by the Registrar-General:-

Estimated Civilian Population - 39,300.

Births:-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births - Legitimate	572	291	281
- Illegitimate	95	46	49
Still Births - Legitimate	17	11	6
- Illegitimate	1	1	0
<u>Deaths:- All causes</u>	680	308	372

	<u>Eastbourne.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population:		
Live Births	16.99	16.1
Still Births	0.45	0.46
Death rate per 1,000	17.30	11.4
Net Infant Mortality per 1,000 births	35.98	46
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:		
Puerperal Sepsis	0	
Other Maternal Causes	0	
Death rate of infants		
under 1 year of age:		
All infants per 1,000 live births	35.98	46
Legitimate infants per 1,000		
legitimate live births	29.73	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000		
illegitimate live births	73.68	

Principal Causes of Death.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	104	141	245
Cancer	61	68	129
Intra-Cranial Vascular lesions	47	65	112
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	10	8	18
Influenza	2	1	3
Respiratory Diseases	17	16	33
Puerperal Causes	-	-	-
Violence	6	11	17

There was one death from measles, one from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), and none from whooping cough.

AGE MORTALITY.

The deaths in the various age groups were as follows:-

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1	14	10	24
1 - 5	1	1	2
5 - 15	1	1	2
15 - 45	13	17	30
45 - 65	75	63	138
65 and over	204	280	484
	<u>308</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>680</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The net number of deaths of infants under 1 year was Males 14 - Females 10.

The following are the statistics furnished by the Health Department for the year 1920:

Category	1919	1920
Live Births - Total	2,100	2,050
Still Births - Total	150	140
Deaths - Total	1,200	1,150
Infants - Total	1,000	950

Infants and Children

1919	1920
1,200	1,150
1,100	1,050
1,000	950

Deaths from infectious diseases: 1,100 in 1919, 1,050 in 1920. Deaths from non-infectious diseases: 1,100 in 1919, 1,050 in 1920.

Deaths from infectious diseases: 1,100 in 1919, 1,050 in 1920. Deaths from non-infectious diseases: 1,100 in 1919, 1,050 in 1920.

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Infants and Children

Category	1919	1920
Infants - Total	1,000	950
Children - Total	1,100	1,050
Deaths - Total	1,200	1,150

Deaths from infectious diseases: 1,100 in 1919, 1,050 in 1920. Deaths from non-infectious diseases: 1,100 in 1919, 1,050 in 1920.

Deaths from infectious diseases: 1,100 in 1919, 1,050 in 1920. Deaths from non-infectious diseases: 1,100 in 1919, 1,050 in 1920.

Infants and Children

The deaths in the various age groups were as follows:

Age Group	1919	1920
Under 1	100	90
1 - 4	200	190
5 - 9	300	290
10 - 14	400	390
15 - 19	500	490
20 and over	600	590

Infants and Children

The total number of deaths of infants and children in 1920 was 1,050, compared with 1,100 in 1919.

METEOROLOGY.

Mr. A. Lindfield, Senior Sanitary Inspector, was appointed Temporary Recording Meteorologist in October. The various instruments were replaced and the Station prepared for the resumption of readings on January 1st. 1946.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY.

1. GENERAL. St. Mary's Hospital continued to be administered by the Social Welfare Committee under Part IV of the Public Assistance Order, 1930. The legislation now before Parliament will probably result in the passing of ownership and direct control of hospitals out of the hands of local authorities and consequently, the matter of "appropriation" to which so much thought has been given, is not likely to arise. The hospital, normally, provides accommodation for approximately 250 patients. Under the Emergency Hospital Scheme, beds could, in a crisis, be provided for some 412 patients; fortunately the demand never approached that number. In the year under review the number of beds required to be reserved for S.M.S. cases was reduced to 30. The agreement whereby twelve beds are reserved for cases from the area of the East Sussex County Council adjoining Eastbourne continued to operate.

Shortage of nursing staff again caused much concern. The permanent Nursing Staff at the end of the year consisted of the following:

Matron	1 (1)	Ward Sisters	7 (6)
Deputy Matron	1 (1)	Staff Nurses	9 (8)
Sister Tutor and Theatre Sister ...	1 (1)	Male Nurses	3 (1)
Home Sister	1 (-)	Assistant Nurses ...	1 (2)
Night Sister	1 (1)	Student Nurses	20 (39)
Physiotherapist	1 (1)	Male Attendant	1 (-)

(Figures in brackets denote the pre-war establishment for 252 beds)

The Civil Nursing Reserve helped to relieve a difficult situation, but not to the same extent as in previous years: two trained nurse members, 2 assistant nurse members and 6 nursing auxiliaries were on the staff at December 31st.

The hospital continued to function as a complete training school for Nurses. Of the seven student nurses who sat for the final examination of the General Nursing Council, six were successful. Two student nurses sat for the preliminary examination and both passed.

Statistics for the year were as follows:

	<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALES.</u>	<u>CHILDREN.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
In Hospital on 1st. January, 1945.....	37	70	16	123
Admissions	605	650	324	1579
Discharges	465	504	310	1279
Deaths	125	129	10	264
In Hospital on 31st. December, 1945 ..	52	87	20	159
Total "patient" days spent in the hospital by the above cases				53,359
Average number of beds occupied during the year				146
Highest number of beds occupied (6th. December)				172
Lowest number of beds occupied (18th. July)				126
Number of surgical operations in operating theatre				253
Number of abdominal sections				75
Total number of patients seen in out-patient department (excluding X-Rays)				378
Total number of attendances at out-patient department				4,421

Number of women confined in hospital	26
X-Ray examinations	830
Pathological examinations	310

Fifty-eight chronic sick and infirm cases for whom the Authority was financially responsible were still accommodated at All Saints Hospital on December 31st.

2. FEVER. The Sanatorium buildings provide, in five pavilions, accommodation for between 60 and 70 cases of infectious disease. The temporary pavilion, which was reconditioned in 1939, was used as the Scabies Out-Patient Treatment Centre.

Here also, the Staffing problem was most acute throughout the year. The Agreement made with the Hailsham Rural District Council, under which that Authority paid a retaining fee of £150 per annum, and a weekly maintenance rate for each case admitted, was by mutual agreement between both Authorities, allowed to lapse during the war years. Cases from the Hailsham area were admitted whenever possible during 1945, but owing to the very uncertain staff position I did not feel justified in recommending revival of the Agreement. The number of cases of infectious disease occurring in Eastbourne, and requiring Hospital treatment, fortunately continued to be few and the small number of nurses was able to staff Hollins and Rowe Wards continuously and in addition, Martin Ward when required.

3. SMALL POX. The Small Pox Hospital, situated on the Crumbles continued under requisition by the Military Authorities. It is a corrugated iron building, with a most difficult, and indeed, frequently impassable approach road. It is to be hoped that the need to re-condition and re-equip it will never arise. Accommodation for the treatment of any cases of Small Pox occurring in the Borough is provided for in the Agreement with the Hastings Corporation and the East Sussex Western Joint Small Pox Board, under which such cases would be admitted either to the Hastings Small Pox Hospital at Brede, or the Sedgewick Hospital at Chailly.

4. TUBERCULOSIS. The Gildredge Hospital, situated within the Borough, at the foot of the Downs, provided accommodation for 12 men and 12 women in cubicles, each containing two beds.

5. MATERNITY. The Maternity Home in Upperton Road has accommodation for 23 cases in the following lay-out:

<u>Floor.</u>	<u>No. of Rooms.</u>	<u>No. of beds in each room.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Ground	2	4	8
First	2	1	2
	2	2	4
	3	3	9
			<u>23</u>

In addition there are two beds in separate rooms for cases, or suspected cases of infection.

HOSPITALS NOT PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Princess Alice Hospital provides 120 beds for acute Medical and Surgical cases.

Leaf Hospital provides 31 beds for acute Medical and Surgical cases, including beds in 7 single rooms for private patients.

All Saints Convalescent Hospital, Meads normally provided 200 beds for men and women convalescent cases in the main building and 100 beds for convalescent children in another Block. The whole of the accommodation was included in the Eastbourne group of hospitals under the Emergency Hospital Scheme. A number of our chronic sick and infirm cases, who would normally be in St. Mary's Hospital, continued to be accommodated in the Children's Section.

The Royal Eye Hospital and the Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital remained closed throughout the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births. The five hundred and ninety-nine births which took place in the Borough (368 in 1944) were notified to the Department as follows:-

Maternity Home Midwives	313
Domiciliary Midwives	142
St. Mary's Hospital	24
Private Medical Practitioners	23
Other Midwives	49
Nursing Homes	46
Not Notified	2
	<u>599</u>

Seventeen still births were also notified.

Twenty-four infants under 1 year died as compared with 11 in 1944. The causes of death were:

4 months	F.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia.
4 months	F.	1a. Epyema (Staphylococcal) b. Pneumonia.
1 week	M.	1a. Inanition. b. Premature Birth.
16 hours	M.	1a. Shock - prolonged labour.
3 weeks	M.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia.
7 months	F.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia.
1 week	M.	1a. Congenital disease of the heart.
7 months	M.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia
2 minutes	F.	Strangulation from piece of tape tied round the neck.
6 months	F.	1a. Bronchitis. b. Marasmus. c. Imperforate Vagina.
5 months	M.	1a. Respiratory Failure. b. Broncho Pneumonia. 2. Endocarditis.
3 days	F.	1a. Congenital Atresia of oesophagus.
4 days	M.	1a. Haemorrhage from large diseased right kidney.
1 day	M.	1a. Intracranial Haemorrhage.
1 month	M.	1a. Circulatory Failure. b. Endocarditis. 2. Congenital hypertrophy of pylorus.
6 months	M.	1a. Marasmus. b. Prematurity.
2 hours	M.	1a. Inanition. b. Premature Birth.

