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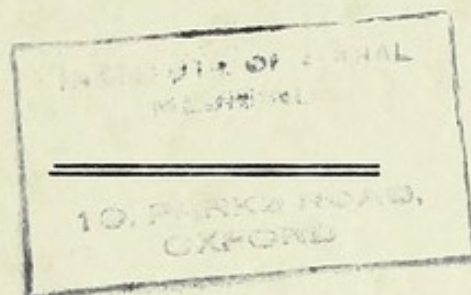


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JNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE



# Annual Report


OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1951

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JOHN FENTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE

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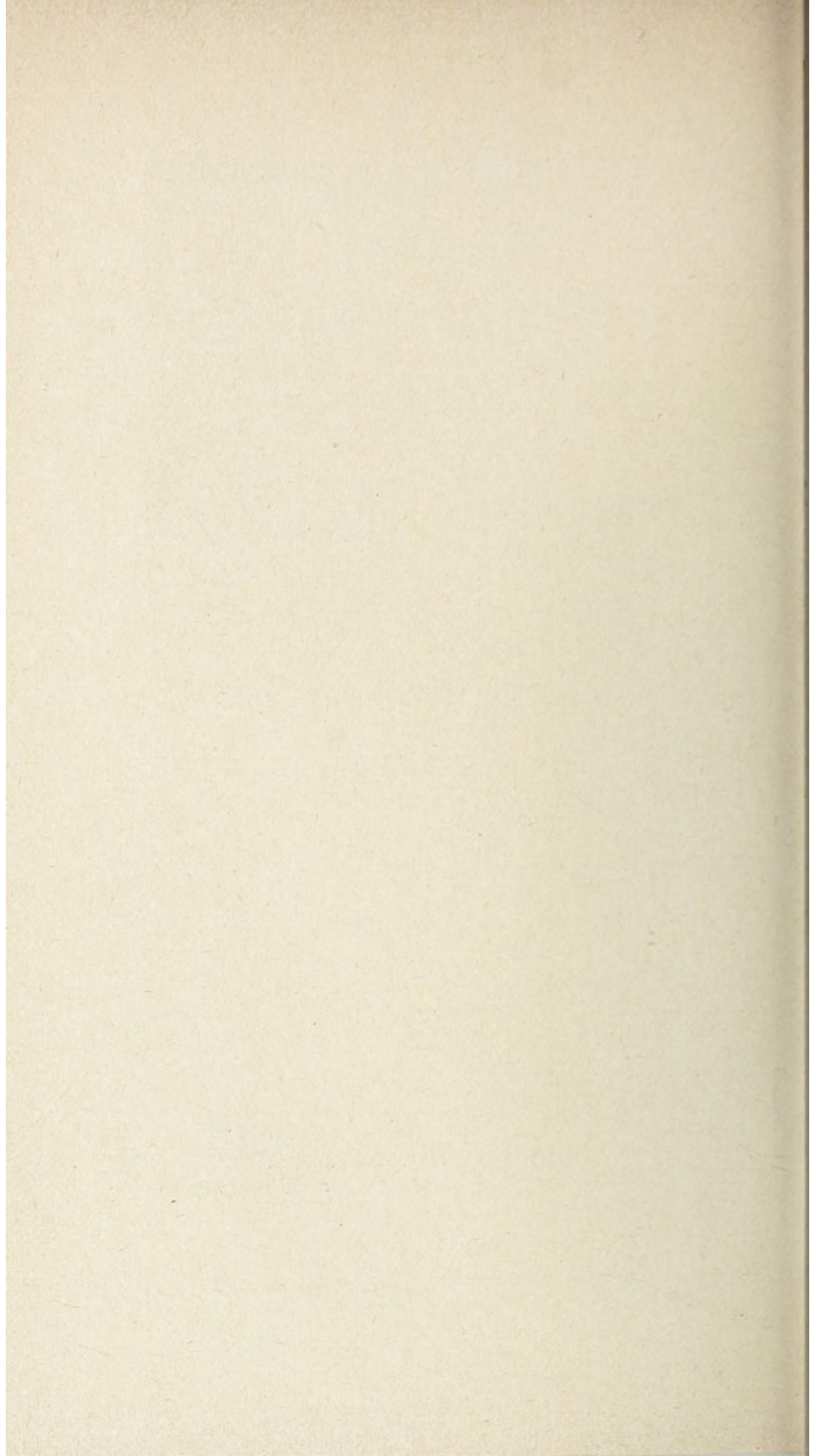
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# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

## WHOLE-TIME OFFICERS

### *Medical Officer of Health:*

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

### *Deputy Medical Officer of Health:*

Miss E. MARY CUMMING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### *Assistant Medical Officer of Health:*

Miss JESSIE GRIFFIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### *Senior Dental Officer:*

M. G. BERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

### *Assistant Dental Officer:*

Miss JEAN D. OSWALD, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.G.

### *Senior Sanitary Inspector:*

ARTHUR LINDFIELD, Cert. R.S.I.

### *Sanitary Inspectors:*

F. T. RIPPIN, Cert. S.I.B.

G. N. RICHARDS, Cert. S.I.B.

L. R. GODFREY, Cert. S.I.B.

L. G. HOWARD, Cert. S.I.B.

E. G. WREN, Cert. S.I.B.

### *Superintendent Nursing Officer and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

Miss A. DAY, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.

### *Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer and Additional Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

Miss M. E. YOUNGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N. (To 29.7.51)

### *Senior Health Visitor:*

Miss K. M. AVIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Public Health Nursing Administration Certificate (from 16.7.51)

Miss A. L. MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A. Cert. (Hons.), H.V. Cert (To 30.6.51)

### *Health Visitors:*

Mrs. D. M. BATES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss J. C. M. BERK, S.R.N., S.C.M. Part I., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. L. FOSTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss P. IVORY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Part I., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. S. M. JAMES, S.R.N., S.C.M. Part I., H.V. Cert.

Miss M. J. PARTRIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. P. D. M. St. JOHN JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss E. E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1.9.51)

Miss P. A. THACKERAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 30.9.51)

Miss I. P. Lucas, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 7.7.51)

### *Domiciliary Midwives:*

Miss M. A. BENNETT, S.C.M.

Miss F. M. SCAMMELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss A. L. MOON, S.R.N., S.C.M.



*Domiciliary Nurses:*

*(a) Whole Time*

Miss J. MORLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Senior) from 1.11.51  
Mrs. J. E. JERRATT, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Miss D. EZZARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.  
Mrs. W. G. FINCH, S.R.N.  
Miss P. M. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Mrs. J. E. RAINSLEY, S.R.N.  
Mr. A. ROTCHELL, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Miss E. WOODS, S.R.N.  
Miss E. E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 12.4.51 to 31.8.51)  
Miss B. D. L. HIGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (From 30.7.51)  
Miss J. BOOTHROYD, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., Q.N. (From 15.10.51)  
Miss D. V. ALLOWAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (From 29.10.51)  
Miss D. J. SPOONER, S.R.C.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (From 1.11.51)  
Mrs. F. A. PURCHASE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 4.12.51)  
Miss R. E. DABNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (To 23.6.51)  
Mrs. M. HOLDWAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (To 3.5.51)  
Miss E. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (To 23.6.51)  
Mrs. H. L. STAPLETON, S.R.N. (To 16.6.51)

*(b) Temporary*

Mrs. C. E. M. DRIVER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (To 28.10.51)  
Miss E. M. MILLER, S.R.C.N., S.C.M. (To 15.12.51)

*(c) Part-time*

Mrs. K. M. CASTLE, S.R.N., R.M.P.A. (From 11.6.51)  
Mrs. J. MILLICHAMP, S.E.A.N. (From 18.6.51)  
Mrs. M. E. MORGAN, S.R.N. (To 15.12.51)

*Home Teacher of the Blind and Occupational Therapist:*

Miss L. E. JACKSON, H.T. Cert.

