# COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE.

## ANNUAL REPORT

for 1946 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.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

### Whole Time Officers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Medical Officer of Health. | John Fenton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. |
| Deputy Medical Officer of Health. | Theodore H. Parkman, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (returned from H.M.Forces 25.2.46) |
| Dental Surgeon. | M. G. Berry, L.D.S. (returned from H.M. Forces 10.6.46). |
| Sanitary Inspectors. | Arthur Lindfield, Cert. R.S.I. (Senior)<br>F. T. Rippin, Cert. S.I.B.<br>G. N. Richards, Cert. S.I.B.<br>L. R. Godfrey, Cert. S.I.B.<br>L. G. Howard, Cert. S.I.B. |
| Health Visitors. | Miss E.K.N. Cumming (Senior), S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.<br>Mrs. L. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.<br>Miss M.J.Rafferty, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.<br>Miss M. Wheeler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.<br>Miss I.M. Rainey, R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.<br>* Miss O.L. Colquhoun, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (From 9.1.46 to 31.5.46)<br>Miss R.A.Hayman, S.R.N., H.V.Cert. (From 20.5.46) |
| Home Teacher for the Blind. | Miss L. E. Jackson. |
| Clerical Staff | H. T. Hounsom (Lay Administrative Officer)<br>A. H. Hookham, F.R.Met. Soc.<br>W. L. Peck (returned from H.M.Forces 26.8.46)<br>C. A. Hemsley (returned from H.M.Forces 11.3.46)<br>R. Hoad (returned from H.M.Forces 27.3.46)<br>* Miss D. M. Larkin (to 10.4.46)<br>Miss D. A. Higgins.<br>Miss K. M. Thorpe.<br>* Miss G. E. Woods.<br>* Miss D. M. Bootlestone.<br>* T. J. Lorraine (to 5.10.46)<br>* J. R. Grout (from 25.11.46). |

* Temporary.

Public Health Department,
Avenue House,
EASTBOURNE.

August, 1947.

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, the fifty-fifth in the series and the eighth which I am privileged to present, on the Health of Eastbourne for the year 1946.

The Registrar General, for statistical purposes, estimated the civilian population to be 49,790. The total number of live births reached the figure of nine hundred and sixty-four giving a birth rate of 19.36 per thousand of the population, as compared with a rate of 19.1 for the whole Country. Deaths from all causes totalled seven hundred and thirty-eight, a rate of 14.82 per thousand of the population, as compared with a rate of 11.5 for England and Wales. The number of deaths of infants under one year was twenty-eight as compared with twenty-four in the previous year. There were two deaths of women in child birth.

Of the three hundred and seventy-nine cases of infectious disease notified, measles accounted for one hundred and fifty-five cases and whooping cough eighty-four. There was one case of diphtheria, terminating fatally, in a child visitor who had not been immunised, two cases of infantile paralysis, two of typhoid fever and two of cerebro-spinal fever. The eight cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, (purulent discharge from the eyes of infants occurring within three weeks of birth), cleared up satisfactorily and without any impairment of sight. Scarlet fever was again generally a mild disease, and in only three of the forty-five cases notified was it considered to be severe.

The Authority's scheme for immunisation of children against diphtheria was carried out on the lines of previous years. Propaganda was pursued mainly by personal contact of the staff of the Department with parents at Clinics, Welfare Centres, in Schools and in the homes of the people. In addition, there was an advertising campaign spread over four months, in the local press. Some five hundred and forty-six children under five years and eighty children of school age were immunised by the staff of the Department and one hundred and fifty-seven children were given a "reinforcing" dose. A very considerable amount of immunising material was provided through the Department to local medical practitioners, but unfortunately full records of children immunised by them are not obtainable. Our available records show that close on eighty per cent of children of school age and 51.51% of pre-school children have been given the necessary protection. It is probable that the numbers of protected children in the pre-school age groups are much higher.

The prevalence of scabies was about the same as in recent years. Four hundred and thirty-one patients and fifty contacts made eight hundred and fifty-three out-patient attendances for treatment at the Sanatorium. No action was taken under the Scabies Order, 1941.

Our Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, in the course of their term routine examinations in the schools found verminous conditions in five hundred and thirty-seven children. Pre-school children were dealt with in the course of home visiting.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic was held on two evenings each week, Mondays for women and children and Wednesdays for men. Urgent cases and those persons who could not attend at ordinary clinic times were given special appointments. Of the two hundred and seventy-seven cases seen, forty-two were treated for syphilis, eighty-five for gonorrhoea, two for soft chancre and one hundred and forty-eight for non-venereal conditions. The Senior Health Visitor, in addition to acting as Sister to the Clinic, again carried out the duties of Social Worker under the scheme. Three "1st" notifications were received under Regulation 33b.

Three hundred and thirty-four cases of tuberculosis were on the register at the end of the year, an increase of fifty-three on the figures for the end of 1945. Notifications during the year totalled one hundred and twenty-five of which twenty were non-pulmonary cases. Of the one hundred and twenty-five cases notified, sixty-five pulmonary and fifteen non-pulmonary were new cases not previously notified elsewhere. An excellent X-ray service was provided at St. Mary's Hospital, and seven hundred and thirty-seven examinations of persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, including contacts, were carried out there. We were again fortunate in being able, without any great delay, to place in suitable institutions most cases requiring that type of treatment and in this connection the arrangement for sending many of our early cases to Darvell Hall Sanatorium, in exchange for beds for chronic County cases in our Gildredge Hospital, worked most satisfactorily. Twenty-one persons died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and three persons from other forms of the disease.

Cancer, second only to diseases of the heart and circulatory system on the list of causes of death, claimed one hundred and twenty-six lives. In connection with the Authority's scheme under the Cancer Act, 1939, seven men and seventeen women, for whom local medical practitioners required further advice, were sent to the Westminster Hospital for treatment.

The Maternity Home, which had re-opened in March, 1945, functioned to capacity throughout the year, and four hundred and sixty-eight women were confined there. The great increase in bookings necessitated the opening of an emergency unit at St. Mary's Hospital. This unit of eleven beds proved to be of very real value and one hundred and sixty confinements took place there.

Bookings for domiciliary confinements also showed a great increase and it was found necessary to increase the staff of two midwives to four. These four midwives attended two hundred and fifty-seven cases of home confinements.

Difficulty was again experienced in finding women to fill the posts of domestic and home helps; there is a very real need for this service, and it is to be hoped that more women will soon be found willing to take up the work.

The cases of fifteen unmarried expectent mothers were investigated by the Department, and they were helped and advised in every way possible. In three cases of illegitimate children, boarding out allowances were paid by the Authority direct to foster mothers.

The water supply of the Borough continued to maintain its high reputation for quality as well as for quantity. Between the Company and the Department some forty samples were sent for bacteriological, as well as eleven for chemical, analysis. A number of these samples were of the raw water taken from the well at Friston before chlorination treatment. A row of nine cottages in the Langney area is supplied by means of a stand pipe and a small number of single dwellings in the eastern part of the Borough, as well as two cottages on the Downs, get their supply from wells; other than these few dwellings, every house in the Borough has its own piped supply.

Much of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors was devoted to inspection of food and food premises. In addition to ensuring that meat and other articles of food were fit for human consumption, a great deal of attention was paid to the general hygiene of food premises and the methods of handling of food therein. No cases of food poisoning were notified.

The outstanding difficulty of the year was the finding of sufficient nursing and domestic staff to enable the various hospitals and homes to function satisfactorily. It was again necessary to ask local medical practitioners to limit applications for admission of patients to cases who could not be reasonably provided for in their own homes.

Welcome events were the return from war service of Dr. Parkman, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Berry, Dental Surgeon and Mr. Peck, Mr. Hemsley

and Mr. Hoad of the clerical staff. The whole staff of the Department again cheerfully responded to the many and varied demands made on them, and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of their willing services.

Finally, I would take this opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Mayor, the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health Committee, and indeed, every member of the Council, for your continued encouragement and support.

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

John Fenton

Medical Officer of Health.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

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

Estimated Civilian Population - 49,790.

| Births:- | Total. | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Live Births - Legitimate | 876 | 470 | 406 |
| - Illegitimate | 88 | 46 | 42 |
| Still Births - Legitimate | 28 | 19 | 9 |
| Illegitimate | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Deaths:- All causes | 738 | 324 | 414 |

| | Eastbourne. | England and Wales. |
|---|---|---|
| Birth rate per 1,000 population: | | |
| Live Births | 19.36 | 19.1 |
| Still Births | 0.64 | 0.53 |
| Death rate per 1,000 | 14.82 | 11.5 |
| Net Infant Mortality per 1,000 births | 29.04 | 43 |
| Deaths from Puerperal Causes: | | |
| Puerperal Sepsis | 0 | |
| Other Maternal Causes | 2 | |
| Death rate of infants under 1 year of age: | | |
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 29.04 | 43 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 30.82 | |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | 11.36 | |

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Syphilitic disease | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Influenza | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Cancer of Buc.Cav. and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F) | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Cancer of stomach and duodenum | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| Cancer of breast | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| Cancer of all other sites | 32 | 42 | 74 |
| Diabetes | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Intra-cranial vascular lesions | 38 | 75 | 113 |
| Heart disease | 103 | 146 | 249 |
| Other diseases of the circulatory system | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Bronchitis | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Pneumonia | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| Other respiratory diseases | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Ulcer of stomach or duodenum | 5 | - | 5 |
| Appendicitis | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Other digestive diseases | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Nephritis | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| Other maternal causes | - | 2 | 2 |
| Premature Birth | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Congenital malformations: birth injuries: infantile diseases. | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Suicide | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Road traffic accidents | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Other violent causes | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| All other causes | 25 | 22 | 47 |
| | 324 | 414 | 738 |

There were no deaths from measles, diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) or whooping cough.

## AGE MORTALITY.

The deaths in the various age groups were as follows:

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| 1 - 5 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 5 - 15 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 15 - 45 | 23 | 26 | 49 |
| 45 - 65 | 83 | 80 | 163 |
| 65 and over | 194 | 299 | 493 |
| | 324 | 414 | 738 |

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The net number of deaths of infants under 1 year was Males 20 - Females 8. Total 28.

## INFANT DEATHS 1894 - 1946.

| YEARS | | TOTAL INFANT DEATHS | INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE | TOTAL BIRTHS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 - 1903 | Average | 108.5 | 118.2 | 917.3 |
| 1904 - 1913 | Average | 79.3 | 96.6 | 821.3 |
| 1914 - 1923 | Average | 52.3 | 68.6 | 759.8 |
| 1924 - 1933 | Average | 30.0 | 45.7 | 673.7 |
| 1934 | | 28 | 43.54 | 643 |
| 1935 | | 20 | 33.65 | 594 |
| 1936 | | 30 | 46.01 | 652 |
| 1937 | | 19 | 30.84 | 616 |
| 1938 | | 32 | 50.95 | 628 |
| 1939 | | 26 | 44.29 | 587 |
| 1940 | | 32 | 58.71 | 545 |
| 1941 | | 16 | 41.66 | 384 |
| 1942 | | 20 | 43.19 | 463 |
| 1943 | | 13 | 31.25 | 416 |
| 1934 - 1943 | Average | 23.6 | 42.40 | 552.8 |
| 1944 | | 11 | 22.49 | 489 |
| 1945 | | 24 | 35.98 | 667 |
| 1946 | | 28 | 29.04 | 964 |

## METEOROLOGY.

Partial observations and records were continued from 1st. January until 30th. June. As from 1st. July, the meteorology of Eastbourne was resumed on a scale similar to that carried out prior to the outbreak of war. The instruments in use and their situation were:

1. Roof of the Grand Hotel:

   Sunshine Recorder.
   Electric Cup Anemometer.
   Indicating Cup Anemometer.
   Air Ministry pattern wind vane.