17 hours	M.	1a. Patent Foramen Ovale.
2 hours	F.	1a. Prematurity (7 months)
1 month	M.	1a. Inanition. b. Premature Birth.
20 hours	F.	1a. Prematurity.
1 day	F.	1a. Respiratory failure. b. Atelectasis. 2. Congenital deformities.
3 months	F.	1a. Acute Gastro-enteritis.
5 months	F.	1a. Broncho Pneumonia.

Under the Government Scheme 27 expectant mothers were evacuated for confinement.

(a) (1) Ante-Natal Clinics. Ante-Natal Clinics were held at the Maternity Home for domiciliary cases on Tuesday afternoons and for cases for the Maternity Home on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

(2) Post-Natal Clinic. This Clinic, under the direction of Mr. A.H. Crook, Obstetric Surgeon, was held at the Maternity Home on Monday afternoons.

(b) Dental Work. Dental treatment was arranged for in the cases of 78 nursing and expectant mothers and 4 pre-school children. In 15 cases dentures were provided.

(c) Maternity Home. The Home re-opened on 6th. March.

Admissions	333
Confinements	320
Average duration of stay	14.2 days
Ante-Natal cases admitted	10
Number of cases delivered by:	
Midwives	186
Doctors	132
Number of cases in which Medical assistance sought by Midwives	71

Reasons:-

(a) During Labour.

Uterine inertia	3
Delayed second stage	2
Extended Breech	1
Incomplete Breech	1
Premature labour	1
Foetal distress	1
	9

(b) After Labour.

Ruptured Perineum	40
Inflamed breasts	2
Rise of temperature and pulse	5
Inflamed varicose veins ...	1
Rash	2
	50

(c) For Infant:

Discharging eyes	6
Persistent vomiting	1
Prematurity	2
Cyanosis and feebleness ...	1
Cleft Palate	1
Deformed Toes	1
	12

71

1. Patient Room	1
2. Laboratory (7 hours)	2
3. Examination	1
4. Pharmacy	1
5. Radiology	1
6. X-ray	1
7. X-ray	1
8. X-ray	1
9. X-ray	1
10. X-ray	1
11. X-ray	1
12. X-ray	1
13. X-ray	1
14. X-ray	1
15. X-ray	1
16. X-ray	1
17. X-ray	1
18. X-ray	1
19. X-ray	1
20. X-ray	1

Under the agreement between the Government and the Hospital, the following were evacuated for treatment:

- (a) (1) Ante-Natal Clinic. Ante-Natal Clinics were held at the Maternity Home for domestic cases of pregnancy, delivery and for cases for the Maternity Home on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.
- (2) Post-Natal Clinic. This Clinic, under the direction of Mr. A.H. Brock, Obstetric Surgeon, was held at the Maternity Home on Monday afternoons.
- (b) General Work. General treatment was arranged for 10-12 cases of 28 nursing and expectant mothers and a few medical patients. In all cases treatment was provided.
- (c) Maternity Home. The Home is opened on Wed. March.

Admission	300
Continuance	300
Discharge	14-2 days
Number of cases delivered by	10
Midwives	100
Doctors	100
Number of cases in which Maternity Home was used	10
Number of cases in which Maternity Home was not used	10

(a) Ante-Natal

Ante-Natal	1
Ante-Natal	1
Ante-Natal	1
Ante-Natal	1
Ante-Natal	1
Ante-Natal	1
Ante-Natal	1
Ante-Natal	1
Ante-Natal	1
Ante-Natal	1

(b) After-Natal

After-Natal	1
After-Natal	1
After-Natal	1
After-Natal	1
After-Natal	1
After-Natal	1
After-Natal	1
After-Natal	1
After-Natal	1
After-Natal	1

(c) For Infants

For Infants	1
For Infants	1
For Infants	1
For Infants	1
For Infants	1
For Infants	1
For Infants	1
For Infants	1
For Infants	1
For Infants	1

Puerperal Pyrexia. (i.e. rise of temperature to 100.4°F. or more for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period).

Number of cases notified	9
Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	Nil.
Number of infants who at any time received a supplementary or complementary feed while in the Home (excluding those given during the first three or four days while breast feeding was being established)	4.
Number of infants wholly breast fed on leaving the Home	283
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum (There was no impairment of sight in this case)	1
Number of maternal deaths	Nil.
Number of still births	12

Cause in each case was reported to be due to:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) Prolapsed cord | (5) Malpresentation - breech delivery (2) |
| (2) Ante Partum haemorrhage | (6) Macerated foetus (4) |
| (3) R. h. Factor (2) | (7) Birth injuries due to difficult forceps delivery. |
| (4) Delayed Second Stage. | |

Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth 5

Cause of death in each case:

- (1) Congenital Atresia of Oesophagus (P.M.)
- (2) Haemorrhage from large right diseased kidney
- (3) Prematurity
- (4) Patent Foramen Ovale
- (5) Intracranial haemorrhage.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

Number of cases transferred from Domiciliary Midwives..	145
Number of new bookings	465
Total number of expectant mothers attending	610
Number of attendances	3514

Post-Natal Clinic.

Number of cases attending	150
Number of attendances	159
Number of visits to homes for post-natal treatment ...	209

(d) Domiciliary Midwives. The following are details of work carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives :-

Ante-Natal Clinic:

Number of expectant mothers attending	397
Number of attendances	1338
Number of visits to homes for ante-natal examination .	781

For 24 hours or its equivalent within that period.

Number of cases reported

Number of cases of

Number of infants who at any time received a

Number of infants who at any time received a

Number of cases reported as

Number of cases reported as

Number of cases reported as

Number of cases reported as

Number of cases reported as

Number of cases reported as

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Number of cases reported as

Number of cases reported as

Number of cases reported as

Number of cases reported as

Number of cases reported as

Number of cases reported as

Bookings:

Number of cases on the register on 1st. January, 1945 ...	136
Bookings during 1945	259
Number of cases transferred to Maternity Home on re-opening	145
Number of cases on the register on 31st. December, 1945 .	84

Confinements:

Midwives cases	111	
Doctors cases	53	
Abortions	<u>11</u>	175
Number of visits paid during labour		397
Number of visits paid during puerperium		3115

Medical Aid:

Number of cases in which medical aid was sought	45
---	----

Reasons:

Ante-Natal (8)

Albuminuria and hyperpiesis	6	
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	1	
Abdominal pain and vomiting	<u>1</u>	8

During Labour (7)

Uterine inertia	6	
Malpresentation with prolapsed cord ..	<u>1</u>	7

Puerperium (24)

Ruptured perineum	19	
Post partum haemorrhage	3	
Pyrexia	<u>2</u>	24

For Infant.

Cyanosis	2	
Pemphigus	1	
Marasmus	1	
Sticky eyes	1	
Prematurity	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u> 45

Number of cases referred to Obstetric Consultant	83
Number of attendances	136

Reasons for reference:

? Breech presentation	35	
Small measurements	18	
? Twins	6	
Post maturity	10	
Unsatisfactory general condition	6	
Vertex unengaged at term	3	
? Pregnant	3	
? Foetal death	<u>2</u>	83

Cases referred to own private doctors	32
Referred by Obstetric Consultant for X-Ray examination ...	19
Referred for Vaginal swabs	10
Referred for Dental treatment	13

Number of cases on the register on Jan. 1, 1945 ... 150
 Discharge during 1945 125
 Number of cases transferred to maternity home on
 temporary 140
 Number of cases on the register on Dec. 31, 1945 125

Obstetrics

Maternity cases 141
 Obstetric cases 25
 Abortion 11
 Total 177
 Number of visits paid during 1945 307
 Number of visits paid during 1945 310

Medical aids

Number of cases in which medical aids were sought 45

Examinations

Sub-Total

Alimentary and respiratory 2
 Male genital diseases 1
 Abdominal pain and vomiting 1

During labor

Uterine inertia 2
 Malpresentation with prolapsed cord 1

Puerperium

Suppressed lactation 15
 Post partum hemorrhage 3
 Pyrexia 2

For infants

Gynecosis 2
 Scaphyria 1
 Malocclusion 1
 Sticky eyes 1
 Prematurity 1

Number of cases referred to Obstetric Consultants 62
 Number of examinations 125

Reasons for referral

1. Prolonged presentation 35
 Small measurements 15
 2. Twin 2
 Post maturity 10
 Obstetrical emergency condition 2
 Vertex malposition at term 2
 3. Prolapsed cord 2
 4. Fetal death 2

Cases referred to two private doctors 25
 Referred by Obstetric Consultants for X-ray examination 15
 Referred for vaginal exam 15
 Referred for dental treatment 15

(e) Midwives. Of the 27 Midwives who notified their intention to practice, 7 were employed at St. Mary's Hospital, 13 at the Maternity Home and 3 were employed in the Authority's Domiciliary Service.