*Senior Authorised Officer and Welfare Officer:*

V. O. F. LITTLE

*Authorised Officer and Assistant Welfare Officer:*

H. A. HURT

*Authorised Officer and Female Mental Health Worker:*

Miss N. G. FULLER

*Part-time Authorised Officer:*

Mrs. K. M. CASTLE (From August, 1951)

*Clerical Staff:*

H. T. HOUNSOM (Lay Administrative Officer)  
A. H. HOOKHAM, F.R.Met. Soc.  
W. L. PECK  
C. A. HEMSLEY  
Miss G. E. WOODS  
Miss M. S. HARDY  
Miss D. M. BEETLESTONE  
Miss D. ORAM  
Miss J. Y. WORMAN  
Miss B. WAIGHT  
R. G. MORLEY (From 28.3.51)  
Miss D. A. ABRAHALL (From 3.9.51)  
B. K. LEIGHTON (To 20.3.51)

*Dental Attendants:*

Miss D. S. JACKSON  
Miss M. K. WILSON



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
AVENUE HOUSE,  
EASTBOURNE.  
September 1952

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

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MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have much pleasure in presenting the Sixtieth Annual Report, the twelfth which I have been privileged to submit, on the state of the Public Health in Eastbourne during the year 1951.

From the Registrar General's statistics, it will be noted that our estimated mid-year population was fifty-seven thousand, five hundred and ten, a decrease of five hundred and forty souls as compared with the estimate for the previous year. The number of births to residents, namely, six hundred and fourteen was, with the exception of the war years, the lowest since 1935: the rate per thousand population for live births was 10.67 as compared with a rate of 15.5 for England and Wales. The corrected live Birth Rate, however, after applying the "Area Comparability Factor" which makes allowance for the age constitution of a population, was 11.52. Deaths from all causes were nine hundred and seven, eight hundred and ninety-two in 1950, giving a "Crude" Death Rate of 15.77 per thousand population. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.5, but when the appropriate "Area Comparability Factor" is applied to our crude figures we get a corrected rate of 11.50. Over sixty-three per cent of the deaths were certified as being due to cardiovascular lesions of one kind or another, and this is what one would expect in view of the fact that seven hundred and twenty-five of the deaths were of persons aged sixty-five and over. Malignant disease claimed one hundred and twenty-eight lives, but statistics covering a number of years do not show any appreciable increase in deaths from this cause in Eastbourne. Six children died before reaching their first birthday, resulting in an Infantile Mortality Rate of 9.77, and two of the six were illegitimate infants. The number of deaths of children under one year and the resultant rate are the lowest ever recorded in Eastbourne. Eleven men and twelve women died from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract and one man died from tuberculosis of the genito-urinary tract. It is a very great pleasure to record that there were no deaths from causes associated with pregnancy or childbirth. Six residents took their own lives and motor vehicle accidents accounted for three local lives.



The greatest advance in practical preventive medicine in the year under review, so far as Eastbourne is concerned, was, I feel, the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit from May 2nd to June 29th. For a first visit, the response, eight thousand, two hundred and two persons passed through the Unit, was quite encouraging. This further weapon in the great and continuing battle against the scourge of tuberculosis can, if taken full advantage of, be of inestimable value. The examinations are carried out entirely under conditions of secrecy and the results are only divulged to a third party with the consent of the person concerned. At the time of writing, the Unit is again in Eastbourne, and it is greatly to be hoped that very large numbers of the adult population in all age groups will present themselves for examination.

The year 1951 was the third complete year of the operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Each of the three partners in the peripheral administrative field, the Hospital Management Committee, the Local Executive Council and the Local Health Authority can now see more clearly the parts which they have to play in the functioning of this very complicated piece of social legislation. It is daily more evident to all, and I am glad to say, generally accepted, that the health of the people of this country will benefit to the full, only if there is the closest possible co-operation between all three branches of the service. Tidy and elaborate administrative machinery is of little importance, compared with pooling of the resources of all three sections for the benefit of the people. There is some evidence that the preventive outlook is at last beginning to emerge, and regain its rightful place. Is all as well with the health of the nation as figures showing absence of outbreaks of major infectious disease, falling death rates of infants and mothers and other statistical evidence would suggest? Why are the waiting rooms of doctors crowded and why is absence from work on account of illness so high? Is it a fact that up to fifty per cent of people who seek medical advice are shown on investigation to have no obvious physical departure from normal? There surely is a wide field for investigation into the causes of so much sub-normal health in the absence of demonstrable organic disease.

We are told there is no prospect of early fresh legislation to overcome the now apparent weaknesses in the Act, so hope would appear to lie in the informal machinery which has been set up by way of Local Joint Health Consultative Committees. With good will on the part of all concerned, and all the indications are that it will be forthcoming in this area, I am confident much will be done to provide the community with a more comprehensive and better health service.

The number of births attended by the Council's domiciliary midwives was again fewer, showing a decline from twenty per cent in 1950 to seventeen per cent in the year under review: of a total of six hundred and nine births to residents, four hundred and ninety four took place in institutions and only one hundred and fifteen in private houses.

The increased number of cases shown as dealt with by the Ambu-



lance Service is not, due to a different method of making returns, a real one. The important fact is that the total mileage does show a reasonable decline: this is largely due to the fact that most long distance cases are now sent by train for the greater part of the way.

Following the receipt of Circular No. 32/51, Schemes under the National Assistance Act for various classes of handicapped persons were made and approved by the Minister of Health: they came into operation on 28th December. Under these Schemes the Council agreed to the Sussex Diocesan Association for the Deaf and Dumb, the Eastbourne Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples, and the Eastbourne Hard of Hearing Association being appointed their agents for the handicapped classes falling to be dealt with by each organisation. The work of these voluntary bodies is greatly appreciated, as also is the continued good work of the Eastbourne Voluntary Association for the Blind, in the field of welfare for the blind and partially sighted. I am glad also to acknowledge the excellent work being done by the Women's Voluntary Service generally in the welfare field, but more especially in regard to their Meals-on-Wheels Service. The meals provided to aged and other handicapped persons at a reasonable price to most, a reduced price to others and, in a number of cases, free, are greatly appreciated by the recipients and the service must, in my view, be regarded as an essential one.

Trevin Towers, Gaudick Road, which provides accommodation for forty-six aged ambulant persons, received the first residents on May 21st. At the end of the year nineteen aged women were accommodated at St. Luke's Home. Much time and effort continues to be expended in the continued search for more suitable accommodation for temporarily homeless persons with, so far, little success.

After very protracted negotiations between the National Assistance Board, the Regional Hospital Board, and the Local Hospital Management Committee, agreement was reached on the continued use of part of St. Mary's Hospital premises as a reception centre for men without a settled way of existence. The improvements which I have long pressed for are now being carried out and special part-time staff will soon be appointed.