2. Carlisle Road Enclosure:

   Thermometers:

   Maximum )
   Minimum ) In Stevenson
   Dry bulb ) Screen
   Wet bulb )
   Earth (1 foot and 4 feet)
   Grass minimum.

   Rain gauge (5 inch)
   Thermograph ) In second Stevenson Screen.
   Hygrograph )

3. Meteorological Kiosk, near Central Bandstand, Grand Parade:

   Standard pattern barometer.
   Barograph.
   Merstool temperature recorder.

4. The Pier:

   Sea Thermometer.

All personal observations of the state of the weather, force of wind, nature and amount of cloud and surface visibility were taken from the roof of the Grand Hotel. Records were taken at 9.a.m., 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time. A telegram in code was sent to the Meteorological Office after the 6 p.m. observations each day.

A collection of charts and records considered of most interest to the public in general were exhibited at the Meteorological Kiosk on the sea front. In addition the daily weather map, received from the Air Ministry together with the Ministry's daily list of comparative observations at Health Resorts and Inland stations were also exhibited.

The following records were also displayed for information and public interest:

Barogram (weekly record of Air Pressure) )
Hygrogram (weekly record of Humidity) ) Previous week's records.
Thermogram (weekly record of Temperature) )
Sun card (previous day's record)
Times and heights of high and low water.
Phases of the moon and times of sunrise and sunset.

Records were also entered daily at the Public Library, entrance to the Town Hall, and the Information Bureau.

The thanks of the Council are due to the Grand Hotel and Eastbourne Pier Companies for permission to use their premises in connection with the meteorological observations.

## 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 hospital, normally, provided beds for approximately 250 patients. The agreement whereby twelve beds are reserved for cases from the area of the East Sussex County Council adjoining Eastbourne continued to operate.

The permanent Nursing Staff at the end of the year consisted of the following:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matron | 1 | (1) | Ward Sisters | 9 | (6) |
| Deputy Matron | 1 | (1) | Staff Nurses | 10 | (6) |
| Sister Tutor | 1 | (1) | Male Nurses | 2 | (1) |
| Night Sister | 1 | (1) | Assistant Male Nurse | 1 | (-) |
| Theatre Sister | 1 | (-) | Assistant Female Nurses | 2 | (2) |
| Physiotherapists | 2 | (1) | Student Nurses | 14 | (39) |
| Radiographer | 1 | (-) | | | |

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

Civil Nursing Reserve on 31st. December, 1946.

| | |
|---|---|
| Trained Nurses | 3 |
| Assistant Nurses | 6 |
| Nursing Auxiliaries | 2 |

Student Nurses. St. Mary's is a complete training school for Nurses and Students took the examinations of the General Nursing Council as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number who sat for final examination | 2 |
| Number who passed | 2 |
| Number who sat for preliminary examination | 4 |
| Number who passed | 1 |

Statistics for the year were as follows:

Cases (including those from the County)

| | MALES | FEMALES | CHILDREN | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Hospital on 31st December 1945 | 52 | 87 | 20 | 159 |
| Admissions | 406 | 720 | 458 | 1584 |
| Discharges | 294 | 571 | 458 | 1323 |
| Deaths | 105 | 138 | 9 | 252 |
| In Hospital on 31st December 1946 | 59 | 98 | 11 | 168 |

County Cases included in the above table.

| | MALES | FEMALES | CHILDREN | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Hospital on 31st December 1945 | 4 | 6 | - | 10 |
| Admissions | 19 | 40 | 13 | 72 |
| Discharges | 12 | 26 | 12 | 50 |
| Deaths | 7 | 11 | 1 | 19 |
| In Hospital on 31st December 1946 | 4 | 9 | - | 13 |

## Patient Days (All Cases).

| | MALES | FEMALES | CHILDREN | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December 1946 | 10043 | 18521 | 325 | 28889 |
| Discharges | 7966 | 12426 | 6663 | 27055 |
| Deaths | 2926 | 4120 | 191 | 7237 |
| Totals | 20935 | 35067 | 7179 | 63181 |

## Patient Days of County Cases included in above table.

| | MALES | FEMALES | CHILDREN | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December 1946 | 307 | 1243 | - | 1550 |
| Discharges | 293 | 782 | 191 | 1266 |
| Deaths | 460 | 279 | 1 | 740 |
| Totals | 1060 | 2304 | 192 | 3556 |

1. Total patient days spent in the hospital ..... 63181
2. Total admissions, (including infants born in the Hospital) ..... 1584
3. Number of women confined in the hospital ..... 160
4. Number of Live births (including 3 cases of twins) ..... 161
5. Number of Still births ..... 7
6. Number of Deaths among the newly born (i.e. under 4 weeks of age) 5
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement ..... 1
8. Total deaths of children under 1 year ..... 7
9. Total number of deaths ..... 252
10. Number of patients discharged ..... 1323
11. Duration of stay of patients included in 9 and 10 above, was for the following periods:

| PERIOD. | DISCHARGES | | | DEATHS. | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | C. | M. | F. | C. | |
| (a) Four weeks or less | 205 | 472 | 420 | 82 | 95 | 7 | 1281 |
| (b) Exceeding four weeks but under 13 weeks | 74 | 87 | 34 | 16 | 31 | 1 | 243 |
| (c) Exceeding 13 weeks | 15 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 51 |
| Totals | 294 | 571 | 458 | 105 | 138 | 9 | 1575 |

12. Number of beds (excluding cots in the maternity ward) occupied:
    (a) Average during the year, 176: (b) Highest, 201 on 4th. June 1946:
    (c) Lowest, 151 on 16th. and 17th. August 1946.
13. Number of Surgical operations under general anaesthetic, excluding dental operations ..... 332
14. Number of abdominal sections ..... 67
15. Average number of beds occupied during the year ..... 176

16. Total number of patients, and attendances in out-patient department, (excluding X-rays):

| | CASES | ATTENDANCES |
|---|---|---|
| Civilian Patients | 374 | 3249 |
| Service Sick Cases | 12 | 34 |
| Orthopaedic Cases | 65 | 244 |
| Ministry of Pensions Cases | 10 | 225 |
| Totals | 461 | 3752 |

17. Total number of patients and attendances in out patient department for X-ray examinations:

| | CASES | ATTENDANCES |
|---|---|---|
| Civilian Patients | 220 | 263 |
| Public Health Cases | 793 | 986 |
| County Public Health Cases | 132 | 153 |
| Totals | 1145 | 1402 |

18. Pathological examinations ..... 369
19. Blood Transfusions ..... 35

Fifty-two aged or infirm persons, for whom the Authority was responsible, were accommodated at St. Luke's Home, All Saints Hospital, on 31st. December, 1944.

Classification of In-patients who were discharged from or died in the Hospital during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1946, together with the number of patient days.

| | DISCHARGES. | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Patients | | | Patient Days | | | Patients | | | Patient Days | | |
| | M. | F. | C. | M. | F. | C. | M. | F. | C. | M. | F. | C. |
| 1. Acute Infectious Disease | 15 | 5 | 5 | 395 | 134 | 68 | 4 | 3 | - | 62 | 22 | - |
| 2. Influenza | 4 | 4 | 3 | 47 | 51 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Tuberculosis: Pulmonary | - | 5 | 1 | - | 102 | 63 | 3 | 1 | - | 186 | 2 | - |
| Non-Pulmonary | - | 3 | 1 | - | 422 | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Malignant | 2 | 8 | - | 23 | 241 | - | 17 | 23 | - | 421 | 456 | - |
| 5. Rheumatism. 1. Acute Rheumatism | 5 | 8 | 3 | 69 | 386 | 134 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Sciatica | 1 | 3 | - | 51 | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Chronic Arthritis | 2 | 3 | - | 52 | 38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Venereal Disease | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Puerperal Pyrexia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Women confined in hospital | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Other cases | - | 4 | - | - | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and child-birth | - | 58 | 2 | - | 587 | 19 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| 9. Mental Diseases. (a) Senile Dementia | 7 | 7 | - | 51 | 380 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Other | 21 | 35 | 3 | 135 | 423 | 88 | 1 | - | - | 11 | - | - |
| 10. Senile Decay | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Accidental injury and violence | 15 | 17 | 11 | 328 | 578 | 167 | - | 4 | - | - | 68 | - |
| 12. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs | 18 | 24 | 8 | 581 | 670 | 412 | 19 | 24 | 2 | 974 | 601 | 132 |
| 13. Disease of the Respiratory System | 36 | 40 | 21 | 1358 | 1612 | 381 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 86 | 77 | 2 |
| 14. Disease of the Circulatory System | 19 | 33 | 2 | 668 | 1117 | 57 | 41 | 67 | - | 1096 | 2621 | - |
| 15. Disease of the Digestive System | 67 | 44 | 128 | 1774 | 735 | 1163 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 57 | 44 |
| 16. Disease of the Genito-Urinary System | 20 | 40 | 41 | 550 | 759 | 516 | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 48 | - |
| 17. Disease of the Skin | 17 | 8 | 29 | 515 | 145 | 751 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18. Other Diseases | 27 | 29 | 10 | 667 | 701 | 172 | 3 | 1 | - | 46 | 19 | - |
| 19. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures: Mothers | - | 159 | - | - | 2400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Infants | - | - | 151 | - | - | 2092 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20. Persons not falling under any of the above headings | 16 | 34 | 39 | 200 | 849 | 512 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 148 | 13 |
| Totals | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

2. FEVER. The Sanatorium buildings provide, in five pavilions, accommodation for between 60 and 70 cases of infectious disease. The temporary pavilion, which was re-conditioned in 1939, was again used as the Scabies Out-Patient Treatment Centre. The Staff problem at this hospital was no better than in recent years. Fortunately, the number of cases of infectious disease requiring isolation hospital accommodation was again low: the few nurses available were just able to staff Hollins and Rowe Wards continuously, and Martin Ward was opened from time to time to deal with cases of scarlet fever. Though the pre-war agreement with Hailsham was not revived, cases were admitted from the area of that Authority whenever possible.

3. SMALL POX. The old Small Pox Hospital on the Crumbles was demolished in February of this present year. The Agreement with Hastings Corporation and the East Sussex Western Joint Small Pox Board to receive any cases of small pox occurring in Eastbourne into their hospitals continued to operate.

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 provided accommodation for 23 cases in the following lay-out.

| Floor. | No. of rooms. | No. of beds in each room. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ground | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| First | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| | | | 23 |

## HOSPITALS NOT PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

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

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

All Saints Convalescent Hospital, Meads in pre-war days provided 200 beds for men and women convalescent cases in the main building and 100 beds for convalescent children in another block. The children's block, now known as St. Luke's, is in use as a home for aged and infirm persons.

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

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## NURSING HOMES.

Two Nursing Homes with 19 beds were registered during 1946. At the end of the year there were 11 nursing homes on the register, providing 100 beds.

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births. The one thousand and eleven births which took place in the Borough (599 in 1945) were notified to the Department as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maternity Home Midwives | 447 | |
| Domiciliary Midwives | 239 | |
| St. Mary's Hospital | 164 | |
| Private Medical Practitioners | 23 | |
| Other Midwives | 51 | |
| Nursing Homes | 53 | |
| Not Notified | 22 | |
| Bell Hostel | 12 | 1,011 |

Thirty still births were also notified.