(f) St. Mary's Hospital. Twenty-six confinements took place at this Hospital.

(g) Premature Babies. The Birth Notifications showed that 12 babies were born prematurely.

(h) Home Help. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining staff, the Local Authority was unfortunately without the services of a Home Help until December 19th.

(i) Unmarried Mothers. Twenty-nine cases of unmarried expectant mothers were brought to the notice of the Department. Arrangements were made under the Government Evacuation Scheme for the evacuation of one case to Woking for confinement. Of the other cases, five made their own arrangements for confinement, one was attended by one of the Domiciliary Midwives in her own home, five were admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, thirteen to the Maternity Home, one subsequently married and three had not been confined at the end of the year. Special institutional treatment was arranged at the expense of the Local Authority for the ante-natal, natal and post-natal care of two of these cases and their babies.

(j) Bell Hostel. Girls are admitted to this Hostel two months before confinement and kept with their babies for three months after.

(k) Medical Assistance. Medical aid was sought by Midwives (apart from Institutional cases at St. Mary's Hospital) in 135 cases, viz:- Domiciliary Midwives 45, Maternity Home 71 and private midwives 19.

(l) Infant Welfare Centres. Four centres functioned during the year:-

Avenue House, The Avenue. (From April)
Acacia Villa, 357 Seaside.
Hampton Park Hall.
St. Elisabeth's Church Hall.

The following are the statistics relating to these Centres:-

Attendances of children under 5	5995
Number of children under 1	451
Number of children 1 - 5	274

(m) Home Visiting. The Health Visitors paid the following visits:-

To expectant mothers	123
To infants under 1 year	2769
To children 1 - 5 years	2388

(n) Food. The practice of making special issues of milk foods other than National Dried Milk in special cases, on medical recommendations, was continued.

(o) Orthopaedic Treatment. This Clinic was held monthly by Mr. J.H. Crook, M.Ch., F.R.C.S. Forty-two pre-school children made 63 attendances to see the Surgeon; 76 pre-school children were given treatment by the Physiotherapist and made 640 attendances and 10 pre-school children received electrical and other forms of treatment as out-patients at St. Mary's Hospital and made 112 attendances.

Following the return, in July 1945, from the Forces of Miss H. J. Murphy, Physiotherapist to the Orthopaedic Clinic, arrangements were made for her to attend at the Maternity Home to give post-natal exercises. One hundred and fifty-four cases in the Home, between July and the end of the year, received 214 treatments in the form of post-natal exercises.

(p) Infant Life Protection. At the end of the year, 17 foster-mothers were receiving 30 children for fee or reward.

(c) Medicine. Of the 27 children who received their education in medicine, 7 were employed at St. Mary's Hospital, 12 at the University Home and 8 were employed in the University's Laboratory.

(7) St. Mary's Hospital. Twenty-five children were placed at this hospital.

(a) Preventive Section. The first investigation showed that 12 children were born preventively.

(b) Home Help. During the following in October, 1931, the local authority was unfortunately without the services of a home help until December 1931.

(1) Preventive Section. Twenty-five cases of untreated expectant mothers were brought to the notice of the Department. Amongst them were made under the Government's Preventive Scheme for the prevention of one case to working for confinement. Of the other cases, five were their own arrangements for confinement, one was arranged by one of the local authority's children in her own home, one was arranged by the local authority, and three had not been arranged at the end of the year. Special treatment was arranged at the expense of the local authority for the expectant, and post-natal care of two of these cases and their babies.

(2) Home Help. There were no children in this month two months before confinement and kept with their babies for three months after.

(3) Medical Assistance. Medical aid was given by St. Mary's Hospital from institutional cases at St. Mary's Hospital in 1931, and from St. Mary's Hospital in 1931, and from St. Mary's Hospital in 1931.

(4) Infant Welfare Section. Four children continued during the year.

St. Mary's Hospital, The Women's
Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital,
Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital,
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital,
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital.

The following are the statistics relating to these children:

Attendance of children under 5 2,500
Number of children under 5 451
Number of children 1 - 5 275

(b) Home Visiting. The Health Visitors paid the following visits:

To expectant mothers 125
To infants under 1 year 1,200
To children 1 - 5 years 3,000

(c) Yield. The practice of making special issues of this book other than National Dietetic Milk is special cases, on medical recommendations, was continued.

(d) Orthopaedic Treatment. This clinic was held weekly by Dr. A. M. Crook, B.Sc., F.R.C.S. Forty-two pre-school children were in attendance to see the Surgeon; 28 pre-school children were given treatment by the Physiotherapist and made 480 attendances and 10 pre-school children received electrical and other forms of treatment as out-patients at St. Mary's Hospital and made 112 attendances.

Following the return, in July 1931, from the House of Commons to the Ministry of Health, the Orthopaedic Clinic, which was held for us to attend at the Ministry Home for five post-natal examinations. One hundred and fifty-four cases in the Home, between July and the end of the year, received six treatments in the form of post-natal examinations.

(e) Infant Life Protection. At the end of the year, 17 children were receiving 50 children for the year.

(q) Boarding-Out. At the end of the year 8 children were boarded-out by the Local Authority under the Public Assistance Order.

(r) Four children under 5 years were sent to hospitals away from Eastbourne for special treatment.

(s) Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939. Eight notices were received under Section 7

(t) Care of Illegitimate Children: Circular 2866. Allowances were paid in respect of 4 cases boarded-out under this circular. The payments made ranged from 10/- to 15/- per week, with contributions from the mother amounting to nil in one case, 7/6 to 15/- per week in another case and 7/6 per week in each of the 2 remaining cases. The total allowances amounted to £82. 10.0d. and the contributions to £51. 7. 6d.

Two illegitimate children were accommodated at the Woodside Nursery, Hailsham, for part of the year.

(u) Cottage Homes. The number of cases dealt with in these Homes during the year was as follows:

In Homes on 1st. January 1945	13
Admitted during the year	95
Discharged during the year	74
Remaining in Homes on 31st. December 1945.	34

(v) War Time Nursery. The one War-Time Nursery was continued at St. Faith's Nursery, Salehurst Road. The following table shows the average daily attendance of children at the Nursery during the year:-

	<u>Children under</u> <u>2</u>	<u>Children aged</u> <u>2 - 5</u>
January	5.1	8.3
February	4.4	10.7
March	7.4	16.4
April	9.0	19.0
May	14.5	15.5
June	14.0	21.5
July	12.3	20.0
August	10.5	21.3
September	14.5	19.7
October	11.8	18.5
November	13.0	20.6
December	10.8	20.5

NURSING IN THE HOME.

During the year the Eastbourne District Nursing Association extended its activities by taking responsibility for the provision of a Home Nursing Service in the St. Andrews (Seaside) district, and also in the Hampden Park district. The Association now provides a service for the whole area of the Borough. The Annual Report for the year ending 31st. March 1946, shows that some 12,930 visits were paid by the Association's nurses to 596 patients.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

One ambulance for the transport of cases of infectious disease was maintained by the Authority. All other ambulance work was done by the Eastbourne Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who maintained four ambulances and two cars for sitting cases. The Corporation made an annual grant to the Division in connection with street accident work, and payments at agreed rates were made for the removal of hospital, mental, public health and other cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The Eastbourne water is supplied by the Eastbourne Water Works Company. The General Manager, Mr. P.H. Blagrove, has kindly given me the figures relating to the quantity used.

The water is obtained from a well at Friston, 120 feet deep, which is fed from a heading in the chalk approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The floor of the heading lies at depths ranging from 120 - 400 feet below the surface level of the ground.

From Friston the water is pumped to a reservoir on Friston Hill from which it gravitates via a 21" main to distributing reservoirs at Meads and Mill Gap, but it is not stored in any case for more than a day or two. The reservoirs are modern in design and covered. The supply remained constant and at full pressure all the year round, irrespective of rainfall.

The Catchment area has an area of 4 square miles and is all Downland. Great care is taken as to the gathering ground and the methods of its use, so that there shall be no danger of pollution. About 2,000 acres of this land is leased to the Forestry Commission for afforestation purposes which is the best use to which a gathering ground can be put.

In 1940, the Ministry of Health advised Water Undertakers to chlorinate as a precautionary measure against pollution, and the necessary equipment was installed at Friston in August, 1940. Such treatment of public water supplies has now become general.

Two to two and a half parts per million of chlorine are added to the water leaving the pumping station resulting in a minute residual at the service reservoirs of about .05 parts per million.

The amount of water pumped into Eastbourne for consumption varied from 21 million gallons per week to 16 million gallons per week, the average amount being $19\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per week.

The quantity and quality of the water remain practically the same year by year. It is very satisfactory to have a source so independent of variations in the amount of rainfall. The supply is constant.

There is a subsidiary source of supply at Holywell, but no water was pumped during 1945. A chlorination plant is in readiness for use in this water if required, but the water has always been found very pure.

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

For water from wells in chalk, the Eastbourne water has a comparatively small hardness. Domestic water softening plants are in use in many houses, but no general water softening takes place.

The following is a typical report on a sample of water taken from the Town Main.

Sample labelled: Eastbourne Water from the Main. Sample taken at 10.15 a.m. on the 11.9.45.

The water on arrival had the following characteristics:

Colour.	Bright and Clear.
Smell.	None.
Sediment.	None.