Close contact is maintained between the department and the staff of the local offices of the National Assistance Board and information is exchanged regarding the circumstances of blind persons, tuberculous persons and other handicapped classes. I do not think it is fully appreciated the part the Board and its officers take in the health and welfare of the people. It is their task to see that the needy have the wherewithal to keep body and soul together, and what service could be more vital to health and well-being? At the end of 1951, weekly allowances were being paid up and down the country to close on one and a half million persons, involving over two million souls. The total expenditure of the Board was nearly ninety-seven million pounds. The Eastbourne Office, which deals with the surrounding County area as well as the Borough, had a case load of five thousand



one hundred and thirty-five persons at the end of March 1952, compared with four thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven in the previous year. A cordial relationship also exists with the local officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in regard to the training and placement in employment of various classes of handicapped persons. At the end of April in the current year there were one thousand one hundred and forty-eight men and one hundred and eighteen women on the local Register of Disabled Persons; of that number sixty-four men and twelve women were unemployed. In view of the overall age of the population, it would appear that serious consideration must be given to the continuance in employment of many persons beyond the normal retiring age limits, and to the employment of the maximum number of disabled persons.

I am, once again, very happy to have this opportunity of thanking the staff in all sections of the department for their loyalty, hard work and humane approach to the many problems of human welfare with which we were confronted during the year. The continued co-operation of my colleagues in general practice and in consultant work is greatly appreciated and, I trust, fully reciprocated. I would also like to thank the officers of the Hospital Management Committee, the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the National Assistance Board for their collaboration. The many voluntary organisations in the town were, as always, at all times ready to generously assist in the efforts of the staff for the benefit of our needy and less fortunate brethren and I cannot speak too highly of their work.

Finally, Mr. Mayor, my sincere thanks are due to you, and to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health, Health Services and Welfare Services Committees, for the support and encouragement which I continue to receive from you all.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN FENTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## POPULATION

The fifteenth Census of the Population of England and Wales was taken on the 8th April 1951, and the Preliminary Report of the Registrar General gives the following comparisons of the population of Eastbourne enumerated at that Census as compared with the Census of 1931:

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1931 Census	..	..	23,942	34,600	58,542
1951 Census	..	..	24,247	33,554	57,801

These figures show a decrease in population of 1.3 per cent.

The figures for England and Wales show an increase of 3,792,547 persons, being 9.5 per cent.

An innovation by the Registrar General in connection with the Census of 1951 was the publication of "One per cent Sample Tables." These tables followed the isolation and analysis of a small sample of the total records collected, and the figures below relate to Eastbourne:

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL POPULATION	..	..	26,200	31,600	57,800
MARITAL CONDITION:					
Single	..	..	11,300	13,100	
Married	..	..	13,900	14,100	57,800
Widowed and Divorced	..	..	1,000	4,400	
AGE GROUPS:					
0-4	..	..	3,300	1,700	5,000
5-14	..	..	3,700	3,100	6,800
15-24	..	..	2,100	2,400	4,500
25-34	..	..	3,300	4,300	7,600
35-44	..	..	4,300	5,100	9,400
45-54	..	..	3,600	3,400	7,000
55-64	..	..	2,200	4,500	6,700
65 and over	..	..	3,700	7,100	10,800
			<u>26,200</u>	<u>31,600</u>	<u>57,800</u>

The following figures relate to Private Households, Rooms Occupied, densities of occupation and household arrangements:

Total households	..	..	..	18,000
Households in shared dwellings	..	..	..	4,600
Households of successive densities of occupation (persons per room):				
3 and over 2	..	..	..	1,000
2 and over 1½	..	..	..	600
1½ and over 1	..	..	..	100
1 or less	..	..	..	16,300
Households without exclusive use of:				
Water Closet	..	..	..	2,600
Fixed Bath	..	..	..	7,300
Both stove and sink	..	..	..	2,000



Rooms occupied by households	..	..	..	82,300
Population in households	..	..	..	54,700
Persons per room: 1951	..	..	..	0.66
Persons per room: 1931	..	..	..	0.69
Percentage of persons living more than 2 per room: 1951				2.01
Ditto		ditto	1931	2.71

### VITAL STATISTICS

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

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population—57,510.

BIRTHS:		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	.. ..	578	308	270
Illegitimate	.. ..	36	16	20
Still Births—Legitimate	.. ..	16	9	7
Illegitimate	.. ..	1	—	1
DEATHS:				
All causes	.. ..	907	406	501
		<i>Eastbourne</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	
Birth rate per 1,000 population:				
Live Births	.. ..	10.67	15.5	
Still Births	.. ..	0.29	0.36	
Birth rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor" of 1.08	.. ..	11.52	—	
Death rate (Crude) per 1,000 population		15.77	12.5	
Death rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor" of 0.73	.. ..	11.5	—	
Tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population	.. ..	0.41	0.31	
Maternal Mortality—Death rates per 1,000 Live and Still Births:				
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	.. ..	—	0.10	
Abortion with toxæmia	.. ..	—	0.00	
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	.. ..	—	0.24	
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	.. ..	—	0.13	
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	.. ..	—	0.05	
Abortion with sepsis	.. ..	—	0.09	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	.. ..	—	0.18	
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:				
All infants per 1,000 live births	.. ..	9.77	29.6	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. ..	6.92		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. ..	55.55		



# CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory .. ..	11	12	23
Tuberculosis, other .. ..	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease .. ..	2	—	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. ..	11	2	13
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	15	5	20
Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..	—	17	17
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..	—	10	10
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	34	34	68
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	—	2	2
Diabetes .. ..	3	3	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	75	118	193
Coronary disease, angina .. ..	55	45	100
Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	11	11	22
Other heart disease .. ..	82	147	229
Other circulatory disease .. ..	15	14	29
Influenza .. ..	3	4	7
Pneumonia .. ..	14	9	23
Bronchitis .. ..	11	11	22
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	4	1	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	8	1	9
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	3	6	9
Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	7	—	7
Congenital malformations .. ..	—	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	26	33	59
Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	3	—	3
All other accidents .. ..	6	8	14
Suicide .. ..	2	4	6
Homicide and operations of war .. ..	1	—	1
	<u>406</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>907</u>

There were no deaths from diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis or measles.

# AGE MORTALITY

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 .. ..	3	3	6
1-5 .. ..	2	1	3
5-15 .. ..	2	1	3
15-25 .. ..	1	3	4
25-45 .. ..	10	12	22
45-65 .. ..	75	69	144
65-75 .. ..	126	114	240
75 and over .. ..	187	298	485
	<u>406</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>907</u>



# MATERNAL AND INFANTILE MORTALITY 1894-1951

<i>Years</i>	<i>Total Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Total Maternal Deaths</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>
1894-1903 Average ..	108.5	118.2	3.6	4.56
1904-1913 Average ..	79.3	96.6	2.6	2.91
1914-1923 Average ..	52.3	68.8	1.5	1.93
1924-1933 Average ..	30.0	45.7	1.5	2.20
1934-1943 Average ..	23.6	42.40	2.1	3.72
1944 .. .. .	11	22.49	1	2.04
1945 .. .. .	24	35.98	—	—
1946 .. .. .	28	29.04	2	2.00
1947 .. .. .	31	31.5	3	2.96
1948 .. .. .	21	26.22	—	—
1949 .. .. .	16	21.62	2	2.63
1950 .. .. .	18	25.67	1	1.39
1951 .. .. .	6	9.77	—	—

There were six deaths, three male and three female, of infants under one year.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Where died</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>
Newly born	M	Found dead	1a. Compound comminuted fracture of the skull with laceration of the brain and much attendant haemorrhage, top of skull having come into contact with a hard unyielding object. Conviction of Infanticide. P.M.
12 hours	F	St. Mary's Hospital	1a. Prematurity.
20 hours	F	St. Mary's Hospital	1a. Asphyxia. Acute Bronchitis. 2. Prematurity. P.M.
3 days	M	Maternity Home	1a. Atelectasis of lungs. b. Prematurity.
8 days	M	St. Mary's Hospital	1a. Prematurity.
1 month	F	St. Mary's Hospital	1a. Congenital Heart Disease.