Twenty-eight infants under 1 year died as compared with 24 in 1945. The causes of death were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 day | F. | 1a. Premature Birth, 7 months gestation. |
| 2 days | M. | 1a. Convulsions. |
| 12 hours. | M. | 1a. Infantile inanition.<br>b. Prematurity (7 months) |
| 4 months | M. | Asphyxia through drawing clothes over face and mouth, obstructing the air passages and so dying by mis-adventure. P.M. |
| 1 week. | M. | 1a. Atelectasis<br>b. Prematurity. |
| 2 days. | M. | 1a. Prematurity, (30 weeks) |
| 9 hours. | M. | 1a. Intracranial Haemorrhage. |
| 7 months. | M. | 1a. Broncho Pneumonia. |
| 1 hour. | M. | 1a. Cerebral derangement<br>b. due to difficult labour. |
| 1 week. | M. | 1a. General Peritonitis.<br>b. Infection of umbilical cord. P.M. |
| 13 hours. | F. | 1a. Atelectasis. |
| 1 day. | F. | 1a. Atelectasis.<br>2. Meningocele. |
| 15 hours. | M. | 1a. Atelectasis of lungs.<br>b. Congenital defect. |
| 1 month. | M. | 1a. Post operative shock.<br>b. Congenital Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis. (Ramstedt's operation)<br>2. Other congital abnormalities. P.M. |
| 12 months. | M. | 1a. Broncho Pneumonia. |
| 2 days. | M. | 1a. Post operative shock.<br>b. Operation for Exomphalos<br>2. Pyonephrosis. P.M. |
| 2 days. | M. | 1a. Inanition.<br>b. Premature birth. |
| 2 hours. | F. | 1a. Prematurity. |
| 8 months. | M. | 1a. Broncho Pneumonia.<br>b. Marasmus. |
| 9 days | M. | 1a. Congenital Cystic kidneys. P.M. |
| 17 hours. | F. | 1a. Atelectasis of both lungs. |
| 7 months. | F. | 1a. Acute Nephritis. |
| 2 weeks. | F. | 1a. Meningitis. Infection of a congenital leaking Meningocele. |
| 3 weeks. | M. | 1a. Anaemia - primary congenital. |
| 7 months. | M. | 1a. Broncho Pneumonia. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 days. | M. | 1a. Shock.<br>b. Leaking cerebro spinal fluid.<br>c. Spina Bifida. |
| 16 hours. | M. | 1a. Premature Birth.<br>b. Inanition. |
| 5 months. | F. | 1a. Broncho Pneumonia. |

(a) Clinics.

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

(2) Post-Natal. 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 nursing and expectant mothers as well as for pre-school children. Details of the work carried out was as follows:

| | Expectant and Nursing Mothers. | Pre-School Children. |
|---|---|---|
| Cases ..... | 141 | 50 |
| Attendances ..... | 197 | 88 |
| Fillings ..... | 150 | 64 |
| Extractions ..... | 292 | 32 |
| General Anaesthetics | 67 | 16 |
| Other operations ... | 209 | 47 |
| Dentures ..... | 29 | - |

(c) Maternity Home.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admissions ..... | 497 |
| Confinements ..... | 468 |
| Average duration of stay ..... | 13.1 days |
| Ante-natal cases admitted ..... | 3 |
| Number of cases delivered by: | |
| Midwives ..... | 222 |
| Doctors ..... | 246 |
| Number of cases in which Medical Aid was sought by Midwives ..... | 95 |

Reasons:-

(1) During Labour.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adherent Placenta ..... | 2 | |
| Foetal Distress ..... | 2 | |
| Delayed Second Stage ..... | 6 | |
| Uterine inertia ..... | 1 | |
| Foetal heart not heard .... | 1 | 12 |

(2) After Labour.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ruptured Perineum ..... | 51 | |
| Inflamed Breasts ..... | 3 | |
| Persistent sore nipples ... | 1 | |
| Post partum haemorrhage .. | 2 | |
| Difficulty with feeding ... | 1 | |
| Rise of temperature and pulse ..... | 1 | |
| Pain in legs and old varicose veins ... | 1 | |
| Rash ..... | 2 | |
| Haematoma of vulve ..... | 1 | 63 |

(3) For Infant.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Discharging eyes ..... | 13 | |
| Spina Bifida ..... | 1 | |
| Cyanosis and bleeding from nose | 1 | |
| Talipes and poor general condition ..... | 1 | |
| Umbilical hernia, Exomphalos .. | 1 | |
| Prematurity ..... | 2 | |
| Diarrhoea and vomiting ..... | 1 | 20 |

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 ..... 2

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 esteblished) ..... 30

Number of infants wholly breast fed on leaving the home .... 425

Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..... 4

Number of maternal deaths ..... Nil

Number of still births ..... 17

Cause in each case was reported to be due to:

| | |
|---|---|
| Macerated foetus (including twins) ..... | 9 |
| Difficult forceps delivery ..... | 2 |
| Ante partum haemorrhage (Caesarean Section) ..... | 1 |
| Macerated foetus (R.H.Factor incompatability) ..... | 1 |
| Premature (including twins) ..... | 3 |
| Cause unknown ..... | 1 |

Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth ..... 4

Cause of death in each case:

1. Atelectasis of both lungs. P.M.
2. (a) Cerebral derangement
   (b) due to difficult labour.
3. Intracranial haemorrhage.
4. Convulsions.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cases on register 1st. January, 1946 ..... | 227 |
| Number of new bookings ..... | 187 |
| Total number of expectant mothers attending ..... | 914 |
| Number of attendances ..... | 4387 |
| Number of clinics ..... | 82 |
| Patients seen by own doctors ..... | 70 |

Medical Assistance.

Number of cases in which advice of Obstetric Consultant was sought ..... 91

Reasons:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Breech Presentation | 14 |
| Dental Caries | 5 |
| ? Presentation | 5 |
| Vaginal discharge | 14 |
| Dizziness and fainting attacks | 4 |
| Rash and warts on vulva | 1 |
| Toxaemia | 3 |
| Persistent backache | 4 |
| Diarrhoea | 1 |
| Transverse lie | 1 |
| Head not engaging | 3 |
| Ante partum haemorrhage | 2 |
| ? Disproportion | 2 |
| Oedema of feet and ankles | 2 |
| Small pelvis | 12 |
| Discharing ulcer on leg | 1 |
| Post Maturity | 3 |
| Bowel irritation, ? worms | 1 |
| Abdominal pain and breathlessness | 2 |
| Unsatisfactory obstetric history | 1 |
| History of T.B. | 1 |
| History of haemophilia | 1 |
| History of slight show - early pregnancy | 1 |
| To confirm pregnancy | 2 |
| ? Twins | 2 |
| Blood stained urine | 1 |
| Inflamed varicose veins | 1 |
| Hydramnios | 1 |
| | 91 |

Post-Natal Clinic.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cases attending | 215 |
| Number of attendances | 230 |

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

Ante-Natal Clinic:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of expectant mothers attending | 410 |
| Number of attendances | 1789 |
| Number of visits to homes for ante-natal examination | 1076 |

Bookings:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cases on the register on 1st. January, 1946 | 84 |
| Bookings during 1946 | 326 |
| Number of cases on the register on 31st. December, 1946 | 118 |

Confinements:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Midwives cases | 145 | |
| Doctors cases | 106 | |
| Abortions | 6 | 257 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of visits paid during labour | 559 |
| Number of visits paid during puerperium | 4646 |

Medical Aid:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cases in which medical aid was sought | 60 |

Reasons:

**Ante-Natal:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albuminuria and hyperpiesis | 6 | |
| Ante-partum haemorrhage | 2 | |
| Painful oedema limbs and face | 1 | 9 |

**During Labour:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Malpresentations | 2 | 2 |

**Puerperium:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ruptured perineum | 31 | |
| Pyrexia | 3 | |
| Retained placenta | 1 | |
| Inflamed varicose veins | 1 | 36 |

**For Infant:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sticky eyes | 5 | |
| Dangerous prematurity | 4 | |
| Rectal haemorrhage | 2 | |
| Spine Bifida | 1 | |
| Phimosis | 1 | 13 |

Number of cases referred to Obstetric Consultant ..... 48

**Reasons for reference:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Small measurements | 18 | |
| ? Breech | 20 | |
| ? Malpresentation | 1 | |
| ? Twins | 6 | |
| Post maturity | 1 | |
| Vaginal discharge | 1 | |
| Poor general condition | 1 | 48 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cases referred to own private doctors | 40 |
| Referred by Obstetric Consultant for X-ray examination | 8 |
| Referred for vaginal swabs | 6 |
| Referred for dental treatment | 13 |

(e) **Midwives.** Of the 25 midwives who notified their intention to practice, 8 were employed at St. Mary's Hospital, 11 at the Maternity Home, 4 in the Authority's Domiciliary Service and the remaining 2 were in private practice.

(f) **St. Mary's Hospital (Maternity Unit).** This unit continued to admit emergency cases for confinement, as well as overflow bookings from the Maternity Home.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of beds | 11 |
| Admissions | 166 |
| Confinements | 160 |
| Average duration of stay | 14.4 days |
| Ante-natal cases admitted | 31 |

Number of cases delivered by:

| | |
|---|---|
| Midwives | 120 |
| Doctors | 40 |

**Ante-Natal Clinic.** (Commenced 19th. August 1946)

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of expectant mothers attending | 74 |
| Number of attendances | 262 |

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency ..... 36

Number of cases admitted after delivery ..... 1

Number of cases confined in the Maternity Unit notified as Puerperal Pyrexia ..... 7

Number of cases of Pemphigus neonatorum ..... Nil

Number of infants who at any time received a supplementary or complementary feed whilst in the Institution (excluding those given during the first three or four days while breast feeding was being established) 8

Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum ..... 4
Result of treatment: No impairment of sight.

Number of maternal deaths ..... 1

Cause: 1a. Ante partum haemorrhage.
b. Placenta praevia
c. Full time pregnancy.

Number of still births ..... 7

Cause:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Eclampsia ..... | 1 | |
| Macerated foetus ..... | 2 | |
| Anencephalic. Premature birth 28 weeks ... | 1 | |
| Spina Bifida. Premature birth 6½ months .. | 1 | |
| Prolapse of Cord ..... | 1 | |
| Surgical induction. Foetal heart not heard. | 1 | 7 |

Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth ..... 5

Cause of death:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inanition. Premature birth ..... | 3 | |
| Prematurity ..... | 1 | |
| Atelectasis ..... | 1 | 5 |

(g) Premature Babies. The Birth Notifications showed that 61 babies were born prematurely. Of these, 19 were born at home and 42 in Nursing Homes or Institutions. Of the 19 who were born at home, 3 died within the first 24 hours and 15 survived at the end of one month. Of those born in hospital or nursing homes none died during the first 24 hours and 40 survived at the end of one month.

(h) Home and Domestic Help. During 1946 one person was employed whole time for a part of the year and 2 part time (one throughout the year and the other for a part only). Arrangements were made for home and domestic help to be provided in the following cases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Home help ..... | 48 |
| Domestic help ..... | 21 |
| Total ..... | 69 |

(i) Unmarried Mothers. Fifteen cases of unmarried expectant mothers were brought to the notice of the Department. Their confinements took place as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Municipal Maternity Home ..... | 2 |
| Maternity Unit, St. Mary's Hospital ..... | 9 |
| Bell Hostel ..... | 1 |
| At own home ..... | 3 |

(j) Bell Hostel. This Hostel continued until May to take ante-natal and post-natal cases. During this time, 16 girls were admitted prior to confinement (one from Eastbourne and 15 from other areas). Since then it has been a Mother and Babies' Home, with 16 beds for post-natal cases and 12 cots, including 4 for toddlers.