Chemical analysis afforded the following:-

	<u>Grains</u> <u>per gallon.</u>	<u>Parts</u> <u>per million.</u>
Total solids (dried at 100°C)	24.0	
Solids (after ignition)	19.6	
Chlorine	2.5	
Ammonia (free)		.006
Ammonia (albuminoid)		.012
Oxygen taken from permanganate in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	Nil	
Oxygen taken from permanganate in 4 hours	Nil	
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	.28	
Nitrites	Nil	
Hardness (total)	14.6	
Hardness (after boiling)	3.8	
Phosphates	Nil	
Metallic impurity Iron	.01	
PH.	7.7	
FREE CHLORINE.	Not detected.	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The organisms per ml. which grow on Nutrient Agar in three days at 22°C. under aerobic conditions and were then visible to the naked eye as colonies numbered	0
On Agar blood temperature and under aerobic conditions colonies were noticed after two day's incubation	0
Probable number of Coli-Aerogenes organisms in 100 ml. of the original water	0

REPORT.

Both chemically and bacteriologically this water is highly satisfactory. In my opinion it is perfectly safe for drinking purposes and suitable for a Public Supply.

15th. September, 1945.

Sgd. R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Public Analyst.

A row of cottages in the Langney area comprising 9 dwellings, is supplied by means of a stand-pipe and some 6 cottages, 4 in the eastern end of the town and 2 on the Downs, obtain their supplies from wells. Other than these, every house in the Borough has an internal piped supply.

Inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors. The following is a summary of visits and inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors:-

Houses inspected	431	Fish Shops and Market	152
Complaints investigated	705	Other food premises	557
Re-inspections	2436	Schools	71
Visits for sundry purposes ..	991	Piggeries, stables etc	200
Factories and workplaces	118	Knackers Yard	298
Cowsheds	297	Places of Public Entertainment ..	43
Dairies and shops selling milk	243	Visits in connection with Food and Drugs Act	241
Slaughter House	917	Air Raid Shelters	46
Butchers shops	266	Public Baths	23
Bekehouses	47	Smoke observations	4
Fruiterers' premises	178		

The above list shows, so far as they can be tabulated, the number of visits etc. made during the year. Many visits were necessary by reason of shortages of material, such as timber and other building materials, for which the builders required certificates to support their application for supplies. Premises for which applications were made for catering licences were inspected and reports made to the Food Executive Officer as to their suitability. Numerous visits were also made in connection with Local Land Charges applications where property was being purchased.

During the early part of the year, before the end of the war in Europe, many visits were made in connection with the Emergency Public Health Services for which the Council had made preparation, and in connection with Civil Defence generally.

Premises falling to be dealt with under those parts of the Public Health Act, 1936 which require the abatement of nuisances etc., were usually attended to after informal notice and in only a few cases was it found necessary to serve statutory notices. The following statutory notices were served during the year :-

	No. Served.	No. Complied With.	No. Outstanding at end of year.
To abate nuisances	11 *	5	6
To repair closets	1	1	-
To repair drains etc.	1	1	-
To provide dust bins	4	3	1

* Six of these notices were served in the last month of the year.

In order to expedite the execution of the necessary works the Council delegated its power under several sections of the Public Health Act to the Public Health Committee, thus enabling notices to be served without the delay of awaiting approval of the Committee recommendations by the Council.

Camping Sites. Only one application was received for a licence to use a field as a site for moveable dwellings. After a visit of inspection by a Sub-Committee the application was refused.

Basement Bakehouses. The period of one year without occupation, as prescribed by the Factory Act, 1937, expired in the case of one basement bakehouse in connection with which the Certificate of Suitability had continued to apply. These premises therefore, cannot again be used as a bakehouse. Only two such bakehouses now have the required certificate.

Schools. The schools under the control of the Local Education Authority were inspected at intervals throughout the year.

Shops Acts. In addition to the provisions for the health and comfort of shop workers, which are normally supervised by the department, the Sanitary Inspectors continued their war time office of Shops Acts inspection generally. No formal action was necessary.

Public Baths. (a) Swimming Baths. Shortage of fuel and labour again rendered necessary the continued closing of two of the three swimming baths. The fresh water bath at Old Town and the larger of the two sea water baths at the Devonshire Baths were closed. The smaller sea water bath, normally reserved for ladies, was the only one in use. This bath is filled from the sea at intervals and is worked on the continuous turnover filtration, chlorination and heating system. Tests to determine the amount of free chlorine were frequently made and samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological examination monthly. The results showed the water to be safe for swimming bath purposes and a free chlorine content of 0.5 parts per million was usual.

(b) Slipper Baths. The Seaside Baths provide slipper accommodation for 15 men and 15 women. The number using these baths was

The above facts show that the number of cases of disease in the community is not only increasing but also that the disease is spreading to other parts of the community. It is therefore recommended that the health authorities should take immediate steps to control the disease and to prevent its further spread.

During the last year of the year, the number of cases of disease in the community has increased. It is therefore recommended that the health authorities should take immediate steps to control the disease and to prevent its further spread.

Health authorities should take immediate steps to control the disease and to prevent its further spread. It is recommended that the health authorities should take immediate steps to control the disease and to prevent its further spread.

No. of cases of disease in the community	No. of cases of disease in the community	No. of cases of disease in the community	No. of cases of disease in the community	No. of cases of disease in the community	No. of cases of disease in the community
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8
4	5	6	7	8	9
5	6	7	8	9	10

A list of these cases is given in the last part of the year. It is recommended that the health authorities should take immediate steps to control the disease and to prevent its further spread.

In order to control the disease, the health authorities should take immediate steps to control the disease and to prevent its further spread. It is recommended that the health authorities should take immediate steps to control the disease and to prevent its further spread.

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36,248 persons (72,509 in 1944 and 52,462 in 1943). The accommodation at the Old Town Baths provides for 12 males and 3 females and was used by 12,402 persons (21,706 in 1944 and 13,510 in 1943).

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. Ministry of Food methods for the destruction of rats and mice were again used and gave good results. Advice and assistance of the Officers of the Infestation Division of the Ministry were available at all times.

The pre baiting and poisoning method was found to be effective in most cases; in only a few instances was it necessary to repeat the treatment.

No major infestations were discovered; all the 195 minor infestations (usually 1 to 6 rats) reported or found, were dealt with and advice given to prevent recurrence. The estimated number of rats killed (based on the amount of poison bait taken and dead bodies seen) was 607. Regular reports were made to the Ministry of Food Rodent Officer, and reports, methods and the extent of infestation were discussed and considered by the regular meetings of the East Sussex No. 3 Workable Area Committee consisting of representatives of all Local Authorities in South East Sussex. The exchange of experiences, and the technical advice given at these meetings was extremely useful and ensured co-operation between the local officer, the War Agricultural Committee officers and the Ministry of Food, with the one object of destroying rats and mice and so conserving valuable food.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Poisoning. No case of food poisoning was notified.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Sampling of Food and Drugs. Seventy-four formal samples and four informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, namely :-

	<u>Samples taken.</u>	<u>Returned as</u>	
		<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Adulterated.</u>
Milk	21	20	1
Samples other than milk	57	54	3

The unsatisfactory samples were two of baking powder, one of pudding mixture and one informal sample of milk. The baking powders were found to be deficient in available carbon di-oxide to the extent of 6.2% and 14.2% respectively. On investigation it was found that the baking powders had been long in stock and not kept under ideal conditions. The pudding mixture, whilst satisfactory as regards composition, was found to contain living larva and much web material and was, therefore, reported as unsatisfactory. In all three cases the small remaining stock from which the samples had been taken was withdrawn from sale. Legal proceedings were not taken but a warning letter was sent to each of the vendors.

The sample of milk, found to be 3.5% deficient in solids not fat, was an informal sample submitted on complaint by a purchaser. Follow up samples proved to be genuine milk.

Unsound Food. The foodstuffs set out in the following list were, on examination found to be unfit. The amounts shown are the total quantities of the various foodstuffs dealt with, but in most cases, the amount inspected at each visit was small and the number of visits made for this purpose throughout the year was considerable.

Where the nature of the food permitted, arrangements were made either directly or through the Ministry of Food Salvage Officer, for the food to be disposed of for animal feeding, and much that would normally have been destroyed was thus put to useful purpose.

25,212 bottles (17,200 in 1934 and 8,012 in 1935). The investigation at the 312 Low House provided for 12 cases and 3 samples and was sent by 18,000 bottles (11,700 in 1934 and 6,300 in 1935).

Reference (Continued) The Ministry of Food methods for the investigation of milk were used and were found to be satisfactory. Advice and assistance of the Officers of the Investigation Division of the Ministry were available at all times.

The two bottles and portions tested and found to be effective in most cases; in only a few instances was it necessary to repeat the treatment.

No major information was obtained; all the 175 minor investigations (usually 1 to 2 tests) reported or found, were dealt with and advice given to prevent recurrence. The estimated number of tests killed (based on the amount of poison held taken and heat holding time) was 500. Further reports were made to the Ministry of Food (Home Office), and reports, methods and the extent of investigation were discussed and considered by the various meetings of the Food Board. A working group consisting of representatives of all local authorities in South West England. The exchange of experience, and the technical advice given at these meetings was extremely useful and ensured co-operation between the local officers, the Agricultural Commission officers and the Ministry of Food, with the aim of destroying rats and mice and so conserving valuable food.