## DEATHS OF CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS

Ages and causes of death:

13 months	M	1a. Gastro-Enteritis.	
		2 Status Lymphaticus.	P.M.
21 months	M	1a. Cirrhosis of Liver.	
		b. Infective Hepatitis.	P.M.
2 years	F	1a. Overwhelming infection.	
		b. Aplastic anaemia.	P.M.

## MATERNAL DEATHS

No Eastbourne mother died from any cause associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS 1925-1951

Year	No. of Births	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Birth rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor"	No. of Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Death rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor"
1925	661	12.2	—	666	12.09	—
1926	727	12.9	—	603	10.75	—
1927	655	11.55	—	651	11.47	—
1928	726	12.41	—	676	11.55	—
1929	643	10.97	—	794	13.55	—
1930	667	11.3	—	660	11.3	—
1931	651	11.7	—	715	12.8	—
1932	701	12.19	—	738	12.83	—
1933	640	11.3	—	741	13.2	—
1934	643	11.5	—	738	13.12	10.8
1935	594	10.59	—	717	12.78	10.22
1936	652	11.69	—	733	13.15	10.52
1937	616	10.77	—	785	14.11	11.28
1938	628	11.06	—	775	13.65	10.92
1939	587	11.18	—	759	12.76	10.00
1940	545	10.13	—	880	16.36	12.27
1941	384	13.92	—	487	17.66	—
1942	463	14.95	—	598	19.31	—
1943	416	15.19	—	618	22.57	—
1944	489	17.47	—	530	18.94	—
1945	667	16.99	—	680	17.30	—
1946	964	19.36	—	738	14.82	—
1947	983	18.3	—	816	15.2	—
1948	801	14.15	—	718	12.68	—
1949	740	13.00	—	870	15.29	11.31
1950	701	12.07	13.47	892	15.36	11.36
1951	614	10.67	11.52	907	15.77	11.50



# DEATHS FROM CANCER

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates from Cancer, since 1904:

	Year	Popula- tion	Age Groups						Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
			0- 1	1- 5	5- 15	15- 25	25- 65	65 & over		
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	31	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	56,000	—	—	—	—	44	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	446	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	Popula- tion	Age Groups						Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
			0- 1	1- 5	5- 15	15- 45	45- 65	65 & over		
Ten 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
	1947	53,540	—	—	—	7	31	87	125	2.33
	1948	56,610	—	1	1	5	35	92	134	2.36
	Total	—	—	3	2	48	378	624	1055	—
Three Years	1949	56,880	—	—	—	9	40	79	128	2.25
	1950	58,050	—	—	—	9	54	100	163	2.80
	1951	57,510	—	—	1	4	46	77	128	2.22
	Total	—	—	—	1	22	140	256	419	—

## METEOROLOGY

The weather for each month of the year can briefly be summarised as follows:

*January:* Unsettled. Much rain but with sunshine above the average.

*February:* Abnormally wet and cold and with sunshine slightly below average.

*March:* Dull, wet and cold.

*April:* Cool but sunny.

*May:* Cool and mainly dull.

*June:* Sunny and warm.

*July:* Mainly fine and warm.

*August:* Unsettled and cool with an excess of rain.

*September:* Rather dull and wet.

*October:* A dry month. Mainly warm and sunny.

*November:* Exceptionally wet and mild.

*December:* Mainly rather mild. Dry, with sunshine in excess of the average. Stormy at end of month.

**SUNSHINE.**—Of the 295 official Meteorological Stations sending returns to the Air Ministry, only one Station registered more than 1900 hours, whilst fifteen Stations registered between 1800 and 1900 hours. Eastbourne was seventh on the Official List, and our position in relation to other South Coast towns was:



<i>Position</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Hours</i>
7	<b>Eastbourne</b>	1836·4
1	Shanklin ..	1917·4
2	Falmouth ..	1886·0
4	Sandown ..	1854·0
6	Worthing ..	1838·4
8	Weymouth ..	1830·6
9	Ventnor ..	1826·5
10	Littlehampton ..	1819·2
11	Bognor Regis ..	1817·3
12	Portsmouth ..	1816·2
13	Seaford ..	1811·0
14	Teignmouth ..	1808·3
15	Penzance ..	1805·5
17	Torquay ..	1794·9
20	Paignton ..	1779·5
21	Hastings ..	1775·9
24	Brighton ..	1773·6
26	Ryde ..	1764·9
28	Bexhill-on-Sea ..	1750·7
34	Folkestone ..	1734·2
41	Bournemouth ..	1730·6
45	Dover ..	1708·2
47	Newquay ..	1701·7

Eastbourne has held the following positions in the official returns of sunshine in recent years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Hours</i>
1950	3	1841·6
1949	6	2153·3
1948	7	1916·0
1947	1	1933·1

WINDS.—Wind direction, taken at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., was:

<i>Direction</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
N. ..	12·74
N.E. ..	5·62
E. ..	6·71
S.E. ..	7·26
S. ..	10·82
S.W. ..	11·10
W. ..	30·27
N.W. ..	13·15
Calm ..	2·33

RAINFALL.—The 42·47 inches rainfall was 11·25 inches above the fifty year average and the highest recorded in any year since records were commenced in 1888.



## SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS

### AIR PRESSURE (Mean Sea Level):

#### *Daily Average:*

9 a.m.	..	..	29·910 inches (1012·8 millibars)
9 p.m.	..	..	29·912 inches (1012·9 millibars)

### AIR TEMPERATURE:

#### *Daily Averages:*

Maximum	..	..	..	56·2 degrees
Minimum	..	..	..	46·0 degrees
Combined	..	..	..	51·1 degrees
Range	..	..	..	10·2 degrees
At 9 a.m.	..	..	..	52·2 degrees
At 9 p.m.	..	..	..	50·1 degrees
Warmest day—September 6th	..	..	..	77 degrees
Warmest night—July 31st	..	..	..	64 degrees
Coldest days—January 3rd and March 9-10th	..	..	..	39 degrees
Coldest night—January 30th	..	..	..	23 degrees

### SEA TEMPERATURES:

Daily average	..	..	..	52·2 degrees
Highest—July 31st	..	..	..	65·4 degrees
Lowest—January 1st	..	..	..	37·0 degrees

### EARTH TEMPERATURES—Daily Averages:

At 1 foot	..	..	..	52·4 degrees
At 4 feet	..	..	..	53·3 degrees

### SUNSHINE:

Total	..	..	..	1836·4 hours
Daily Average	..	..	..	5·03 hours

### HUMIDITY:

Daily Average: 9 a.m.	..	..	..	87 per cent
9 p.m.	..	..	..	89 per cent

PREVAILING WINDS: West	..	..	..	30·27 per cent
Snow and sleet recorded on	..	..	..	4 days
Hail recorded on	..	..	..	7 days
Thunderstorms recorded on	..	..	..	15 days
Fog (9 a.m.) recorded on	..	..	..	5 days
Gales recorded on	..	..	..	10 days
Ground Frost recorded	..	..	..	34 nights