(k) Medical Assistance. Medical aid was sought by Midwives in 194 cases, viz:- Domiciliary Midwives 60, Maternity Home 95, St. Mary's Hospital 36 and private midwives 3.

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

Avenue House, The Avenue.
Acacia Villa, 357 Seaside.
Hampden Park Hall.
St. Elisabeth's Church Hall.

The following are the statistics relating to these Centres:

| | |
|---|---|
| Attendances of children under 5 ..... | 9090 |
| Number of children under 1 ..... | 523 |
| Number of children 1 - 5 ..... | 796 |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| To expectant mothers ..... | 172 |
| To infants under 1 year ..... | 3676 |
| To children 1 - 5 years ..... | 3241 |

(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. The Consulting Clinic was held monthly by Mr. A.H. Crook, M.Ch., F.R.C.S. up to September when Mr. J. A. Cholmeley, the Orthopaedic Consultant from the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, resumed his visits.

Thirty-eight pre-school children made 60 attendances to see the Surgeons

The following is a detailed report of the treatments given by the Physiotherapist:

| | Number. | Discharged. | Remaining on Treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Congenital Deformities.** | | | |
| Club Foot | 1 | - | 1 |
| Deformity of Foot (other) | 6 | - | 6 |
| Irregular Toes | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Irregular Toes and Genu Valgum | 1 | 1 | - |
| Congenital Scoliosis | 1 | - | 1 |
| Absence Lower Limbs | 1 | - | 1 |
| Hammer Fingers | 1 | - | 1 |
| Congenital Flat Foot | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Valgus Ankles | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Palsy Right Arm | 1 | 1 | - |
| Spastic Paralysis | 1 | - | 1 |
| **Rickets.** | | | |
| Bow Legs | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| **Other Deformities.** | | | |
| Bow Legs | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| Knock Knees. | 15 | 6 | 9 |
| Wasting of Leg | 1 | 1 | - |
| Postural Intoeing | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Weak Leg Muscle | 1 | 1 | - |

**Summary.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of Patients ..... | 72 |
| Total number of attendances ..... | 591 |
| Total number of discharges ..... | 28 |
| Total number remaining on treatment ..... | 44 |

Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of patients ..... | 24 |
| Total number of attendances ..... | 410 |
| Total number of discharges ..... | 14 |
| Total number remaining on treatment ..... | 10 |

| Disability. | Number. | Discharged. | Remaining on Treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debility | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Rickets | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Boils | 1 | 1 | - |
| Asthma | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Cervical glands | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 24 | 14 | 10 |

Miss H. J. Murphy, the Physiotherapist to the Orthopaedic Clinic, continued to attend the Maternity Home to give post natal exercises until November 29th. when the arrangement had to be discontinued owing to the increase in the number of cases to be dealt with through the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Three hundred and ten cases in the Maternity Home received 403 treatments in the form of post natal exercises.

(p) Infant Life Protection. At the end of the year, 16 foster-mothers were receiving 38 children for fee or reward.

(q) Boarding Out. At the end of the year 7 children were boarded-out by the Local Authority under the Public Assistance Order and grants towards maintenance were made in the cases of 3 young persons commencing employment.

(r) Institutional Treatment. Two children under 5 years were sent to Hospitals away from Eastbourne for special treatment.

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

(t) Care of Illegitimate Children: Circular 2866. Allowances were paid in respect of 3 cases boarded-out under this circular. The payments made were 15/- per week, with contributions from the mothers amounting in one case to 7/6 per week, and 15/- per week each in the other 2 cases. The total allowances amounted to £32. 5s. 0d. and the contributions £9.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| In Homes on 1st. January, 1946 ..... | 34 |
| Admitted during the year ..... | 98 |
| Discharged during the year ..... | 94 |
| Remaining in Homes on 31st. December, 1946 ..... | 38 |

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

| | Children under 2 | Children aged 2 - 5 |
|---|---|---|
| January | 8.7 | 19.9 |
| February | 10.1 | 22.4 |
| March | 9.0 | 20.6 |
| April | 10.4 | 20.2 |
| May | 13.2 | 22.0 |
| June | 13.1 | 22.9 |
| July | 13.5 | 20.8 |
| August | 13.1 | 21.1 |
| September | 12.5 | 24.2 |
| October | 11.2 | 25.3 |
| November | 10.1 | 24.8 |
| December | 10.1 | 22.0 |

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

A Home Nursing Service for the whole Borough was provided by the Eastbourne District Nursing Association. The Association's Report for the year ended 31st. March, 1947, shows that 5 full time nurses were employed and, in addition, relief work, when necessary, was underteken by two local State Registered Nurses.

Visits to the number of 16,844 were paid to 854 patients, being increases on the previous year of 3,914 visits and 258 patients. There were 89 chronic cases on the books at 31st. March, 1947.

The Membership of the Contributory Scheme was 4,645, a net increase of 729 over the preceeding year, and the amount received from this source was £1253. 5s. 7d.

Two of the nurses own cars which are used by them for their work and the Association makes a grant towards running costs. The Association has placed an order for a new car, towards the cost of which the Corporation has agreed to make a grant of £175, and an annual payment of £100 for its upkeep.

During the year the Corporation has made direct grants to the Association amounting to £460 and in addition, office accommodation and telephone facilities are provided free of charge at Avenue House.

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## 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.

The total number of cases dealt with on behalf of the Local Authority during the year was 956, entailing a mileage of 7999.

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## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The Eastbourne water is supplied by the Eastbourne Water Works Company. The water is obtained from a well at Friston, 120 feet deep, which is fed from a heading in the chalk approximately 2¼ 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. All possible precautions are taken to prevent pollution of the gathering ground. 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.

The chlorination plant installed in 1940 was again used, and 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 supply is ample in quantity and the quality of the water is always of a very high standard. The amount of water pumped into Eastbourne for consumption varied between 25 and 20 million gallons per week, the average amount being 21½ million gallons.

There is a subsidiary source of supply at Holywell, from which 16 million gallons of water were pumped during 1946.

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 9.30 a.m. on the 22. 11. 46.

The water on arrival had the following characteristics:

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

Chemical analysis afforded the following:-

| | Grains per gallon. | Parts per million. |
|---|---|---|
| Total solids (dried at 100°C) | 24.8 | |
| Solids (after ignition) | 19.2 | |
| Chlorine | 2.4 | |
| Ammonia (free) | | .042 |
| Ammonia (albuminoid) | | .030 |
| Oxygen taken from permanganate in ½ hour | Nil | |
| Oxygen taken from permanganate in 4 hours | Nil | |
| Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites | .08 | |
| Nitrites | Nil | |
| Hardness (total) | 14.8 | |
| Hardness (after boiling) | 4.2 | |
| Phosphates | Nil | |
| Metallic Impurity Iron | .01 | |

P.H. 7.4

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 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 an excellent water and it is eminently suitable for a Town Supply.

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

Sewerage and Drainage. The sewerage of the Borough is under the control of the Borough Engineer and the whole of the sewage is discharged into the sea at Langney Point.

Drainage to the sewerage system is practically universal in Eastbourne, the exceptions being 171 premises in the eastern portion of the Borough, where the disposal is to septic tanks or cesspools. Plans for the sewerage of much of this area are in preparation.

Public Cleansing. The Borough Engineer is responsible for public cleansing and scavenging. Storage of house refuse is in portable dustbins in almost all premises. House refuse is collected by the Corporation and is burnt at the Destructor.

Inspections and Visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors. The following is a summary of the number of inspections made or premises or places visited in cinnection with various matters:

General:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dwelling houses | 553 |
| Schools | 70 |
| Camping sites and moveable dwellings | 16 |
| Places of public entertainment | 58 |
| Public Baths | 70 |
| Drainage Works | 605 |
| Complaints investigated | 1058 |
| Visits in connection with Land Charges enquiries | 381 |
| Visits in connection with Timber Certificates | 77 |
| Verminous premises | 10 |
| Marine Stores | 8 |
| Stables | 15 |
| Smoke observations made | 14 |
| Re-inspections | 2153 |
| Miscellaneous visits | 1168 |
| Visits in connection with submitted building plans | 46 |
| Knacker's Yard | 239 |

Places of Employment Inspected:

| | |
|---|---|
| Factories | 97 |
| Workplaces | 23 |
| Shops (Section 10 Shops Act,1934) | 104 |

Food and Food Premises Inspected:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cowsheds | 166 |
| Dairies and milk purveyors | 228 |
| Ice Cream manufacturers and Wholesale Premises | 172 |
| Ice Cream Retailers' Premises | 131 |
| Bakehouses | 58 |
| Butchers' shops and wholesale depots | 192 |
| Fish shops | 128 |
| Fried Fish shops | 80 |
| Fruiterers | 87 |
| Other Food shops and stores | 483 |
| Hotels and Restaurant Kitchens | 189 |
| Slaughter Houses | 549 |
| Inspection of proposed catering establishments | 126 |
| Food Samples taken | 91 |

Infectious Disease Investigations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Visits and enquiries | 191 |
| Houses disinfected | 71 |

Rodent Control:

| | |
|---|---|
| Visits and inspections | 276 |

The details above show, so far as they can be tabulated, the number of visits and inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year under the various provisions of the Public Health Act, Housing Act, Food and Drugs Act, and for the many purposes under Emergency Legislation involving control of materials, food, etc. The aid of the Inspectors was constantly sought in endeavours to secure building materials etc. which were in short supply, such as the replacement of timber affected with dry rot. The Inspectors also co-operated with the Food Control Committee in carrying out an inspection of all premises for which applications were made for catering licences.

Statutory Nuisances etc. 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 small percentage of the cases was it necessary to serve statutory notices. The following statutory notices were served:

| | No. Served. | No. Complied With. | No. outstanding at end of year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To abate nuisances (Sec. 93) | 9 | 15* | - |
| To repair closets (Sec. 45) | 1 | 1 | - |
| To provide dustbins (Sec. 75) | 31 | 30 | -one provided by Council in default of owner. |
| To cleanse verminous premises (Sec. 83) | 1 | 1 | |

* This number includes 6 premises for which notices had been served at the end of 1945.

One nuisance was abated by the Local Authority under proviso (b) to Section 93, as the person causing the nuisance could not be found.

Three cases were reported to the Public Health Committee where builders had carried out drainage work without giving notice, as required by Section 41 of the Act. In each case it was resolved that a warning letter be sent.

The Public Health Committee has delegated power to act as the Local Authority for all the above sections of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Camping Sites. One application was received for a licence to use several acres of ground at the foot of the downs as a camping site. A Licence was granted subject to certain conditions as to the disposal of waste matter, density, etc. No nuisance arose on the site.

Tents, caravans and other moveable dwellings stationed on land for less than 42 days were visited from time to time.

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

Shops Acts. The Public Health Committee acts as the Local Authority under the Shops Acts, but only Section 10 of the Act of 1934, which deals with matters affecting the health and comfort of the shop workers, is dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors. On his return from war service, the Inspector of Weights and Measures again took over the supervision of the other provisions of the various Acts.

Public Baths. (a) Swimming Baths. For the first time since 1940 it was possible to have the three public swimming baths in operation in 1946. These comprise the large sea water bath and the smaller ladies' bath, also sea water, at Devonshire Baths, and the fresh water bath at Old Town.

At Devonshire Baths the two swimming baths are filled from the sea at intervals and are worked on the continuous turnover, filtration, chlorination and heating system. Tests are made at infrequent intervals, but at least twice each day, to check the free chlorine content and samples are submitted once at least in each month for a full bacteriological examination.