PROPERTIES AND SUBSTITUTION OF FOOD

Food poisoning. No case of food poisoning was notified.

Food and Drugs Act, 1934.

Sampling of Food and Drugs. Twenty-four formal samples and four informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, weekly:-

Assumed as		Samples taken.		Milk
Contaminated	Good	Good	Good	
1	20	21	21	Samples other than milk
0	24	22	22	

The analytical samples were two of baking powder, one of pudding mixture and one informal sample of milk. The baking powder were found to be deficient in available carbon dioxide to the extent of 0.2% and 1.1% respectively. On investigation it was found that the baking powder had been long in stock and was kept under ideal conditions. The pudding mixture and what was left of the mixture, was found to contain living larvae and much was rejected and was, therefore, reported as unsatisfactory. In all three cases the small remaining stock from which the samples had been taken was withdrawn from sale. Local proceedings were not taken but a warning letter was sent to each of the vendors.

The sample of milk, found to be 0.1% deficient in solids not fat, was an informal sample submitted as complaint by a purchaser. Follow up samples proved to be genuine milk.

Unsound Food. The foodstuffs set out in the following list were, on examination found to be unfit. The amounts shown are the total quantities of the various foodstuffs dealt with, but in most cases, the amounts inspected at each time was small and the number of visits made for this purpose throughout the year was considerable.

Where the nature of the food permitted, circumstances were made at first directly or through the Ministry of Food Salvage Officer, for the food to be disposed of for animal feed, and much that would normally have been destroyed was put to useful purposes.

Apples (bots)	2	Lemon squash (bots)	1
Bacon (lbs)	63	Lentils (lbs)	1
Beans (lbs)	23	Livers (lbs)	19
Beans (cans)	19	Magnesia, cream of (bots) ...	20
Beef cubes	400	Margarine (lbs)	24
Beef corned (lbs)	2784	Meat, fresh (lbs)	645
Biscuits (lbs)	60	Meat, cooked (lbs)	128
Breakfast foods (pkts)	7	Meat (cans)	256
Butter (lbs)	309	Meat paste (jars)	11
Cabbage greens (lbs)	900	Meat & Veg. ration (cans) ...	2
Cake mixture (pkts)	2	Milk (cans)	564
Cheese (lbs)	52	Oranges	659
Chocolate (lbs)	14	Parsnips (tons)	4
Cocoa (lbs)	128	Pease pudding (lbs)	4
Coffee (lbs)	9	Pickles (jars)	9
Cordial (bots)	1	Pork (6 lb. cans)	6
Dates (lbs)	70	Pork (small cans)	5
Dessert mould (pkts)	7	Porridge oats (pkts)	24
Eggs	30	Potatoes (cwts)	6
Egg, dried (lbs)	9	Prunes (lbs)	75
Fish, fresh (stones)	98	Pudding mixture (pkts)	143
Fish, dried (stones)	3	Raisins (lbs)	30
Fish, shell (lbs)	139	Salt (pkts)	10
Fish, paste (jars)	23	Sausages (lbs)	204
Fish, cakes, (lbs)	384	Semolina (lbs)	4
Fish (cans)	484	Soup (cans)	57
Flour (lbs)	156	Split peas (lbs)	9
Galantine (lbs)	17	Suet (lbs)	14
Galantine (cans)	2	Sugar (lbs)	69
Golden Syrup (lbs)	2	Sultanas (lbs)	60
Gravy Powder (pkts)	10	Tomato sauce (bots)	12
Groats (cans)	4	Tongue, canned (lbs)	6
Hors d'oeuvres (cans)	2	Vegetables (cans)	267
Jam and Marmalade (lbs)	467	Vita cup (cans)	3
Lemons (lbs)	280		

Butter, margarine, cooking fats and bacon found to be unfit was by instruction of the Ministries of Food and Health, returned through trade channels to the manufacturers and subjected by them to salvage treatment under supervision. All of the above food would not normally be dealt with by the inspectors were it not for rationing: much food was inspected and certificates issued to enable retailers to obtain replacement, or point credits for goods damaged in transit, whereas in normal times this would be the subject of agreement with transport contractors. Shortage of staff and poor packing material continued to be the main causes of much damage to containers.

Precautions against Contamination of Food. No formal action was taken under Section 13 of the Act. A report on the conditions prevailing in the kitchen of one hotel resulted (after consideration of the case by the Council) in the proprietor being warned that proceedings would be taken against him unless he took the necessary steps to comply with the requirements of the section within seven days.

Slaughter Houses. Since the introduction of meat rationing, all slaughtering of food animals, except the occasional cottager's pig, was carried out at the Ministry of Food selected Slaughter House at Langney. In accordance with the long standing policy of the Council a 100 per cent inspection of carcasses and offal was made.

It will be seen from the following table that the number of animals killed was 10,867, or an average of a fraction under 30 per day (including Sundays) throughout the year.

The incidence of tuberculosis in cows was lower than in recent years, the percentage being 34.95 compared with 46.04% in 1944, 43.9% in 1943 and 42.1% in 1942. This reduction is welcome, but it is nevertheless disturbing

to find that more than a third of all cows slaughtered were affected in some degree with tuberculosis.

A few cows were brought in for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 as a result of inspection on the farms by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Once again it is pleasing to report that the Inspectors continued to have the fullest co-operation of the officials of the Ministry of Food which is so desirable in carrying out this most important work of meat inspection.

CARCASSES INSPECTED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1865	1047	2330	5124	501
Number inspected	1865	1047	2330	5124	501
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole of carcase condemned	5	6	3	19	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	380	312	5	305	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	20.64	27.79	0.21	6.32	7.18
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole of carcase condemned	8	23	1	-	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	239	343	23	-	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	13.24	34.95	1.03	-	2.59

Knacker's Yard (Section 57) Only one Knacker's Yard was licenced by the Council. Visits were paid by the Inspectors whenever slaughtering was carried out. As the majority of the meat was destined for consumption by domestic pets, an examination of all carcases was made to ensure that no tuberculous or cystic meat or offal was passed out for sale.

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1926 - 1943. The number of registered producers of milk and milk retailers was:-

Producers	15
Producer Retailers	2
Retailers (of these 18 retailed milk in sealed bottles only)	28

All cowsheds, dairies and retailers' premises were regularly inspected and where defects were found, they were remedied as soon as possible with the result that no formal action was necessary.

Examination of Milk for the Presence of Tuberculosis. Forty-two samples of milk were taken from cowkeepers' premises within the Borough and from milk coming into the town and sold raw, and submitted for biological examination. Two samples gave positive results on guinea pig test. These results were forthwith notified to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. He quickly followed up with a clinical examination of the herds in question, and as a result, affected animals were soon segregated and slaughtered. Where necessary, further samples from selected cows were sent by the Veterinary Inspector for examination.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1936 - 1943.

Licences granted under these Regulations were as follows:-

Producers Licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	1
Producers Licences to use the designation "Accredited"	10
Pasteurisers Licence	1
Supplementary Licence to retail pasteurised milk processed elsewhere ..	1
Dealers Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	5
Dealers Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	2

Four samples of Tuberculin Tested milk and thirty-nine samples of Accredited milk taken at the place of production were submitted for examination by the prescribed Methylene Blue and Coli tests. The results were as follows:-

	<u>Satisfied</u> <u>both tests.</u>	<u>Failed on</u> <u>M.Blue only.</u>	<u>Failed on</u> <u>Coli only.</u>	<u>Failed on</u> <u>both tests.</u>
Tuberculin Tested	4	-	-	-
Accredited	21	2	5	11

In all cases where a sample of milk failed to comply with the prescribed conditions further samples were taken after the cowsheds and dairies had been inspected and the matter discussed with the producer. Usually some item of equipment was at fault, or sterilization had not been effectively carried out: the follow up samples were in most instances satisfactory. Two producers were called upon to show cause why their licences should not be revoked: after consideration of their cases a warning letter was sent: subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

No milk was retailed under the designation "Accredited".

In recent years about 90% of the milk sold in the Borough has been "Pasteurised", and following the action of the Ministry of Food, restricting the sale of raw milk under Defence Regulation 55C, all milk brought into the town from large wholesale depots for delivery to the smaller dealers was "Heat Treated", with the result that only a very small quantity of milk, other than Tuberculin Tested Milk, was sold raw.

Only one pasteurising plant operated in the district during the year. The milk of a second large retailing concern was also treated at this plant, whilst that of a third large retailer was brought into the town already pasteurised and bottled, and sold under a Supplementary Licence.

Samples were taken at irregular intervals from each of the retailers and submitted for examination by the Plate Test, Phosphatase Test and, as the plants were also licenced by the Ministry of Food as "Heat Treatment" plants, the samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test.

Samples taken	38
Satisfied all tests	36
Failed on Plate count only.	1
Failed on Phosphatase only.	1
Failed on Methylene Blue only	-

HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year	431
(under the Public Health and Housing Acts).	
Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation ..	1
Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	355
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	278
Formal notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	22
Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice:	
1. By owners	8
2. By Local Authority	7
Formal notices served under Public Health Act	13
Number of houses in which defects were remedied:	
1. By owners	8
2. By Local Authority	-
Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	-
Number of houses demolished	-
Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished as a result of undertaking by owners under Section 11 not to use the house for human habitation	1
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of underground rooms	2
Number of Closing Orders determined, the underground rooms having been made fit	-

The calls made upon the depleted number of building trade operatives, coupled with the shortage of materials, made it extremely difficult to get necessary repairs to houses carried out. It was possible in many cases to get other repairs done whilst war damage repairs were in hand, and provision was made to link the two types of repairs wherever possible. The time between the service of an informal notice and the completion of the work, however willing the owner was to get the work carried out, became progressively longer as builders' orders piled up. Dampness, at all times a serious problem, was made more difficult to combat by reason of shortage of rain water goods and damp resisting materials.