Monthly averages of temperature, sunshine and rainfall:

Month	Air Temperature					Mean Sea Temperature	Sunshine		Rainfall	
	Means of			High-est	Low-est		Total Hours	Daily Hours	Inches	'Rain' Days
	Maxi-mum	Mini-mum	Max. and Min. Combined							
January ..	45.9	38.4	42.2	51	23	42.3	70.3	2.27	4.32	18
February ..	45.4	36.9	41.1	50	29	41.7	76.0	2.71	5.56	20
March ..	47.0	37.0	42.0	52	28	42.9	117.1	3.78	3.89	17
April ..	52.3	39.8	46.1	67	32	46.3	217.1	7.24	2.04	17
May ..	58.1	46.5	52.3	65	40	51.6	206.7	6.67	2.15	13
June ..	63.1	51.6	57.3	70	46	58.1	296.7	9.89	1.52	6
July ..	68.7	56.4	62.5	75	49	62.9	260.5	8.40	1.69	9
August ..	66.5	55.8	61.1	63	51	63.3	191.8	6.19	6.15	17
September ..	65.2	55.3	60.3	77	48	61.2	136.7	4.56	4.06	13
October ..	58.4	46.8	52.6	66	34	55.7	143.5	4.63	2.89	8
November ..	54.3	45.4	49.9	61	34	52.6	63.3	2.11	5.50	25
December ..	49.8	42.0	45.9	53	27	47.5	56.7	1.83	2.70	18
YEAR ..	56.2	46.0	51.1	77	23	52.2	1836.4	5.03	42.47	181

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The water supply of the Borough is provided by the Eastbourne Waterworks Company. The bulk of the supply is obtained from a well in the Downs in the Parish of Friston and at a distance of some three and a half miles from the centre of Eastbourne. Over two miles of heading, lying at a depth varying from one hundred and twenty to four hundred feet, feed a well one hundred and twenty feet deep. The water is pumped to a reservoir on Friston Hill and thence gravitates by a twenty-one-inch main to holding and distributing covered reservoirs at Meads and Mill Gap. The capacity is approximately four million gallons per day.

The Catchment Area covers some four square miles, is all downland, and two thousand acres have been leased to the Forestry Commission. All possible precautions have been taken to mitigate the risk of pollution.

The secondary source of supply comes from Holywell, where the water is obtained from a well with headings in the chalk, one running parallel to the cliff and one extending to the Paradise Reservoir. The depth of this heading varies from twenty-five to three hundred feet, and the capacity is approximately 300,000 gallons per day. Some ninety-four and a half million gallons were obtained from this source.

The water from both sources was ample in quantity and, bacteriologically as well as chemically, the quality maintained its usual high standard. The weekly consumption varied between twenty and twenty-eight million gallons, with an average consumption throughout the year of twenty-two and three-quarter millions. Chemical and bacteriological examinations of both the raw and piped supplies were carried out by the Company, and samples of the piped supply were also regularly sent by the Public Health Department for chemical analysis as well as bacteriological content.



The Company has undertaken to supply water to various parishes in the area of the Hailsham Rural District Council, and have now secured another source of supply at Wigden's Bottom, which is situated between Belle Tout and the main Eastbourne-East Dean road. Headings in the chalk ranging in depth from two hundred to three hundred feet and some six hundred yards in total length, will provide a supply estimated at approximately one and a quarter million gallons a day. Tenders have now been received for the building of this new Cornish Pumping Station and for the necessary equipment; when approval is received from the Ministry of Local Government and Planning, the work will commence and a twelve-inch main will connect the supply with the old Paradise Reservoir, which has been reconditioned.

The following are typical reports on samples taken from:

- (a) Friston (main source of supply)
- (b) Holywell (subsidiary source)
- (c) Town Main (supplies as received by the public)

(a) The Counties Public Health Laboratories  
66 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER  
RECEIVED ON 29/10/51 FROM EASTBOURNE WATERWORKS  
COMPANY, LABELLED FRISTON PUMPING STATION

*1 day at 37° C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°C.*

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	2 per ml.
	<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Probable Number</i>
Presumptive Coliaero- genes Reaction	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	—ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and is of a high standard of bacterial purity. These results are indicative of a water which is wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) ROY C. HOATHER.

5th November 1951.



(b)

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,  
66 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER  
RECEIVED ON 2/1/52 FROM EASTBOURNE WATERWORKS  
COMPANY, LABELLED HOLYWELL PUMPING STATION

1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°C.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml. <i>Present in</i>	0 per ml. <i>Absent from</i>	0 per ml. <i>Probable Number</i>
Presumptive Coli- aerogenes Reaction	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	—ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity. These results are indicative of a water which is wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) ROY C. HOATHER.

7th January 1952.

(c)

The Clinical Research Association Ltd.,  
Watergate House, York Buildings, W.C.2.  
and  
South Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

To Medical Officer of Health,  
Avenue House, The Avenue,  
Eastbourne, Sussex. (Eastbourne Borough).

25/6/51.

Laboratory Report No. 12827.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WATER REPORT

The sample of water marked Town Main has been examined with the following results:

		<i>Parts per 100,000</i>	<i>Grains per Gallon</i>
1. CHEMICAL			
Total solids (dried at 120°C.)	..	28.0	19.6
Combined chlorine (as Cl)	..	3.4	2.4
equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl)		5.6	3.9
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	..	0.44	0.31
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites)	..	nil	nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen	..	0.0004	0.0003
Albuminoid nitrogen	..	0.0004	0.0003
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.		0.004	0.003
Lead or Copper	..	nil	nil
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	..	17.0	11.9
Permanent hardness (equivalent to CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	..	4.0	2.8
Total hardness (equivalent to CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	..	21.0	14.7



## 2. BACTERIOLOGICAL

Agar plate count, at 20-22°C., for three days .. .. .	=6 per ml.
Agar plate count at 37°C., for two days .. .. .	=1 per ml.
Faecal coli .. .. .	not found in 100 ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli .. .. .	none per 100 ml.
Enterococci .. .. .	not found 100 ml.
Cl. welchii (spores) .. .. .	not found 100 ml.

The above results show this water to be of good quality. The bacteriological examination shows that the water is quite safe for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) R. S. RALPH, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,  
Laboratory Director.

## PUBLIC BATHS.

### (a) SLIPPER BATHS.

*Old Town.* Twelve baths are provided for males and five for females. The numbers using these baths during the last four years were:

1948 .. .. .	16,880
1949 .. .. .	17,041
1950 .. .. .	15,768
1951 .. .. .	12,499

*Seaside.* Thirty baths are provided, 15 for males and 15 for females. The numbers using these baths over the last four years were:

1948 .. .. .	35,416
1949 .. .. .	37,095
1950 .. .. .	34,415
1951 .. .. .	25,635

*Devonshire.* Eighteen baths are provided, 9 for males and 9 for females. The numbers using these baths during the last four years were:

1948 .. .. .	8,509
1949 .. .. .	7,785
1950 .. .. .	7,491
1951 .. .. .	8,176

### (b) SWIMMING BATHS.

The Old Town Bath is under the control of the Public Health Committee, and the Devonshire Baths are the responsibility of the Entertainments Committee. Sampling of the water and general supervision with regard to safety from the Public Health point of view is carried out in all three baths by the Public Health Department. Routine sampling is carried out every



two weeks and additional samples are taken as and when considered advisable. The Old Town Bath is worked on the break-point chlorination principle, whilst the marginal method of application is in use at the Devonshire Baths.