The swimming bath at Old Town, re-opened on April 1st, and used during the year by 20,442 persons, is a fresh water bath, filled from a well in the grounds. The system here is to empty and refill twice weekly. The water is heated in situ and chlorination is carried out by hand. "Voxan" is the preparation used and this is applied in a diluted form by means of a rose. Frequent tests are made to check the free chlorine content and samples are submitted for full bacteriological examination at the same time as those from the Devonshire Baths.

Bacteriological reports indicated that the bath waters generally, were satisfactory, and frequently the water was up to drinking standard. A free chlorine content of 0.6 parts per million is aimed at and this was, in the main, obtained.

Alterations, involving dismantling the wash house, completed in November, increased the female sanitary accommodation from one to three water closets and the slipper baths from three to five.

(b) Slipper Baths. The Seaside Baths provide public slipper accommodation for 15 males and 15 females. The number using these baths in 1946 was 32,608 persons (36,248 in 1945 and 72,509 in 1944).

At Old Town Baths, the number of baths provided is 12 for males and 5 for females. These were used by 14,155 persons in 1946 (12,402 in 1945 and 11,706 in 1944).

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. For the first half of the year the control of these rodents was carried on as previously, that is, with a part time operator who, within the time at his disposal, gave advice and, where necessary, assistance to occupiers of premises. In June the Council decided to adopt a

scheme, put forward by the Ministry of Food, which called for a survey of all premises in the Borough and the necessary measures for destroying rats and mice where found.

A scheme was prepared and approved by the Ministry whereby the Borough was divided into nine areas to be surveyed and treated in turn until the whole area of the Borough had been covered. This scheme was put into operation on 1st. July, two rodent operators being engaged for the purpose, and by the end of the year the results obtained indicated that the survey, so far as it had then proceeded, was satisfactory.

Including the first half of the year, complaints were received from 136 occupiers in respect of rats and 52 in respect of mice. Investigations by the Council's operator had brought to light 70 rat and 29 mouse infestations.

Action taken to deal with these infestations was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Treated by Council's Operator ..... | 316 |
| Treated by Occupiers ..... | 61 |
| Awaiting treatment at end of year ..... | 10 |
| Estimated kill; rats (Ministry of Food formula) ..... | 972 |

The principal method used was pre-baiting and poisoning, using either damped sausage rusk and zinc phosphide or bread mash and arsenic. The proportion of dead bodies found is comparatively small and the Ministry's formula for estimating the kill is based on the amount of poison bait consumed.

During the latter part of the year, a test baiting of the sewers was carried out at selected points throughout the town. This test indicated that, broadly, there was evidence of infestations in the vicinity of two out of every three sewer manholes.

Having regard to the result of the test, it was decided to carry out a complete preparation and baiting of all the sewer manholes early in 1947.

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## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**Milk.** Liquid milk, at all stages from the cow to the consumer, requires constant and adequate attention to prevent impairment of its keeping quality, to ensure freedom from disease producing organisms and to see that the constituents of the milk are maintained constant.

Supervision in itself, not being a sufficient safeguard, frequent sampling is required and therefore samples were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst to ensure that the milk did not fall below the prescribed standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations as to its fat and solids not fat content and for bacteriological examination to check whether the milk as produced or treated complied with the conditions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. Samples were also taken of all milk produced in the Borough for submission to the biological (guinea pig) test for the presence of tuberculosis.

Only a very small percentage (mainly Tuberculin Tested Milk) of the milk retailed in the Borough was sold as raw milk. One large firm pasteurised all their milk at premises in the Borough and two large retailing firms brought their milk into the town already pasteurised and bottled ready for delivery to the consumer. The milk pasteurised locally was treated by the "holder" method and that brought into the town was, in each case, treated by the "high temperature short time" method. Nearly all of the milk supplied to other retailers was "Heat Treated" by the wholesalers before delivery in bulk.

The number of producers and retailers on the register in 1946 was:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Producers | 15 | |
| Retailers | 27 | (17 of these supplied milk in sealed bottles only) |

The following table shows the average composition of milk samples during the four quarters of the year:

| Samples taken in | Analytical Data. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Milk Fat.% | Milk Solids other than Milk Fat % |
| First Quarter | 3.57 | 8.72 |
| Second Quarter | 3.39 | 8.83 |
| Third Quarter | 3.81 | 8.93 |
| Fourth Quarter | 3.71 | 8.75 |
| Average for the year 1946 | 3.62 | 8.80. |
| Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations | 3.00 | 8.50 |
| Richest sample during year | 4.04 | 9.00 |
| Poorest sample during year | 3.28 | 8.76 |

From the above, it will be seen that none of the samples analysed during the year fell below the required standard.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

Licences granted under the above Regulations in 1946 were:

Producers Licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" ..... 1
Producers Licences to use the designation "Accredited" ..... 10
Pasteurisers Licence ..... 1
Supplementary Licences to retail pasteurised milk processed elsewhere ..... 2
Dealers Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" ..... 5
Dealers Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" ..... 4

Bacteriological Examinations.

Designated Milks. The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations prescribe the following conditions:

| Designation. | Prescribed Condition. | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuberculin Tested Milk. | Must satisfy the prescribed Methylene Blue Reduction Test. | No Coliform bacilli in one hundredth of a millilitre. |
| Accredited Milk. | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Pasteurised Milk. | Ditto | Must satisfy the prescribed Phosphatase Test. |

A sample taken on any date from 1st. May to the 31st. October is regarded as satisfying the Methylene Blue Test if it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 4½ hours and a sample taken on any date from the 1st. November to the 30th. April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 5½ hours. A sample of Pasteurised Milk is regarded as satisfying the test if, after being transported and kept as prescribed, it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 30 minutes.

The following samples were taken in 1946 with the results shown:

| Designation | Number of Samples. | Complied with the prescribed condition. | Did not comply with the prescribed condition. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuberculin Tested Milk | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Accredited Milk | 38 | 25 | 13 |
| Pasteurised Milk | 35 | 33 | 2 |

In all cases where a sample failed to comply with the prescribed conditions, further samples were taken after inspection, and, except in the case of one producer, all the subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory. The Council decided not to renew the licence of the defaulting producer.

Biological Test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

| Type of Milk. | Number of Samples. | Positive. | Negative. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuberculin Tested | 2 | - | 2 |
| Accredited | 24 | 3 | 21 |
| Pasteurised | 5 | - | 5 |
| Ungraded | 15 | - | 15 |

Where a sample was reported to be positive the matter was reported to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who take the necessary action to eliminate the affected animals.

## ICE CREAM.

Within the County Borough there were registered, under Section 14 (a) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, 72 premises of which 17 were used for the manufacture of Ice Cream. In addition, many of the Catering Establishments made or sold ice cream, but are not required to be registered under this Section.

Though no legal standard has been laid down for the quality of ice cream a series of samples of this food were taken for bacteriological examination, and an informal local standard of

(a) a plate count under 200,000 organisms per C.C. and
(b) bacillus coli absent in 2 tubes

was adopted for the purpose of classifying samples as satisfactory. Twenty-five of the 52 samples complied with these requirements.

On receipt of an unsatisfactory result, an immediate visit was paid to the premises concerned by the Sanitary Inspector for the district, and each detail of the process of manufacture or sale was examined with a view to discovering the source of probable contamination. These visits proved to be well worth while as repeat samples generally showed vast improvement.

Manufacturers and others concerned generally welcomed samples being taken, and showed a keen interest in the bacteriologist's findings.

## SLAUGHTERING OF FOOD ANIMALS AND MEAT INSPECTION.

More than 13,000 animals were slaughtered and inspected at the Ministry of Food's Langney Slaughterhouse, this being about 20% more than in the preceding year. There were, in addition, a few isolated instances of animals being slaughtered at other Slaughterhouses.

The inspection record shows that the incidence of tuberculosis remains about the same as in recent years. It was, however, satisfactory to note that generally, a much higher grade of food animal was being slaughtered.

During the year an electrical pump was installed for the inflation of veal carcases. Although this resulted in the saving of time, it was necessary, owing to the shortage of labour, to frequently spread the week's slaughtering over Saturday and Sunday.

A complete year free from black out restrictions rendered the Inspectors' duties less arduous as much of the work of inspection had to be carried out during the hours of darkness.

The leirs, slaughtering halls and hanging rooms were maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

## CARCASES INSPECTED.

| | Cattle excluding Cows. | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| umber killed | 2495 | 964 | 2148 | 6720 | 508 |
| umber inspected | 2495 | 964 | 2148 | 6720 | 508 |
| diseases except uberculosis: | | | | | |
| hole of carcase condemned | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| arcases of which some part or organ was condemned. | 643 | 340 | 5 | 522 | 13 |
| ercentage of the number inspected effected with diseases other than tuberculosis: | 25.89 | 35.47 | 0.32 | 7.09 | 2.95 |
| erculosis only: | | | | | |
| hole of carcase condemned | 10 | 22 | - | - | 1 |
| arcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 324 | 337 | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| ercentage of the number inspected effected with tuberculosis | 13.39 | 37.24 | 0.46 | - | 1.18 |

## SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following table shows the number and variety of samples taken and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst.

| Articles. | No. Examined. | | No. Adulterated etc. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Formal | Informal | Formal | Informal |
| Aspirin Tablets | 1 | | | |
| Barley Flakes | 2 | | | |
| Black Pepper | 1 | | | |
| Black Pudding | 2 | | | |
| Butter | 7 | | | |
| Cloves | 1 | | | |
| Cocoa (Rowntrees) | 2 | 1 | | |
| Coconut Ice | 1 | | | |
| Coffee | 1 | | | |
| Cooking Fat Compound | 1 | 3 | | |
| Cornflour | 1 | | | |
| Fish Cakes | 1 | | | |
| Gelantine | 1 | | | |
| Gin | 4 | | | |
| Ginger Cake and Pudding Mix | 1 | | | |
| Ice Cream | | 1 | | |
| Jam | 1 | | | |
| Lemonade Crystals | 1 | | | |
| Liver Sausage | 1 | | | |
| Luncheon Sausage | 2 | | | |
| Macaroni | 1 | | | |
| Mars | 1 | | | |
| Milk | 22 | | | |
| Orange Juice | 1 | | | |
| Pancake Mixture | 1 | | 1 | |
| Parsley and Thyme Stuffing | 1 | | | |
| Patent Groats | 1 | | | |
| Pea Flour | 1 | | 1 | |
| Pepper | 1 | | | |
| Pressed Chitterlings | 1 | | | |
| Rissoles | 2 | | | |
| Rum | 1 | | | |
| Sage and Onion Stuffing | 1 | | | |
| Sal Volatile | 1 | | | |
| Sausage and Sausage Meat | 2 | | | |
| Scone Mixture | 1 | | 1 | |
| Semoline | 1 | | | |
| Soup Powder | 1 | | | |
| Spaghetti | 1 | | | |
| Sponge Mixture | 1 | | 1 | |
| Strawberry Barley Pudding Mixture | 1 | | | |
| Sultanas | 2 | | | |
| Sweets | 3 | | | |
| Table Jelly | 1 | | | |
| Tea | 3 | | | |
| Vinegar | 1 | | | |
| Vino Santodens | 1 | | | |
| Wheaten Crispbread | 1 | | | |
| Whisky | 3 | | | |
| Totals | 91 | 5 | 4 | |

It will be seen that the four samples which were reported on as being dulterated were all flour mixtures. The Analyst reported that the samples ere satisfactory as to their composition, but that they were each infested with lour mites. In all four cases the stocks in the hands of the retailer were estroyed and the matter was referred to the Infestation Division, Ministry of ood. The goods had been in stock longer than is usual by reason of the mposition of flour rationing.