Unfit Part of House. One case was discovered where an owner had let for occupation a part of a house that had been formally Closed. The occupier was able to find other accommodation, and the owner was warned of the seriousness of his offence.

Applicants for Housing Accommodation: The following table shows the position as at December 31st. 1945.

Present Accommodation.	Number of Children									Total.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
House	-	1	4	7	12	31	63	77	27	222
6 rooms	-	-	1	-	1	4	8	9	5	28
5 rooms	1	-	-	2	6	4	7	8	3	31
4 rooms	-	-	1	1	1	8	16	20	10	57
3 rooms	-	1	-	2	4	24	40	52	36	161
2 rooms	-	-	-	2	5	15	42	66	60	190
1 room	-	-	-	-	5	11	31	103	122	272
Living with relatives	-	-	1	1	3	10	59	170	156	400
Totals	1	2	7	15	37	107	266	505	421	1,361

431	Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year
1	(under the Public Health and Housing Acts)
1	Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation
1	Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation
300	Number of defective dwelling houses reported in consequence of informal action
275	Formal notices served under Section 8, Housing Act, 1936
32	Number of houses reported fit after service of formal notices
5	1. By owners
7	2. By local authority
15	Formal notices served under Public Health Act
5	Number of houses in which defects were remedied
5	1. By owners
5	2. By local authority
-	Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made
-	Number of houses demolished
-	Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished as a result of undertaking by owners under Section 11 not to use the house for human habitation
1	Number of Closing Orders made in respect of underground rooms
2	Number of Closing Orders determined, the underground rooms having been made fit

The table sets out the detailed number of building trade operatives employed with the objects of maintaining roads to extremely difficult to get necessary repairs to houses carried out. It was possible in many cases to get other repairs done whilst war damage repairs were in hand, and provision was made to link the two types of repairs wherever possible. The time between the service of an informal notice and the completion of the work, however, being the owner was to get the work carried out, became progressively longer as the war progressed, and at times a serious problem, and damp rotting material.

Unfit Part of House. One case was discovered where an owner had let for occupation a part of a house that had been formally closed. The occupier was able to find other accommodation, and the owner was warned of the seriousness of his offence.

Applicants for Housing Accommodation. The following table shows the position as at December 31st, 1941.

Present Accommodation.	Number of Applicants										Total.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
House	-	1	4	7	12	31	43	17	27		225
6 rooms	-	-	1	-	1	4	8	9	5		30
5 rooms	1	-	-	2	5	4	7	3	3		31
4 rooms	-	-	1	1	8	12	20	10			51
3 rooms	-	1	-	1	4	24	43	22	36		121
2 rooms	-	-	-	2	2	12	43	66	60		190
1 room	-	-	-	-	5	21	31	100	122		279
Living with relatives	-	1	1	2	12	27	170	120			400
Totals	1	2	7	13	27	107	265	262	261		1,281

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Eight hundred and two cases of infectious diseases occurring in civilians were notified to the Department as compared with 322 in 1944 and 247 in 1943.

Scarlet Fever. Fifty-eight cases of this disease were notified. The severity was found to be:

Mild in	49 cases
Average in	9 cases
Severe in	- cases.

All but one of the cases were admitted to hospital for isolation and treatment.

Puerperal Pyrexia. The cause of Pyrexia in the 14 cases notified was:

Retained products	4
Pyelitis	1
Staphylococcal Cystitis (Caesarean Section)	1
Mastitis	2
Following Forceps delivery (no other apparent cause)	1
Retained products (Albuminuria and Eclampsia) ...	1
Staphylococcal and B.Coli Infection (Manual removal of Placenta)	1
B. Coli Infection (Forceps delivery)	1
Scarlet Fever	2
	<u>14</u>

Diphtheria. One case occurred in a boy aged 9 years.

Whooping Cough. Thirty cases were notified during the year.

Measles. An epidemic of measles of some magnitude began in January and reached its peak in March. Cases continued to be notified up to and including August. In all 651 notifications were received. Twenty-four cases were treated in the isolation hospital and there was one death of a child aged 3 years.

There were 104 admissions of civilian cases resident in the Borough to the Sanatorium (64 in 1944 and 65 in 1943). Details of these cases are set out in one of the following tables.

Summary of Notifications (Civilians).

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Admitted to Isolation Hospital Eastbourne.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	28	30	58	57	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	14	14	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	16	13	29	-	6
Erysipelas	1	4	5	-	1
Whooping Cough	16	14	30	2	-
Measles	334	317	651	24	1
Influenza Pneumonia	4	1	5	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	3	-	-
Dysentery	1	2	3	-	-
Malaria	1	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	1	-	1	1	-
Anterior Polio Myelitis	-	2	2	2	-
	403	399	802	86	9

Monthly Summary of Notifications (Civilians).

	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Measles	Influenzal Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Malaria	Diphtheria	Anterior Polio Myelitis	Total
January	3	-	5	-	1	30	2	-	1	-	1	-	42
February	3	-	5	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
March	3	1	2	1	8	337	2	-	2	-	-	-	355
April	5	2	-	2	6	57	-	1	-	-	-	1	73
May	2	1	5	-	1	37	-	1	-	-	-	-	46
June	3	1	1	-	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	13
July	3	2	-	1	6	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	27
August	-	2	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
September	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
October	10	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
November	10	2	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
December	12	3	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Total	58	14	29	5	30	651	5	3	3	1	1	2	802

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Admissions and Discharges (Civilians) 1945.

Borough Cases.

	In Hosp. 1st. Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hosp. 31st. Dec.
Scarlet Fever	3	57	53	-	7
Contacts (S.F.)	-	2	2	-	-
Diphtheria	-	1	1	-	-
Measles	1	24	25	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	1	1	-	-
Observation	-	1	1	-	-
Pneumonia (& Measles)	-	6	5	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	2	2	-	-
Whooping Cough Contacts	-	2	2	-	-
Mumps	-	1	1	-	-
Impetigo	-	2	2	-	-
Skin Condition	-	1	1	-	-
Acute Polio Myelitis	-	2	2	-	-
Vincent's Angina	-	1	1	-	-
Acute Laryngitis	-	1	1	-	-
Total	4	104	100	1	7

	In Hosp. 1st. Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hosp 31st. Dec.
Scarlet Fever.	6	28	29	-	5
? Cerebro Spinal Fever.	-	1	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	1	-	-	1
Observation.	1	-	1	-	-
Total.	7	30	31	-	6

Scabies. The number of cases brought to the notice of the Department was 432, (253 in 1944 and 238 in 1943). It will be seen from the following table that with the exception of two cases all the affected persons received either in or out-patient hospital treatment.

	Ages.		
	0 - 5	5 - 15	Over 15
St. Mary's Hospital (In patients)	1	6	8
Borough Sanatorium (Out patients)	54	166	195
At Home	-	-	2
	55	172	205

The 415 patients attending the Borough Sanatorium made 882 attendances for treatment. Fifty-eight contacts also attended and received one treatment each.

Diphtheria Immunisation. Four hundred and fifty-seven children under 5 and 64 children of school age (5 - 15) were immunised by the staff of the Department during 1945. (The figures for 1944 were 273 and 24 respectively). From December 1939, when the intensive campaign began, to December 31st. 1945, 3,675 children had been immunised through the School Clinics and Welfare Centres. It is estimated that of the child population under 5 years of age at December 31st. 47.35 per cent had been immunised and 67.62 per cent of those between 5 and 15 years. If the children in the age group 0 - 1 year are excluded, the estimate for the 1 - 5 group rises to 59.1 per cent.

The school medical records of the 4,872 children show that 3,567 (73.36 per cent) had been immunised, 588 (11.89 per cent) had not been immunised, and in 717 cases (14.75 per cent) information as to immunisation had not been recorded.

Laboratory Service.

Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations carried out on behalf of the Local Authority.

The arrangement made with the Medical Research Council for all Public Health Bacteriology to come under the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service from the 1st. May, 1942 continued to operate satisfactorily throughout 1945. Under this arrangement, Dr. A.G. Shera again carried out the bacteriological examinations at his laboratory at the Princess Alice Hospital. The following are details to the end of the year:-

<u>Diphtheria Swabs:</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
For Practitioners	1	47	48
For Isolation Hospital	3	35	38
For Clinics (including Contacts)	-	178	178
For St. Mary's Hospital	1	56	57
	5	316	321

<u>Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli:</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
For Practitioners	4	58	62
For T.B. Section Borough Sanatorium and Gildredge Hospital	69	66	135
For Chest Clinic	31	68	99
For St. Mary's Hospital.	1	19	20
	<u>105</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>316</u>

Other Examinations 399

Clinical Pathology:

By Dr. A.G. Shera (Public Health)	53 specimens.
Ditto (St. Mary's Hospital)	310 "
By The Clinical Research Association	4 "

RADIOLOGICAL SERVICE.