*Old Town Bath.* The installation of a modern chlorination and filtration plant was completed on 29th June, and the bath functioned from 24th May to 10th October. The numbers using this bath were:

Adults	..	..	264
Children	..	..	2,362
Organised school parties	..		8,907
			<hr/>
			11,533 (11,521 in 1950)
			<hr/>

*Devonshire Baths.* The smaller of the two swimming baths was open all the year round and during the summer months was used for the most part by children in attendance at the Local Authority Schools. The larger bath was open from May to September. Sea water is used in both baths and there is a continuous turnover, filtration, chlorination and heating system. The baths were used to the following extent:

Adults	..	..	14,198
Children	..	..	40,568
Organised school parties	..		27,353
Youth organisations	..		1,369
			<hr/>
			83,488 (73,978 in 1950)
			<hr/>

**SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.**—The method of sewage disposal in Eastbourne is by discharge into the sea after screening. In the case of some 171 properties in the eastern part of the Borough and 40 smallholdings and 2 farm cottages on the downs, disposal is to septic tanks or cesspools, otherwise drainage to the sewerage system is in general operation.

**PUBLIC CLEANSING.**—Public cleansing and scavenging is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer. Storage of house refuse in portable dustbins generally obtains.

**SANITARY INSPECTION.**—Visits and inspections of various premises and places were made by the Sanitary Inspectors as follows:



<i>General</i>		<i>Food and Food Premises</i>	
Complaints investigated ..	903	Dairies and Milk Purveyors ..	158
Schools .. .. .	70	Ice Cream Manufacturers ..	260
Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	148	Ice Cream Retailers .. ..	385
Places of Public Entertainment	49	Bakehouses .. .. .	89
Public Baths .. .. .	215	Butchers' Shops and Wholesale Depots .. .. .	318
Drainage and Plumbing Works	1185	Fish Shops .. .. .	121
Visits in connection with :—		Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	42
(i) Land Charges Enquiries	408	Fruiterers .. .. .	120
(ii) Timber Certificates ..	53	Other food shops and stores	594
Stables and Piggeries .. ..	104	Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	584
Smoke Observations .. ..	31	Slaughterhouses .. .. .	455
Knackers' Yards .. .. .	30	Proposed Catering Establishments .. .. .	4
Factories .. .. .	260	Food Samples taken .. ..	612
Workplaces .. .. .	54	Merchandise Marks Act and Orders .. .. .	57
Outworkers Premises .. ..	130	<i>Infectious Disease Investigations</i>	
Shops (Sect. 38, Shops Act, 1950) .. .. .	132	Visits and Enquiries .. ..	458
Rag Flock Act, 1951 .. ..	36	Houses Disinfected .. ..	131
Re-visits .. .. .	913		
<i>Housing</i>		<i>Rodent Control</i>	
Dwelling Houses, (Housing Acts) .. .. .	366	Visits and Inspections ..	421
Dwelling Houses (Public Health Act) .. .. .	372		
Verminous Houses .. .. .	79	<i>Miscellaneous Visits</i> .. ..	1988
Re-visits .. .. .	1207		

STATUTORY NUISANCES, ETC.— By means of informal approach to the persons concerned it was, in the majority of cases, possible to have remedied insanitary conditions, nuisances, defective drains, defective dustbins, etc.

The Public Health Committee has delegated powers to act as the local authority for the sections of the Public Health Act dealing with insanitary conditions, movable dwellings and camping sites.

The following statutory notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936:

To repair defective drains, etc. (Section 39) ..	4
To provide dustbins (Section 75) .. .. .	12
To abate nuisances (Section 93) .. .. .	8

In default three dustbins were provided by the Council and the cost recovered from the company responsible. One notice relating to a nuisance arising from excessive dampness was the subject of an application to the Magistrates Court for a "Nuisance Order." The Court adjourned the application *sine die* on the owner giving an undertaking to carry out the works required; these works have since been completed. A notice referring to a nuisance arising from the dilapidated condition of a bomb-damaged building and accumulations of



refuse therein was withdrawn as a result of action being taken by the Council as the Highways Authority. In the remaining nineteen cases the notices were complied with.

**CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.**—The eight applications for licences to station single caravans were all granted. Of the six licences issued to persons wishing to use land as camping sites, one was for the use of land at the foot of the Downs as a tented camp for organised bodies and five were from persons wishing to receive caravans on to their land.

The licences, in all cases, were granted so far as the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, are concerned, subject to certain definite conditions as to density, water supply, disposal of waste matter, etc. The sites were visited from time to time during the period of the licences, and in no case was there any cause for complaint.

**SCHOOLS.**—The sanitary arrangements, and the conditions under which food was prepared and served in the local authority schools were kept under observation.

**SHOPS ACTS.**—This department is only concerned with Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, which lays down requirements as to ventilation, temperature, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, etc. The sanitary inspectors made 132 visits to ensure that the provisions of the section were being complied with.

**RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.**—Earlier Rag Flock Acts dealt only with rag flock. On the coming into force of the new Act on November 1st the provisions as to cleanliness of materials and bedding were extended to other types of filling materials, including cotton, jute, hair, feathers, kapok, etc. A standard of cleanliness for all these materials is now prescribed in the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951, made under the new Act. Persons using the materials referred to for the purpose of upholstering, etc., are now required to have their premises registered by the local authority. There is provision in the Act for the submission of samples of filling material to a prescribed analyst for examination as to cleanliness. The five applications for the registration of premises were all granted. The provisions of the Act do not apply to premises where remaking or reconditioning of any article only is carried out, provided no new filling material is added. It is hoped that these measures will contribute considerably to an improvement in the hygienic standards of upholstery and bedding.



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.—The Local Authority is responsible for Sections one to four and six to seven of the Factories Act, 1937, but only in those instances where no mechanical power is used. At factories where mechanical power is used, Section 7 is the only one enforceable by the local authority.

Many premises, such as butchers' shops, dairies, ice cream premises and bakehouses which come within the wide definition of "factory" are visited primarily in connection with the preparation and sale of food.

The premises referred to under (iii) of the first of the following tables are mainly those where building or engineering works are in progress, and so long as men are employed on the site they come under the heading of "factories."

In all cases where defects were found the matters complained of were put right on informal approach.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

### 1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	141	147	7	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	225	127	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises) ..	66	32	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	432	306	12	—



## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are counted as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ..	9	9	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. ..	1	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	6	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	16	17	—	3	—

## PART VIII OF THE ACT—OUTWORK (SECTIONS 110 AND 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110		
	No. of Out-Workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing } Making, etc. ..	74	—	—
Apparel } Cleaning and washing			
Household linen ..	3	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	1	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	17	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ..	5	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ..	1	—	—
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc. ..	1	—	—
Basket making ..	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	103	—	—



SECTION 111.—There were no instances found of work being done by outworkers in unwholesome premises.

## HOUSING

In the early part of the year a report was submitted to the Public Health Committee on a number of old properties which by reason of age and disrepair had reached the stage when it was felt that they were no longer fit for human habitation. Later on official representations were made in respect to two Clearance Areas, one comprising four cottage properties and the other nine bungalows. As the owners lodged no objection to the Orders, local Enquiries were not held. The Clearance Orders made were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The demolition of the thirteen properties will necessitate the rehousing of fourteen family units.