## OTHER FOODS.

There were no statutory seizures of unsound food during the year, but the following goods were surrendered on being found to be unfit.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breakfast Cereals (pkts) | 6 | Meat Pies (lbs) | 45 |
| Bacon (lbs) | 12 | Meat (lbs) | 139 |
| Baking Powder (cans) | 17 | Meat (6 lb. cans) | 1011 |
| Beans (cans) | 204 | Meat (small cans) | 612 |
| Beef Cubes | 600 | Meat extract (jars) | 5 |
| Biscuits (lbs) | 10 | Meat Puddings | 3 |
| Bread (loaves) | 203 | Meat and Veg.Rations (cans) | 54 |
| Bread Crumbs (lbs) | 28 | Milk (Cans) | 1121 |
| Butter (lbs) | 23 | Milk dried (pkts) | 1 |
| Cake and Pudding Mixture(lbs) | 124 | Mincemeat (lbs) | 5 |
| Cheese (lbs) | 83 | Oatmeal (lbs) | 151 |
| Chestnuts (lbs) | 67 | Oranges (lbs) | 42 |
| Chicken | 3 | Ox Tongues(cans) | 2 |
| Coffee (lbs) | 1 | Parsnips (lbs) | 550 |
| Crabs (stones) | 16 | Paste (jars) | 15 |
| Cocoa (lbs) | 24 | Pate de Fois Gras (cans) | 2 |
| Cod Liver Oil (lbs) | 3 | Potatoes (cwts) | 14½ |
| Dates (lbs) | 118½ | Pickles (jars) | 9 |
| Eggs (dried) (pkts) | 2 | Pearl Barley (lbs) | 16 |
| Eggs | 98 | Prunes (lbs) | 395 |
| Fish Cakes | 49 | Poultry (lbs) | 3½ |
| Fish wet and dried (stones) | 553½ | Rissoles | 72 |
| Fish (cans) | 297 | Rusk (lbs) | 112 |
| Flour (lbs) | 178 | Salad Dressing (gals) | 2 |
| Fruit Puddings | 1 | Sausages (lbs) | 97 |
| Fruit (cans) | 128 | Sausage Meat (lbs) | 3 |
| Game (lbs) | 72 | Spaghetti (lbs) | 157 |
| Honey (lbs) | 1 | Semolina (pkts) | 20 |
| Haricot beans (lbs) | 6 | Sweets and Chocolates (lbs) | 71 |
| Ice Cream Cones (boxes) | 10 | Swedes (lbs) | 1120 |
| Jam and Marmalade (lbs) | 148 | Suet (lbs) | 27 |
| Lambs Tongues (cans) | 4 | Sugar (lbs) | 18 |
| Lemon Cheese (lbs) | 16 | Syrup (lbs) | 25 |
| Liver (lbs) | 13 | Soup (cans) | 65 |
| Lobsters (lbs) | 100 | Tomatoes (cans) | 10 |
| Margarine (lbs) | 2½ | Vegetables (cans) | 246 |

The amounts shown are the total quantities of the various foods dealt with, but the amount dealt with at one visit was usually small and the totals involved a very considerable number of visits by the inspectors during the year. As in previous years since 1939 much of the foodstuff dealt with was due to the requirement of the Ministry of Food that all applications for replacement of "points" or rationed goods must be supported by a certificate from the Sanitary Inspector that the goods were unfit for human consumption.

Having regard to the general shortage of food, it is to be regretted that so much canned and bottled goods continued to be damaged in transit.

Food Premises. All food premises including shops, cafes, hotel and restaurant kitchens were regularly inspected to ensure compliance with the provisions as to precautions against contamination of food as prescribed by Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Eighty-two premises were registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted,prossed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale and as previously stated, 72 premises were registered for the manufacture, storage and/or sale of ice cream.

Basement Bakehouses. Only 2 basement bakehouses are now in regular use. The certificates of suitability continued to apply to both premises.

## HOUSING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year (under the Public Health and Housing Acts) | 553 |
| Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation. | 4 |
| Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation | 300 |
| Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action | 209 |
| Formal notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936 | 12 |
| Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice: | |
| 1. By owners | 8 |
| 2. By Local Authority | 3 |
| Formal notices served under Public Health Act | 9 |
| Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice: | |
| 1. By owners | 9 |
| 2. By Local Authority | - |
| Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 4 |
| 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 | - |
| Number of Closing Orders made in respect of underground rooms | - |
| Number of Closing Orders determined, the underground rooms having been made fit | 2 |

The condition of many of the smaller old houses included in the Council's Clearance Area programme is deteriorating so rapidly that it is difficult to keep them wind and weatherproof, and many houses which formerly were border line have now reached the stage when they should be included in the programme.

The time when this type of property can be dealt with seems further away than ever, for it is indeed difficult to approach the problem of the demolition of so many houses and the consequent re-housing of the many people involved when the need to house numbers of families, who have never had a proper home of their own in which to live comfortably, is so acute.

Continued shortage of materials and labour made the work of the Inspectors increasingly difficult. The time elapsing between the service of an informal notice and the completion of even bare essential work was so long that the consequent number of re-visits to premises was much greater.

Applicants for Housing Accommodation: The following table shows the position as at 30th. June, 1947.

Total number of outstanding applications ..... 2390

Analysis of applications:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Persons living alone | 97 | |
| Married couples - No children | 684 | |
| " " 1 child | 870 | |
| " " 2 children | 422 | |
| " " 3 " | 147 | |
| " " 4 " | 47 | |
| " " 5 " | 24 | |
| " " 6 " | 11 | |
| " " 7 " | 7 | |
| " " 8 " | 3 | |
| " " 9 " | 2 | |
| Miscellaneous | 76 | 2390 |

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Three hundred and seventy-nine cases of infectious diseases occurring in civilians were notified to the Department as compared with 802 in 1945 and 322 in 1944.

**Scarlet Fever.** Forty-five cases of this disease were notified. Two of these cases were treated at home. The severity of the 43 cases treated in the Isolation Hospital was found to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mild in | 31 cases. |
| Average in | 9 cases. |
| Severe in | 3 cases. |

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** The cause of Pyrexia in the 15 cases notified was:

| | |
|---|---|
| B. Coli infection | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 1 |
| Cracked nipple and inflamed breast | 1 |
| Fall before confinement causing bruising of rectal and vaginal areas | 1 |
| Haemolytic Strep. Infection | 2 |
| Premature Birth. Manual removed of placenta | 1 |
| Protracted labour. Macerated foetus | 1 |
| Pyelitis | 1 |
| Retained Membranes | 3 |
| Toxaemia of pregnancy, induced labour and forceps delivery | 1 |
| No apparent cause | 2 |
| | 15 |

**Diphtheria.** The one case of this disease notified unfortunately proved fatal. The patient was a boy, aged 9 years, who was on a visit here and had not been immunised.

**Whooping Cough.** Eighty-four cases were notified.

**Measles.** A small epidemic of measles occurred in November and December and continued during the first three months of 1947. Seven cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Summary of Notifications (Civilians).

| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Admitted to Isolation Hospital Eastbourne | Total Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever | 24 | 21 | 45 | 43 | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | - | 15 | 15 | - | - |
| Acute Primary Pneumonia | 29 | 20 | 49 | - | - |
| Influenzal Pneumonia | 5 | 4 | 9 | - | - |
| Erysipelas | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Whooping Cough | 45 | 39 | 84 | 9 | - |
| Measles | 75 | 80 | 155 | 7 | - |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 4 | 4 | 8 | - | - |
| Dysentery | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Malaria | 4 | - | 4 | - | - |
| Diphtheria | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Anterior Polio Myelitis | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Cerebro Spinal Meningitis | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Typhoid Fever. | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Totals | 188 | 191 | 379 | 63 | 1 |

## Monthly Summary of Notifications (Civilians).

| | Scarlet Fever. | Puerperal Pyrexia | Pneumonia | Erysipelas | Whooping Cough | Measles | Influenzal Pneumonia | Ophthalmic Neonatorum | Dysentery | Malaria | Diphtheria | Anterior Polio Myelitis | Typhoid Fever | Cerebro Spinal Meningitis | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ıary. | 13 | -- | 12 | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 31 |
| ruary | 7 | - | 6 | - | 18 | 4 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 41 |
| h | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | 13 | - | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 29 |
| il | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| | 5 | 1 | 4 | - | 11 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| | 4 | - | 3 | - | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 16 |
| | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | 6 | 11 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 26 |
| ıst | -- | 5 | - | - | 4 | 9 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 21 |
| ember | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| ber | - | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 15 |
| mber | -- | 1 | 8 | - | 2 | 23 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| mber | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 96 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105 |
| l | 45 | 15 | 49 | 2 | 84 | 155 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 379 |

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

### Admissions and Discharges (Civilians) 1946.

There were 85 admissions of civilian cases resident in the Borough to the Infectious Diseases Hospital (104 in 1945 and 64 in 1944). Details of these cases are set out in the following table:

| | In Hosp. 1st.Jan. | Admitted. | Discharged | Died | In Hosp. 31st.Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| let Fever | 7 | 43 | 49 | - | 1 |
| let Fever (Observation) | - | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| theria | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| theria (Observation) | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| bro Spinal Meningitis | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| mococcal Meningitis | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| oid | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| oid Carriers | - | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| les | - | 7 | 5 | - | 2 |
| ken Pox | - | 9 | 9 | - | - |
| monia (and Measles) | - | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| monia (and Whooping Cough) | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| ping Cough | - | 9 | 9 | - | - |
| s | - | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| les (Observation) | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| e Polio Myelitis | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| nts Angina | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| l | 7 | 85 | 87 | 1 | 4 |

Rural District of Hailsham Cases. In addition to the cases from the Borough, 38 cases were admitted from the area of the Hailsham Rural District Council.

| | In Hosp. 1st.Jan. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Died. | In Hosp. 31st.Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever | 5 | 32 | 36 | - | 1 |
| Diphtheria | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| Cerebro Spinal Meningitis | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Erysipelas | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Measles | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Whooping Cough and Pneumonia. | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Total | 6 | 38 | 43 | - | 1 |

Scabies. The number of cases brought to the notice of the Department was 437 (432 in 1945 and 253 in 1944).

| | Ages. 0 - 5 | 5 - 15. | Over 15. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Mary's Hospital (In patients) | - | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Borough Sanatorium (Out patients) | 73 | 135 | 223 | 431 |
| Total. | 73 | 140 | 224 | 437 |

The patients attending the Borough Sanatorium for treatment made 836 attendances. Fifty contacts also attended and received one treatment each.

Diphtheria Immunisation. Five hundred and forty-six children under 5 years and 80 children of school age (5 - 15 years) were immunised by the staff of the Department during 1946. The figures for 1945 were 457 and 64 respectively.

From December 1939, when the intensive campaign began, to December 31st.1946, 4301 children had been immunised through the School Clinics and Welfare Centres. One hundred and fifty-one children who had previously been immunised each received a "reinforcing dose" of prophylactic reagent. The School Medical records of 5107 children show that at the end of the year, 3992 had been immunised, 78.18 per cent. Immunisation records show that 1396 children, a percentage of 51.51, in the age groups 1 to 5 had been immunised.