Under the direction of Dr. E. O. Fox, the following X-Ray examinations were carried out at St. Mary's Hospital:

<u>Chest:</u>	For Chest Clinic	488	
	For T.B. Section, Borough Sanatorium and Gildredge Hospital	<u>41</u>	529
<u>Maternity and Child Welfare:</u>			
	For Diagnosis	<u>20</u>	20
<u>Orthopaedic:</u>			
	School Medical Cases	11	
	Tuberculosis	<u>9</u>	20
<u>Dental:</u>	School Medical Service	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
(Total 1944 396)	Total		<u>581</u>

TUBERCULOSIS.

Two hundred and eighty-one cases were on the register at December 31st. as compared with 223 cases on January 1st. Pulmonary cases numbered 194 and non-pulmonary 87.

Notifications during 1945.

<u>Age Groups.</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	1	-	-	-	1
5 - 10 years	1	1	6	2	7	3
10 - 15 years	-	-	3	1	3	1
15 - 20 years	2	2	-	-	2	2
20 - 25 years	8	5	-	-	8	5
25 - 35 years	14	11	2	3	16	14
35 - 45 years	3	5	1	1	4	6
45 - 55 years	3	4	-	3	3	7
55 - 65 years	3	4	-	-	3	4
Over 65 years	4	2	-	1	4	3
	<u>38</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>46</u>

Specimens for Laboratory Analysis		
Positive	Negative	Total
3	66	69
66	66	132
61	66	127
1	19	20
68	61	129

Other examinations 129

Statistical Information

By Dr. A. B. Brown (Positive No. 129)	68 specimens
By Dr. A. B. Brown (Negative No. 129)	61
By Dr. A. B. Brown (Total No. 129)	129

Specimens for Analysis

Under the direction of Dr. A. B. Brown, the following X-ray examinations were carried out at Dr. A. B. Brown's Hospital:

Group:	For X-ray films	129
	For X-ray films, X-ray examinations	61
	and X-ray films	68

Materiality and Gold Materiality	For X-ray films	61
	For X-ray films	68

Orthodontic	For X-ray films	61
	For X-ray films	68

General: General Hospital Service	61
	68

Total 129	129
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Summary

Two hundred and eighty-one cases were on the register as December 31st, as compared with 129 cases on January 1st. Preliminary cases numbered 129 and non-preliminary 61.

Postoperative Period 1929

Age Groups		Preliminary		Non-Preliminary		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 - 5 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 - 10 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 - 15 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 - 20 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 - 25 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25 - 30 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30 - 35 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35 - 40 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40 - 45 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45 - 50 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50 - 55 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55 - 60 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Over 60 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

Of the 96 cases notified, 43 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary were new cases not previously notified in any other district.

Thirty-six of the pulmonary and 12 of the non-pulmonary cases received institutional treatment: 35 of the former and 8 of the latter were provided with institutional treatment by or at the expense of the Local Authority.

	<u>Notification Register.</u>		<u>Number of Cases on Register.</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females.</u>
On 1st. Jan 1945	87	66	29	41	116	107
Add:						
Notifications 1945	24	19	6	9	30	28
Transfers from other areas	14	16	6	2	20	18
Returned to Eastbourne	2	6	-	-	2	6
	127	107	41	52	168	159
Less:						
Deaths	11	9	-	1	11	10
Left the Town	5	8	2	2	7	10
Arrested	3	4	-	1	3	5
	19	21	2	4	21	25
On register 31st. Dec. 1945.	108	86	39	48	147	134

Dispensary - Dispensary Register, 1945.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>				<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>				<u>Total.</u>
	<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>		<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
On 1st. January 1945.	79	47	2	2	6	13	18	15	182
Add:									
Transfers from other areas	16	18	-	-	2	2	5	2	45
Returned to Eastbourne	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
New Cases	19	13	1	3	1	5	3	2	47
	117	82	3	5	9	20	26	19	281
Less:									
Fatal	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Left the Town	5	8	-	-	2	2	-	-	17
Arrested	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
	18	18	-	-	2	2	-	1	41
On Register 31st. Dec. 1945	99	64	3	5	7	18	26	18	240

Dispensary Cases attending during 1945.

	<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>	
	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
Pulmonary	76	218	5	14
Non-Pulmonary	7	14	25	53
Contacts	34	37	65	83
Observation	39	46	10	15
	156	315	105	165

Of the 25 cases reported, 13 were non-communicable and 12 were communicable. The 13 non-communicable cases were all reported by the same person. The 12 communicable cases were reported by 8 different persons. The 13 non-communicable cases were all reported by the same person. The 12 communicable cases were reported by 8 different persons. The 13 non-communicable cases were all reported by the same person. The 12 communicable cases were reported by 8 different persons.

Number of Cases by Sex and Age

Sex	Total		Non-Communicable		Communicable	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Male	112	107	41	38	71	69
Female	30	18	9	5	21	13
Total	142	125	50	43	92	82

Number of Cases by Age

Age	Total		Non-Communicable		Communicable	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-10	11	10	4	3	7	7
11-20	7	5	2	2	5	3
21-30	1	1	0	0	1	1
31-40	1	1	0	0	1	1
41-50	1	1	0	0	1	1
51-60	1	1	0	0	1	1
61-70	1	1	0	0	1	1
71-80	1	1	0	0	1	1
81-90	1	1	0	0	1	1
91-100	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	25	25	6	5	19	19

Number of Cases by Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Total		Non-Communicable		Communicable	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
White	112	107	41	38	71	69
Black	30	18	9	5	21	13
Hispanic	1	1	0	0	1	1
Other	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	142	125	50	43	92	82

Number of Cases by Education Level

Education Level	Total		Non-Communicable		Communicable	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than High School	11	10	4	3	7	7
High School Graduate	7	5	2	2	5	3
Some College	1	1	0	0	1	1
College Graduate	1	1	0	0	1	1
Postgraduate	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	25	25	6	5	19	19

Number of Cases by Occupation

Occupation	Total		Non-Communicable		Communicable	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Unemployed	112	107	41	38	71	69
Employed	30	18	9	5	21	13
Total	142	125	50	43	92	82

Institutional Treatment.

	<u>T. B. Section, Borough Sanatorium.</u>			<u>Other Institutions.</u>			<u>Total.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>G.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>G.</u>	
In Hospital 1st. Jan 1945.	5	8	-	2	3	5	23
Admitted during year.	24	14	-	16	12	6	72
Discharged	14	9	-	11	11	8	53
Died	7	5	-	1	1	-	14
In Hospital 31st. Dec. 1945.	8	8	-	6	3	3	28

Extra Nourishment.

Seven thousand five hundred and eighteen pints of Milk were supplied free to 28 females and nine thousand and twenty-five pints to 34 males.

Memo 266/T Allowances.

Standard Maintenance. Allowances were granted to 2 female and 9 male patients. A discretionary allowance was also given to one of the male patients. The total amount in allowances granted for the year was as follows:

Standard maintenance allowance	£615. 15. 4.
Discretionary allowance	2. 10. 0.
	<u>£618. 5. 4.</u>

CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1945.

Physician in Charge. Dr. B. Reid, M.D., Ch.B.(Glas)., F.R.C.P.(Edin)., D.P.M.(Mench)., Medical Superintendent, East Sussex County Mental Hospital, Hellingly.

Social Worker. Miss S. C. Sinfield, Hempstead Grove, Hailsham. Tel.337

Forty-nine Sessions of this Clinic were held during the year at the Princess Alice Hospital.

The number of attendances was as follows:

Total number of new patients	120
Attendances of old patients	358

Patients came from the following sources:-

Patient's Doctor and Resident and Honorary Staff of Hospital	75
Medical Officer of Health and St. Mary's Hospital	17
Medical Officers to the Forces	15
Ministry of Pensions	3
Following treatment at the Mental Hospital	5
Probation Officers and other sources	5
Total	<u>120</u>

Analysis of New Patients.

Recovered following treatment	21
Admitted to Hellingly	5
Recommended for admission to Haywards Heath Mental Hospital	8
Died	<u>5</u>
Carried forward	39

Brought forward	39
Sent for examination and advice only	24
Recommended for admission to other Hospitals, Institutions or Neurological Centres	14
Removed from the area	11
Number of children treated at Clinic	5
Still attending the Clinic	27
Total	120

Report. The total of 478 attendances was an increase of 111 upon the previous year's total of 367.

Service Patients. Twenty-two Service and Ex-Service patients have been seen.

Electrical Convulsion Treatment. Fourteen patients were given a course of Electrical Convulsion Treatment at the Princess Alice Hospital and at Hellingly on an out-patient arrangement.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total attendances at the Clinic were 764, a decrease on the previous year's figures of 183. The following are details of the cases treated:

	Males		Females		Total		Grand Total
	Old Cases	New Cases	Old Cases	New Cases	Males	Females	
philis	15 (51)	7 (1)	13 (12)	2 (4)	22 (52)	15 (16)	37 (68)
gonorrhoea	20 (41)	44 (13)	11 (7)	23 (19)	64 (54)	34 (26)	98 (80)
Soft Chancre	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Other Conditions.	1 (-)	40 (49)	- (-)	110 (74)	41 (49)	110 (74)	151 (123)
Total	36 (92)	91 (63)	24 (19)	135 (97)	127 (155)	159 (116)	286 (271)

figures in brackets are those for 1944)

Regulation 33E. During the year five "1st" notifications were received in respect of 4 females and 1 male, four females attending for treatment and one male being transferred to another area.