Under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, three properties were dealt with. In the case of two houses an undertaking that they would not be used for habitation until rendered fit to the satisfaction of the Council was accepted. The owner of the remaining property submitted a list of works which were in due course carried out and the house was made fit.

Though building materials were more readily obtainable, the repair and maintenance of houses not being in all respects reasonably fit for habitation again presented many problems. The high cost of repairs to property, particularly having regard to the low rents received, continues to place an unreasonable burden on owners of this type of property. It is, however, satisfactory to note from the following table that the Inspectors were, without formal action, successful in getting some 501 properties made in all respects fit.

Dwelling houses inspected during the year (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	844
Dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation	17
Houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	563
Defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	501
Notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	10
Houses rendered fit after service of formal notice:	
1. By Owners	8
2. By Local Authority	1
Formal notices under Public Health Act	8
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
1. By Owners	5
2. By Local Authority	—
Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
Houses demolished	—
Dwelling houses not demolished as a result of undertaking by owners under Section 11	3



Undertakings, made in accordance with Section 11, cancelled, the house having been rendered fit .. .. .	1
Dwelling houses occupied under Licence (Defence Regulation 68A) .. .. .	2
Closing Orders made in respect of underground rooms ..	1

HOUSING ACT, 1949.—In accordance with the provisions of this Act, four applications were received for Improvement Grants. The improvements in each case took the form of the provision of a domestic hot water system and a bath, either in a room adapted for use as a bathroom, or in a room built for that purpose. The costs of the proposed works were £300, £214, £160 and £114 respectively. All four applications were approved by the Minister and grants up to fifty per cent will be made as the works proceed. The receipt by the owner of a grant under this Act necessitates the owner giving an undertaking that certain conditions will be observed for a period of 20 years, and that these conditions shall be entered in the Register of Local Land Charges.

#### APPLICANTS FOR HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Total number of outstanding applications: at 31/12/51 ..	1,373
at 30/4/52 ..	1,206

#### *Analysis of Applications:*

Persons living alone .. .. .	37
Married couples—no children .. .. .	454
1 child .. .. .	431
2 children .. .. .	190
3 children .. .. .	55
4 children .. .. .	23
5 children .. .. .	9
6 children .. .. .	4
7 children .. .. .	1
8 children .. .. .	1
9 children .. .. .	—
10 children .. .. .	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>1,206</b>

(Of this total, 275 are “deferred” applications)

Three hundred and thirty-five families are housed in requisitioned properties.

Number of family units re-housed during 1951 .. .. .	205
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#### RODENT CONTROL

All the rodent control work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and is broadly divided into two types of treatment, namely, surface and sewer.



Three whole-time Rodent Operators were employed, and they carried out their duties under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is the appointed Rodent Officer.

The method of treatment for surface infestation normally takes the form of pre-baiting followed by poison baiting, but in exceptional cases, trapping and gassing was resorted to. Recently a method of treatment using a poison known as "Warfarin" has been recommended, but it has not been in use for a sufficiently long period to enable a comprehensive assessment of its value to be made. The work carried out in connection with surface treatment involved some 5,870 visits by the three operators. There was, at all times, full co-operation between the occupiers of premises concerned and the staff of the department, and as a result formal action was at no time necessary.

The results of *surface* treatment are shown in the following table:

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business & Industrial)	Total
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District .. .. .	110	16,738	66	2,942	19,856
2. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result of:					
(a) notification ..	23	380	8	71	482
(b) otherwise ..	12	951	14	229	1,206
3. Number of properties under (2) found to be infested by rats .. .. .	Major —	4	3	2	9
	Minor 13	203	11	122	349
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice ..	3	10	1	33	47
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 and 4) treated by the Local Authority	16	215	12	155	398
6. Number of notices served under Section 4:					
1. Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
2. Structural Works (e.g. Proofing) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
8. Legal Proceedings ..	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of "block" control schemes carried out — 23					



Sewers were dealt with by maintenance treatments in the months of May and November, when the manholes were pre-baited and poison baited. It was again found that roughly two-thirds of the sewers in the Borough were clear of rats, but that the hard core of infestation still persisted in the remaining sections of the sewers. The treatment carried out in the infested sections was intensified, and it is hoped that further treatments will minimise the infestation. The results of the treatments carried out in November 1950 and May and November 1951 are as follows:

	<i>Nov. 1950</i>	<i>May 1951</i>	<i>Nov. 1951</i>
(a) Manholes baited	427	526	511
(b) Showing medium to heavy infestation	144 (34.4%)	78 (14.8%)	93 (18.2%)
(c) Showing light infestation	123 (28.8%)	194 (36.8%)	132 (25.8%)
(d) Total showing infestation ((b)&(c))	267 (62.5%)	272 (51.7%)	225 (44.0%)

Close co-operation was maintained with the officers of the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Council has agreed to comply with the conditions and method of treatment prescribed by the Ministry, and a grant of fifty per cent based on the net overall cost of rodent control is claimed. No charge is made for the disinfection of private dwelling houses, but in the case of business premises a charge, based on the actual cost, is payable.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Much of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors was devoted to the inspection of food premises and catering establishments, with a view to seeing that they complied with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, and the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

In general, it was found that persons dealing with the production and distribution of food had an increasing regard for the necessity for a good standard of hygiene, and in no premises were conditions found which necessitated formal action under any legal enactment. In the case of the few who were reluctant to maintain reasonable standards it was necessary to maintain closer supervision. On the whole, however, it can be stated that the officers of the Department received a very reasonable degree of co-operation from all persons in the food trades.



At the beginning of the year the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, came into operation. The object of this Act is to consolidate the law relating to milk, and it also gives additional powers to the Ministers of Food and Health to make Regulations concerning the various aspects of control of milk. Part of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, part of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1944, the whole of the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949 and certain provisions of the Agricultural Acts of 1937 and 1949 have been repealed.

For the first time, as a result of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, a food value standard was prescribed for ice cream.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

These Regulations require that dairies and persons supplying milk shall be registered with the Local Authority. Shops where milk is sold only in the unopened containers in which it is received are not included in the definition of "Dairy": the occupiers are therefore registered as "Distributors." The following premises and distributors were registered:

Dairies	..	..	..	..	10
Distributors	..	..	..	..	24

Since the coming into operation of the various Milk Regulations of 1949, the responsibility of Local Authorities has been more particularly in relation to the safety of milk in distribution, as opposed to the production side, which is in the hands of the National Agricultural Advisory Service. In this connection, close co-operation is maintained with the Central Government Officers working in the field of production. Regular and frequent samples were taken to ensure that the fat and non-fatty solids content were satisfactory and to check that the milk had been effectively pasteurised and handled under satisfactory conditions. In addition, and perhaps the most important factor of all, a number of samples were taken to ensure that the supply was not infected with the germs of Tuberculosis.



## SAMPLING

### SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS

Of the forty-eight samples submitted to the Public Analyst, two were milk which was sold as "Channel Island Milk."