## Laboratory Service.

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

Under the arrangement made with the Medical Research Council in 1942, Dr. A. G. Shera again carried out public health bacteriological examinations at his laboratory at the Princess Alice Hospital. The following are details to the end of the year:-

| Diphtheria Swabs. | Positive. | Negative. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Practitioners | - | 124 | 124 |
| For Isolation Hospital | 6 | 81 | 87 |
| For Clinics (including contacts) | - | 170 | 170 |
| For St. Mary's Hospital | - | 22 | 22 |
| | 6 | 397 | 403 |

| Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli: | Positive. | Negative. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Practitioners | 7 | 131 | 138 |
| For Gildredge Hospital | 103 | 67 | 170 |
| For Chest Clinic | 34 | 58 | 92 |
| For St. Mary's Hospital | 2 | 17 | 19 |
| | 146 | 273 | 419 |

Clinical Pathology.

By Dr. A. C. Shore (Public Health) ..... 80 specimens.
Ditto (St. Mary's Hospital) ..... 404 "
By the Clinical Research Association ..... 14 "

## RADIOLOGICAL SERVICE.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chest: | For Chest Clinic ..... | 634 | |
| | For Gildredge Hospital ..... | 87 | 721 |
| Maternity and Child Welfare: | | | |
| | For diagnosis ..... | 39 | 39 |
| Orthopaedic: | | | |
| | School Health Service ..... | 21 | |
| | Tuberculosis ..... | 16 | |
| | Maternity and Child Welfare .... | 1 | 38 |
| Dental: | School Health Service ..... | 59 | |
| | Maternity and Child Welfare .... | 1 | 60 |
| School Health Service: | ..... | 60 | 60 |
| Cancer Act: | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| | | | 919 |

(Total 1945 ..... 581)

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Three hundred and thirty-four cases were on the notification register at 31st. December, as compared with 281 cases on January 1st. Pulmonary cases numbered 174 and non-pulmonary 160.

Notifications during 1946.

| Age Groups. | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Under 1 year | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 - 5 years | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 5 - 10 years | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 10 - 15 years | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 15 - 20 years | 4 | 2 | - | - | 4 | 2 |
| 20 - 25 years | 7 | 9 | - | 1 | 7 | 10 |
| 25 - 35 years | 16 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 18 |
| 35 - 45 years | 9 | 7 | 2 | - | 11 | 7 |
| 45 - 55 years | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | 11 | 3 |
| 55 - 65 years | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Over 65 years | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| | 54 | 51 | 12 | 8 | 66 | 59 |

Of the 125 cases notified, 65 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary were new cases not previously notified in any other district.

Fifty-two of the pulmonary and 6 of the non-pulmonary cases received institutional treatment. Forty-four of the former and 3 of the latter were provided with institutional treatment by or at the expense of the Local Authority.

Notification Register. Number of Cases on Register.

| | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| On 1st. Jan. 1946. | 108 | 86 | 39 | 48 | 147 | 134 |
| Add: | | | | | | |
| Notifications 1946 | 36 | 29 | 10 | 5 | 46 | 34 |
| Transfers from other areas | 18 | 22 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 25 |
| Returned to Eastbourne | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| | 163 | 137 | 51 | 56 | 214 | 193 |
| Less: | | | | | | |
| Deaths | 13 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 12 |
| Left the Town | 10 | 10 | - | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Arrested | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 |
| Lost sight of | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| | 35 | 26 | 5 | 7 | 40 | 33 |
| On register 31st. Dec. 1946. | 128 | 111 | 46 | 49 | 174 | 160 |

Dispensary - Dispensary Register, 1946.

| | Pulmonary. | | | | Non-Pulmonary. | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adults. | | Children. | | Adults. | | Children. | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| On 1st. Jan. 1946 | 99 | 64 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 26 | 18 | 240 |
| Add: | | | | | | | | | |
| Transfers from other areas | 21 | 22 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 48 |
| Returned to Eastbourne | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| New cases | 30 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 66 |
| | 152 | 102 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 22 | 33 | 22 | 356 |
| Less: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fatal | 13 | 9 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 23 |
| Left the Town | 10 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| Arrested | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| For other reasons | 12 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 20 |
| | 36 | 19 | - | - | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 65 |
| On register 31st. Dec. 1946. | 116 | 83 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 30 | 21 | 291 |

Dispensary Cases attending during 1946.

| | Adults. | | Children. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases. | Attendances. | Cases. | Attendances. |
| Pulmonary | 127 | 286 | 14 | 57 |
| Non-Pulmonary | 8 | 8 | 32 | 93 |
| Contacts | 65 | 77 | 85 | 150 |
| Observation | 37 | 54 | 34 | 59 |
| | 237 | 425 | 165 | 359 |

## Institutional Treatment.

| | Gildredge Hospital. | | Other Institutions. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | C. | |
| In Hospital 1st. Jan. 1946. | 8 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| Admitted during year | 33 | 26 | 19 | 22 | 13 | 113 |
| Discharged | 23 | 25 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 93 |
| Died | 8 | 7 | 4 | 2 | - | 21 |
| In Hospital 31st. Dec. 1946 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 27 |

The number of days spent in Institutions by patients, arranged by the Local Authority was:

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gildredge Hospital | 2865. | 2871. | 5736 |
| Other Institutions | 2888 | 3141 | 6029 |
| | 5753 | 6012 | 11765 |

Under the reciprocal agreement with the East Sussex County Council, certain cases from the County area were accommodated in the Gildredge Hospital, and cases from this Authority were received into Darvell Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge. Details of the cases accommodated are as follows:

| | Patients. | | Patient days. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Eastbourne cases at Darvell Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge | 16 | 9 | 2150 | 677 |
| East Sussex County Council cases at the Gildredge Hospital | 15 | 11 | 1157 | 792 |

Extra Nourishment. Nine thousand, five hundred and four pints of milk were supplied free to 41 females, and 11,943 pints to 58 males.

Memo 266/T Allowances. Allowances granted for the year were as follows:

| | Amount. | Number of cases assisted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | M. | F. |
| Standard maintenance allowance | £562. 18. 6. | 18 | 10 |
| Discretionary allowance | 20. 12. 2 | 4 | - |
| Special payments | 6. 0. 0. | - | 2 |
| Total | £589. 10. 8. | 22 | 12 |

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## VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Treatment Centre at Avenue House Clinics was held on Mondays at 5 pm. for women and children and on Wednesdays at 5 pm. for men. Special appointments were made for patients unable to attend at these times.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Treatment Centre was Dr. A. G. Shere.

Summary 1939 - 1946.

| YEAR | (1) TOTAL CASES | (2) NON V.D. CASES INCLUDED IN (1) | (3) ATTENDANCES. (a) FOR M.O'S ATTENTION | (b) INTERMEDIATE TIMES | (c) TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 | 165 | 61 | 693 | 1514 | 2207 |
| 1940 | 130 | 33 | 314 | 289 | 603 |
| 1941 | 134 | 37 | 398 | 131 | 529 |
| 1942 | 118 | 42 | 399 | 168 | 567 |
| 1943 | 216 | 90 | 694 | 231 | 925 |
| 1944 | 271 | 123 | 766 | 181 | 947 |
| 1945 | 286 | 151 | 646 | 118 | 764 |
| 1946 | 277 | 148 | 756 | 318 | 1074 |

The following table shows details of the number of cases treated during 1946, the figures in brackets being those for 1945.

| | Males | | Females | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Old Cases | New Cases | Old Cases | New Cases | Males | Females | Grand Total. |
| yphilis | 11 (15) | 14 ( 7) | 13 (13) | 4 ( 2) | 25 (22) | 17 (15) | 42 (37) |
| onorrhoea | 20 (20) | 43 (44) | 7 (11) | 15 (23) | 63 (64) | 22 (34) | 85 (98) |
| oft Chancre | 2 ( -) | - ( -) | - ( -) | - ( -) | 2 ( -) | - ( -) | 2 ( -) |
| ther Conditions | - ( 1) | 74 (40) | - ( -) | 74(110) | 74 (41) | 74 (110) | 148 (151) |
| otal | 33 (36) | 131 (91) | 20 (24) | 93(135) | 164 (127) | 113 (159) | 277 (286) |

Included in the above table are the following cases from outside the Borough who attended for the first time:

| | |
|---|---|
| Syphilis | 9 |
| Gonorrhoea | 11 |
| Conditions other than Venereal | 18 |

Total Attendances. 1074 (764) Males 656 (336) Females 418 (428)

In Patients. One male patient was given in-patient hospital treatment for 9 days dueing the year.

Pathological Work. This was carried out at the Pathological Department, Princess Alice Hospital, by Dr. A. G. Shera. Two thousand, two hundred and eighty-seven examinations were made, as follows:

| | For Treatment Centre | For Hospitals and other Institutions. | For Private Practitioners | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Microscopical. | | | | |
| For detection of Spirochetes | 18 | 1 | - | 19 |
| For detection of Gonorrhoea | 616 | 165 | 43 | 824 |
| C/Fwd. | 634 | 166 | 43 | 843 |

| | For Treatment Centre. | For Hospitals and other Institutions. | For Private Practitioners. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B/Fwd. | 634 | 166 | 43 | 843 |
| **Serum Tests.** | | | | |
| For Wasserman Reaction | 326 | 138 | 44 | 508 |
| Kahn Tests | 326 | 138 | 44 | 508 |
| For Gonococcal Infection | 227 | 17 | 14 | 258 |
| **Cerebro Spinal Fluid Tests.** | - | 55 | - | 55 |
| **Cultures** | 115 | - | - | 115 |
| | 1628 | 514 | 145 | 2287 |

**Regulation 33B.** During the year three "1st" notifications were received in respect of females, two of whom attended for treatment after persuasion.

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## BLIND PERSONS.

There were 90 blind persons on the register at the end of 1945. Of these twelve died in 1946, and four cases were transferred to other areas on removal from Eastbourne. Ten new cases were certified in the year under review and five were transferred to Eastbourne from other areas. The total number on the register at the end of the year was 89 (36 males and 53 females), in the following age groups:

| AGE GROUPS | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years | - | - | - |
| Between 5 and 15 years | 1 | - | 1 |
| Between 16 and 30 years | 1 | - | 1 |
| Between 31 and 50 years | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Between 51 and 70 years | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| Over 70 years | 15 | 40 | 55 |
| Total | 36 | 53 | 89 |

Domiciliary assistance in accordance with the scale set out below, to the amount of £1,730. 2s. 0d. was afforded to 49 blind persons during the year through the Department.

Following the increase in State Pensions under the National Insurance Act, 1946, the Council's Scale for Domiciliary Assistance was revised and is now as follows:

Scale of Domiciliary Assistance to Blind Persons
as Approved by the Council in December 1946.

| | Per Week. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| (a) For male applicant and dependent wife, or female applicant with dependent husband ..... | 42. | 0. |
| (b) For male or female applicant where rate (a) does not apply:- | | |
| Age 21 and over ..... | 29. | 0. |
| Age 20 ..... | 27. | 0. |
| Age 19 ..... | 25. | 0. |
| Age 18 ..... | 23. | 6. |

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Age 17 ..... | 21. | 6. |
| Age 16 ..... | 19. | 6. |

Provided that in cases where blind persons are living apart from relatives or are not boarding with relatives with whom they are living, the above amounts under (b) be increased by 2/- per week.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Age 16 and over ..... | 14. | 0. |
| Age 14 and under 16 ..... | 10. | 0. |
| Age 10 and under 14 ..... | 8. | 6. |
| Age under 10 ..... | 7. | 0. |

Increases in Allowances.

Rent. - The above scale rate (a) may be increased by a rent allowance not exceeding 17/6d. per week, and scale rate (b) by a rent allowance not exceeding 10/- 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 4s. 0d. per week in cases where fuel is provided by the applicant, during the months of November to March inclusive.