Pathological Work. One thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four specimens in connection with venereal disease were examined at the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital Laboratory by Dr. A. G. Shera, who is also Medical Officer of the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

BLIND PERSONS.

There were 81 blind persons on the register at the end of 1944. Of these, six died in 1945, and six cases were transferred to other areas on removal from Eastbourne. Nineteen new cases were certified in the year under review and five were transferred to Eastbourne from other areas. Of these three cases died leaving a total of 90 persons (38 males and 52 females) on the Register at the end of the year.

Domiciliary assistance, in accordance with the Scale set out below, to the amount of £1,933. 2. 6d. was afforded to 57 blind persons during the year, through the Department.

Scale of Domiciliary Assistance to Blind Persons
Approved by the Council in December 1943.

	Per Week.
	s. d.
(a) For male applicant and dependent wife, or female applicant with dependent husband	39. 0.
(b) For male or female applicant where rate (a) does not apply:-	
Age 21 and over	27. 0.
Age 20	25. 0.
Age 19	23. 6.
Age 18	21. 6.
Age 17	19. 6.
Age 16	17. 6.
(c) For dependants (other than wife or husband) :-	
Age 16 and over	12. 0.
Age 14 and under 16	8. 0.
Age 10 and under 14	6. 6.
Age under 10	5. 0.

Increases in Allowances.

Rent - The above scale rate (a) may be increased by a rent allowance not exceeding 15s. per week, and scale rate (b) by a rent allowance not exceeding 3s. 6d. per week in cases where rent is paid apart from board lodging.

Fuel - The above scale rates (a) and (b) may be increased by a WINTER fuel allowance of 3s. 6d. per week in cases where fuel is provided by the applicant, during the months of November to March inclusive.

Discretionary - Discretionary allowances not exceeding 10s. per week may be made in necessitous cases to cover any special expenses not provided for above.

Decreases in Allowances.

The above scale rates (a) and (b) will be reduced (i) by the amount of Old Age or Blind Pension or other income (excluding Pensions from Blind Charities) and (ii) the deductions outlined in the appendix to Circular 2833 of the Ministry of Health (Rules for determining the need and assessing the needs of applicants who are members of households).

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Mental Defectives. Three males and three females were added to the Register, two of the latter being notified by the Local Education Authority.

Two males (one de-certified and one certified under the Lunacy Acts) and four females (one married and lost trace of, two died and one certified under the Lunacy Acts) were removed from the Register.

The total on the Register at the end of the year was 73 males and 76 females. Of these 30 males and 29 females were in Institutions, 5 males and 5 females were on licence from Institutions, 4 males and 4 females were under Guardianship, and 34 males and 38 females were under supervision.

The 59 Institution cases were distributed as follows:

For Week
A. B.

- (a) For male applicants and dependent wife, or female applicant with dependent husband 50. 0.
(b) For male or female applicant with rate (a) does not apply.

Age 15 and over	50. 0.
Age 14	45. 0.
Age 13	40. 0.
Age 12	35. 0.
Age 11	30. 0.
Age 10	25. 0.
Age 9	20. 0.
Age 8	15. 0.
Age 7	10. 0.
Age 6	5. 0.

- (c) For dependents (other than wife or husband) :-

Age 15 and over	15. 0.
Age 14 and under 15	5. 0.
Age 13 and under 14	5. 0.
Age 12 and under 13	5. 0.
Age 11 and under 12	5. 0.
Age 10 and under 11	5. 0.

Provision in Allowances.

Food - The above table rates (a) may be increased by a rent allowance not exceeding 10s. per week, and table rates (b) by a rent allowance not exceeding 5s. 6d. per week in cases where rent is paid apart from board lodging.

Fuel - The above table rates (a) and (b) may be increased by a WINTER fuel allowance of 5s. 6d. per week in cases where fuel is provided by the applicant, during the months of November to March inclusive.

Discretionary - Discretionary allowances not exceeding 10s. per week may be made in non-recurring cases to cover any special expenses not provided for above.

Provision in Allowances.

The above table rates (a) and (b) will be reduced (i) by the amount of Old Age or Blind Pension or other income (excluding Pensioners Tax and (ii) the reduction provided in the appendix to Circular 2835 of the Ministry of Health for determining the need and assessing the needs of applicants and the needs of households.

Special Provisions.

Initial Defective - Three males and three females were added to the register, two of the latter being notified by the Local Health Authority. Two males (one de-certified and one certified under the Laminar test) and four females (one married and three single, two died and one certified under the Laminar test) were removed from the register. The total on the register at the end of the year was 75 males and 75 females. Of these 30 males and 30 females were in institutions, and 5 females were on license from institutions, 4 males and 4 females were under guardianship, and 35 males and 35 females were under provision.

The 35 institution cases were distributed as follows:

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Newton Llandidloes Public Assistance Institution	1	-
Brentry Colony, Bristol.	12	-
Ellen Terry National Home, Reigate	1	-
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol.	10	9
Berwin Park Certified Institution, Herts.	1	-
Princess Christian Farm Colony, Hildenborough.	2	-
East Sussex Public Assistance Institution, Cheilley.	1	-
Fewsey Colony, Wilts.	1	-
Rampton State Institution.	1	1
St. Teresa's Certified Institution, Nr. Farnham.	-	13
The Old Rectory, Bathridge Hill, Bath.	-	1
Etloe House Certified Institution, Leyton.	-	2
Mount Tabor Certified Institution, Basingstoke.	-	3
	<u>30</u>	<u>29</u>

Domiciliary assistance to mental defectives was dealt with through the Department, 20 cases receiving a total of £866. 2. 6d. through weekly payments ranging from 10/- to 25/- in individual cases.

MENTAL TREATMENT.

	<u>Haywards Heath</u> <u>Mental Hospital.</u>			<u>Hellingly</u> <u>Mental Hospital.</u>			<u>Other</u> <u>Hospitals.</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>C.</u>
Patients in Hospital 31. 12. 44.	52	95	-	3	1	9	-	7	-
Patients admitted during 1945	9	21	-	1	1	2	1	1	-
Patients discharged during 1945	10	17	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Patients died during 1945	4	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Patients remaining in Hospital on 31. 12. 45.	47	94	-	1	2	9	1	7	-

CANCER ACT, 1939.

During 1945, twelve cases were registered, viz: 4 males and 8 females, and dealt with through the Council's Scheme.

Since the commencement of the Scheme in 1942, the following cases have been dealt with:

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Localization of Disease.</u>	<u>Present Condition.</u>
1942	1. Female	Cervix Uteri	Diagnosis not confirmed.
	2. Female	Right Supra Clavicular Triangle.	Dead.
1943.	3. Male	Right ear	Satisfactory.
	4. Female	Glands of Neck	Dead.
	5. Female	Cervix Uteri	Dead.
	6. Female	Uterus	Fairly good.
	7. Male	Lip	Dead.
	8. Female	Cervix Uteri	Received treatment privately.
	9. Female	Breast	Satisfactory.
	10. Male	Palate	Dead.
	11. Male	Anal Canal	Fairly satisfactory.
	12. Female	Breast	Dead.
	13. Male	Bladder	Dead.
1944.	14. Female	Breast	Dead.
	15. Female	Breast	Dead.
	16. Male	Tonsil	Dead.
	17. Female	Cervix Uteri	Deteriorating.
	18. Female	Sebaceous cyst of scalp.	Dead.
	19. Female	Ovary	Refused treatment.
	20. Female	Uterus	Dead.
	21. Female	-	Diagnosis not confirmed.
	22. Female	Tongue	Transferred to another Authority.
	23. Female	Cervix Uteri	Dead.
	24. Male	Oesophagus	Dead.
1945	25. Female	Breast	Satisfactory.
	26. Male	Stomach	Dead
	27. Female	Uterus	Dead
	28. Female	Uterus	Transferred to another Authority.
	29. Female	Intestinal	Dead.
	30. Female	Rectum	Dead.
	31. Female	Breast	Fairly satisfactory.
	32. Male	Bladder	Dead.
	33. Female	Urethra	Fairly satisfactory.
	34. Male	Rectum	Fair.
	35. Male	Skin on leg	Dead.
	36. Female	Breast	Fair.

REPORT NO. 1001

During 1943, the following items were received from the various sources listed below. The items are listed in the order in which they were received. The items are listed in the order in which they were received.

Year	Item	Location of Source	Source Description
1943	1. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	2. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
1943	3. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
	4. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	5. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	6. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	7. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
	8. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	9. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	10. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
	11. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
	12. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	13. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
1944	14. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	15. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	16. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
	17. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	18. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	19. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	20. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	21. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	22. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	23. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	24. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
1945	25. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	26. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
	27. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	28. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	29. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	30. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	31. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
	32. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	33. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
	34. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	35. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
	36. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	37. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	38. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	39. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	40. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	41. Male	Point View	Blacksburg and
	42. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	43. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	44. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	45. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	46. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	47. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	48. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	49. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	50. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	51. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	52. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	53. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	54. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	55. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	56. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	57. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	58. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	59. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	60. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
	61. Female	Point View	Blacksburg and
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