Increase for Age. - All cases receiving domiciliary assistance to be granted an additional 5/- per week on reaching the age of 80 or over.

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, Children's Allowances 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).

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## CLINIC FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Report for the year ended 31st. December, 1946.

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

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

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

New Patients.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male ..... | 68 | | |
| Female ..... | 74 | Total New Patients ..... | 142 |

Attendances of Old Patients. ..... 419

Total Attendances ..... 561

Summary of Attendances for past eleven years:

| | New. | Old. | Total Attendances. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1936 | 27 | 193 | 220 |
| 1937 | 50 | 235 | 285 |
| 1938 | 66 | 208 | 274 |
| 1939 | 77 | 165 | 242 |
| 1940 | 52 | 133 | 185 |
| 1941 | 36 | 69 | 105 |
| 1942 | 45 | 119 | 164 |
| 1943 | 59 | 105 | 164 |
| 1944 | 84 | 283 | 367 |
| 1945 | 120 | 358 | 478 |
| 1946 | 142 | 419 | 561 |

Summary of Diagnosis of New Patients:

Psychoneurotic.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Anxiety State ..... | 28 | |
| 2. Hysteria ..... | 8 | |
| 3. Psychopathic ..... | 8 | |
| 4. Hypochondriasis ..... | 1 | |
| 5. Adolescent Instability ..... | 4 | |
| 6. Obsessional ..... | 3 | 52 |

Psychoses.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Melancholia ..... | 46 | |
| 2. Schizophrenia ..... | 12 | |
| 3. Dementia ..... | 7 | |
| 4. Epileptic ..... | 7 | |
| 5. Manic Depressive ..... | 4 | |
| 6. Confusional State ..... | 4 | |
| 7. Stupor ..... | 2 | |
| 8. G. P. I ..... | 1 | |
| 9. Disseminated Sclerosis ..... | 1 | |
| 10. Mental Defect ..... | 6 | 90 |

Thirty-three patients were recommended for in-patient treatment at Haywards Heath or Hellingly Mental Hospitals.

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## MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Mental Defectives. Five males and four females were added to the Register, one male and one female being notified by the Local Education Authority.

Two males (certified under the Lunacy Acts) and one female (died in an Institution) were removed from the Register.

The total on the Register at the end of the year was 76 males and 79 females. Of these, 31 males and 28 females were in Institutions, 3 males and 4 females were on licence from Institutions, 4 males and 6 females were under Guardianship and 38 males and 41 females were under supervision.

The 59 Institution cases were distributed as follows:-

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Newton Llandidloes Public Assistance Institution | 1 | - |
| Brentry Colony, Bristol | 12 | - |
| Ellen Terry National Home, Reigate. | 1 | - |
| Stoke Park Colony, Bristol. | 10 | 9 |
| Horthem Colony, Bristol. | 1 | - |
| Bervin Park Certified Institution, Herts. | 1 | - |
| Princess Christien Farm Colony, Hildenborough | 2 | - |
| East Sussex Public Assistance Institution, Chailey | 1 | - |
| Powsey Colony, Wilts. | 1 | - |
| Rempton State Institution. | 1 | 1 |
| St. Teresa's Certified Institution, Nr. Farnham | - | 12 |
| The Old Rectory, Bathridge Hill, Bath | - | / |
| Etloe House Certified Institution, Leyton. | - | 2 |
| Mount Tabor Certified Institution, Basingstoke. | - | 3 |
| | 31 | 28 |

Domiciliary assistance to mental defectives was dealt with through the Department, 20 cases receiving a total of £1039. 15s, 0d. through weekly payments ranging from 7/6d. to 35/- in individual cases.

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## MENTAL TREATMENT.

| | Heywards Heath Mental Hospital. | | | Hellingly Mental Hospital | | | Other Hospitals. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | C. | M. | F. | C. | M | F. | C. |
| Patients in Hospital 31.12.45 | 47 | 94 | - | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 7 | - |
| Patients admitted during 1946 | 28 | 36 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Patients discharged during 1946 | 14 | 13 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Patients transferred | 6 | 8 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Patients died during 1946 | 4 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Patients remaining in Hospital on 31.12.46. | 51 | 99 | - | 2 | 2 | 11 | - | 8 | - |

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## CANCER ACT, 1939.

Since the commencement of the Council's Scheme in 1942, sixty cases have been referred by medical practitioners and dealt with under the arrangements made with the Westminster Hospital, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1942 | 2 (one case not confirmed, the second case died) |
| 1943 | 11 (one case treated privately, 6 died) |
| 1944 | 11 (one case treated privately,(since died), one transferred to another Authority, one refused treatment and 7 died) |
| 1945 | 12 (one case transferred to another Authority and 6 died) |

During 1946, twenty-four cases were registered, viz: 7 males and 17 females.

The following table shows the condition of the cases at the end of 1946:

| Year. | No. | Sex. | Localization of Disease. | Present Condition. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1943. | 3 | Male | Right Ear. | Good. |
| | 6. | Female | Cervix Uteri | Fair. |
| | 9. | Female | Breast | Fair. |
| | 11. | Male | Anal Canal | Poor. |
| 1944. | 17. | Female | Cervix Uteri | Poor. |
| 1945 | 25. | Female | Breast | Good. |
| | 31. | Female | Breast | Poor. |
| | 33. | Female | Urethra | Fair. |
| | 34. | Male | Rectum | Poor. |
| | 35. | Female | Breast | Fair. |
| 1946 | 37. | Male | Soft Palate | Dead. |
| | 38. | Female | Larynx | Dead. |
| | 39. | Female | Uterus | Fair. |
| | 40. | Female | Right Breast | Fair. |
| | 41. | Female | Right Breast | Poor. |
| | 42. | Female | Third Right Rib | Dead. |
| | 42a. | Female | Cervix Uteri | Diagnosis not confirmed. |
| | 43 | Female | Left Breast | Fair. |
| | 44. | Female | Left Axillary Glands | Fair. |
| | 45. | Female | Breast | Fair. |
| | 46. | Male | Left Bronchus | Poor. |
| | 47. | Female | Stomach | Fair. |
| | 48. | Male | Stomach | Fair. |
| | 49. | Female | Duct Papilloma | Fair. |
| | 50. | Female | Ovary | Fair. |
| | 51. | Male | Penis | Poor. |
| | 52. | Male | Neck | Good. |
| | 53. | Female | Left Breast | Poor. |
| | 54. | Female | Breast | Fair. |
| | 55. | Female | Uterus | Diagnosis not confirmed. |
| | 56. | Female | Right Arm | Diagnosis not confirmed |
| | 57. | Male | Right Mandible | Fair. |
| | 58. | Male | Oesophagus | Dead. |
| | 59. | Female | Stomach | Dead. |

## DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer, together with the death rates since 1904.

| | Year | Population | Age Groups 0 - 1 | 1 - 5 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-65 | 65 & over | Total Deaths. | Death-rate per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ten Years | 1904 | 45,750 | - | - | - | - | ** | ** | 54 | 1.18 |
| | 1905 | 46,500 | - | - | - | 1 | 29 | 21 | 51 | 1.09 |
| | 1906 | 49,000 | - | - | - | - | 25 | 25 | 50 | 1.02 |
| | 1907 | 50,500 | - | - | - | 1 | 32 | 20 | 53 | 1.06 |
| | 1908 | 51,500 | 1 | - | - | - | 20 | 27 | 48 | 0.93 |
| | 1909 | 52,000 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 28 | 20 | 50 | 0.96 |
| | 1910 | 52,500 | - | - | - | - | 38 | 24 | 62 | 1.18 |
| | 1911 | 52,544 | - | - | - | - | 27 | 32 | 59 | 1.12 |
| | 1912 | 53,500 | - | 1 | - | - | 35 | 28 | 64 | 1.19 |
| | 1913 | 54,000 | - | - | 1 | - | 35 | 21 | 67 | 1.24 |
| | Total | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | *** | *** | 558 | - |
| Ten Years | 1914 | 54,500 | - | - | - | - | 35 | 34 | 69 | 1.26 |
| | 1915 | 47,125 | - | - | - | - | 34 | 17 | 51 | 1.08 |
| | 1916 | 49,976 | - | - | - | - | ** | ** | 65 | 1.30 |
| | 1917 | 44,842 | - | - | - | - | 33 | 27 | 60 | 1.33 |
| | 1918 | 49,682 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 21 | 47 | 0.94 |
| | 1919 | 50,442 | - | - | - | - | 36 | 26 | 62 | 1.22 |
| | 1920 | 50,354 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 50 | 76 | 1.50 |
| | 1921 | 53,600 | - | - | - | 1 | 50 | 50 | 101 | 1.88 |
| | 1922 | 53,700 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 44 | 41 | 88 | 1.63 |
| | 1923 | 53,900 | - | - | - | - | 37 | 33 | 70 | 1.29 |
| | Total | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | ** | ** | 689 | - |
| Ten Years | 1924 | 54,830 | - | - | - | 1 | 37 | 44 | 82 | 1.49 |
| | 1925 | 55,060 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 38 | 54 | 94 | 1.70 |
| | 1926 | 56,060 | - | - | - | - | 45 | 61 | 105 | 1.80 |
| | 1927 | 57,000 | - | - | - | 1 | 50 | 59 | 110 | 1.90 |
| | 1928 | 58,500 | - | - | - | - | 45 | 53 | 98 | 1.67 |
| | 1929 | 58,570 | - | - | 1 | - | 48 | 59 | 108 | 1.84 |
| | 1930 | 59,000 | - | - | - | - | 41 | 63 | 104 | 1.50 |
| | 1931 | 55,710 | - | - | - | - | 49 | 69 | 118 | 2.11 |
| | 1932 | 57,500 | - | - | - | 2 | 45 | 78 | 125 | 2.17 |
| | 1933 | 56,550 | - | - | - | - | 49 | 65 | 114 | 2.0 |
| | Total | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 447 | 605 | 1058 | - |
| Five Years | 1934 | 56,250 | - | - | 1 | - | 46 | 66 | 113 | 2.0 |
| | 1935 | 56,100 | - | - | - | - | 36 | 75 | 111 | 2.0 |
| | 1936 | 55,730 | - | - | - | - | 49 | 58 | 107 | 1.9 |
| | 1937 | 55,610 | - | - | - | - | 55 | 63 | 118 | 2.1 |
| | 1938 | 56,770 | - | - | - | - | 48 | 84 | 132 | 2.1. |
| | Total | - | - | - | 1 | - | 234 | 346 | 581 | - |

| | Year | Population | Age Groups 0 -1 | 1-5 | 5-15 | 15-65 | 45-65 | 65 & over | Total Deaths | Death rate per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eight Years | 1939 | 59,470 | - | - | 1 | 12 | 69 | 30 | 112 | 1.88 |
| | 1940 | 53,760 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 37 | 53 | 95 | 1.76 |
| | 1941 | 27,570 | - | - | - | 1 | 24 | 48 | 73 | 2.64 |
| | 1942 | 30,960 | - | - | - | 4 | 30 | 48 | 82 | 2.68 |
| | 1943 | 27,380 | - | - | - | 3 | 29 | 52 | 84 | 3.06 |
| | 1944 | 27,980 | - | - | - | 2 | 26 | 67 | 95 | 3.43 |
| | 1945 | 39,300 | - | 1 | - | 6 | 43 | 79 | 129 | 3.28 |
| | 1946 | 49,790 | - | - | - | 4 | 54 | 68 | 126 | 2.53 |
| | Total | - | - | 2 | 1 | 36 | 312 | 445 | 796 | - |