The fat, and milk solids other than fat, content of each of the samples were as shown:

	<i>Fat %</i>	<i>Solids other than milk fat %</i>
Sale of Milk Regulations Requirements .. .. .	3.00	8.50
Samples taken in first quarter ..	3.42 3.51 3.50 3.56 3.61 3.60 3.50 3.61 3.53 3.50 3.59 3.49 3.49	8.51 8.50 8.43 8.51 8.47 8.55 8.58 8.54 8.62 8.65 8.50 8.61 8.61
Average of samples in first quarter	3.53	8.54
Samples taken in second quarter ..	3.45 3.33 3.40 3.42 3.50 3.60 3.61 3.66 3.32 3.50	8.57 8.43 8.52 8.66 8.60 8.52 8.52 8.55 8.50 8.63
Average of samples in second quarter	3.47	8.55
Samples taken in third quarter ..	3.52 3.49 3.20 3.35 3.24 3.31 3.29 3.42 3.51 3.65 3.49 3.75 3.71 3.56 3.70	8.64 8.60 8.76 8.64 8.62 8.63 8.67 8.58 8.60 8.70 8.51 8.65 8.72 8.76 8.71
Average of samples in third quarter	3.48	8.70



	<i>Fat %</i>	<i>Solids other than milk fat %</i>
Samples taken in fourth quarter ..	3.68 3.65 3.71 3.82 3.80 3.85 3.65 4.10	8.74 8.76 8.73 8.79 8.84 8.72 8.61 8.65
Average of samples in fourth quarter	3.78	8.73
Average for the whole year ..	3.55	8.61
Two samples of Channel Island Milk	5.15 5.66	9.15 8.88

In the early part of the year, three samples failed to reach the required standard of solids, other than milk fat, two having a deficiency of 0.8 per cent and one a deficiency of 0.3 per cent. The samples in question were taken from a bulk supply received from a number of herds with varying breeds of cattle. It would appear that the trouble was due to shortage of first class cattle food as, with the advent of Spring and consequent better and more natural feeding facilities, the trouble disappeared.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS

The following licences were granted:

Pasteuriser's Licence .. .. .	1
Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" .. .. .	23
Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" ..	1

With the exception of comparatively small quantities of farm bottled milk sold under the designation "Tuberculin Tested," practically the whole of the milk sold in Eastbourne was pasteurised. The method of pasteurisation in use is the high temperature short time one, which, under the Regulations, requires that the milk be brought to a temperature of at least 161° F., to be maintained at that temperature for fifteen seconds, and then be immediately cooled to a temperature of 50° F. or less. Constant supervision of the one dairy premises where pasteurisation was carried out was maintained and samples of the treated milk were taken at frequent intervals. These samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton, where they were subjected to the methylene blue test for cleanliness and keeping quality, and to the phosphatase test which is the guide to the adequacy of heat treatment. The results were as follows:



Class of Milk	No. of Samples Tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of Samples		
			Passed	Failed	Void
Pasteurised	113	Phosphatase ..	113	—	—
		Methylene Blue	106	—	*7
Tuberculin Tested ..	27	Phosphatase ..	27	—	—
(Pasteurised)		Methylene Blue	27	—	—
Sterilised ..	2	Turbidity Test ..	2	—	—

\*NOTE.—On days when the atmospheric shade temperature exceeds 65° F., the methylene blue test is regarded as void.

Sterilised milk is milk which has been filtered or clarified, homogenised and heated to and maintained at a temperature of not less than 212° F. for such a period as to ensure that it will comply with the Turbidity Test. Milk shall be treated in bottles in such a manner that, on completion of the treatment, the bottles shall be sealed with an air-tight seal.

There does not appear to be a large sale of this type of milk in Eastbourne and, in fact, it was only during the last few months of the year that one dairyman commenced to sell it.

#### EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR THE PRESENCE OF M. TUBERCULOSIS

Samples for the presence of the germ of Tuberculosis were taken from the milk of various producers as it arrived at a local dairy. Forty-two such samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton. Forty of the samples were negative for Tuberculosis, one sample was positive and in another the result was inconclusive as the guinea pig injected with the centrifugalized deposit of the sample died within four days. Details of the milk which gave a positive result were sent to the Divisional Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. On investigation of the herd in question it was found that three cows had gone dry and no evidence of Tuberculosis was found in the remainder. After calving, the milk of the three cows referred to was again examined, and in one case a positive result was found; the infected animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

#### MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

There were four new registrations in connection with retail sale, and at the end of the year the following premises were registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

(a) Wholesale Manufacture ..	1
(b) Manufacture and Retail Sale ..	16
(c) Retail Sale .. ..	110
(d) Storage only .. ..	1



Two hundred and fifty-three samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination by the Methylene Blue Test. The results, which are shown on the following table, on the whole indicate that a reasonably high standard of cleanliness had been maintained in manufacture, handling and distribution. The persons concerned were always notified of the result—the satisfactory ones were encouraged to keep up a high standard and in the case of unsatisfactory samples, a discussion of the findings with the person or persons concerned was helpful in tracing the cause of the trouble.

The samples submitted were graded as follows:

Grade 1	..	..	..	..	137
Grade 2	..	..	..	..	61
Grade 3	..	..	..	..	27
Grade 4	..	..	..	..	28

There is no legal bacteriological standard for ice cream, but provisional grades suggested by the Minister of Health as a guide are:

<i>Grade</i>				<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue</i>
1	..	..	..	4½ hours or more
2	..	..	..	2½ to 4 hours
3	..	..	..	½ to 2 hours
4	..	..	..	Less than ½ hour

Samples falling into Grades 1 or 2 are considered to be satisfactory. When a series of samples from the same source falls within grades 3 or 4, this may be regarded as an indication of faulty treatment or handling. It will therefore be seen that 92·09 per cent of the samples taken were deemed to be satisfactory.

On March 1st, the FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) ORDER, 1951, came into operation. This Order required that ice cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent fat, 10 per cent sugar and 7½ per cent milk solids other than fat. Certain departures from these standards were allowed where the ice cream contained fruit, etc.

In connection with this Order, twenty-four samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Twenty-one were found to be above the prescribed standard and three fell below the standard of fat content. The fat content ranged from 3 per cent to 15·5 per cent, the non-fat solid content from 15·6 per cent to 29·3 per cent and the total solids from 22·5 per cent to 40·6 per cent.

1 Sample had a fat content of	..	15·5%
13 Samples had a fat content of from	..	10% to 15%
7 Samples had a fat content of from	..	5% to 9·9%
3 Samples had a fat content of less than		5%

The three unsatisfactory samples were deficient in fat to the extent of 40 per cent, 36 per cent and 34 per cent. In all three cases a warning letter was sent to the Vendors.



## SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION

The slaughtering of animals for human consumption was again carried out at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Langney. In all, some 14,398 animals were dealt with. The premises used were originally farm buildings which, despite certain adaptations, leave much to be desired and certainly are not good enough for a kill of this magnitude. The long delayed further adaptations and improvements are at last in hand. Meat inspection is a most important Public Health service, and I would like to pay tribute to the work of the Inspectors. The examination they carry out is a most detailed one of all carcasses and all organs; it at all times of the year involves attendance during evenings as well as during the day and, at the periods of peak slaughtering, involves very long hours.

With regard to Tuberculosis in animals, it will be noted that the number of whole cow carcasses condemned was 17, and that the total percentage of cows found to be affected was 23·4. It will be seen from the table on page 38 that there has been a most welcome overall decline in the percentage of bovines found on slaughter to be affected with tuberculosis.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed .. ..	3,667	1,111	1,826	5,920	1,874
Number inspected .. ..	3,667	1,111	1,826	5,920	1,874
<i>Diseases other than Tuberculosis:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	2	7	4	7	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	1,375	598	4	343	101
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis .. ..	37·6	54·5	·44	5·90	5·90
<i>Tuberculosis:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	7	17	2	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	276	243	11	—	25
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	7·70	23·4	·71	—	1·50



NUMBER OF CATTLE AND CALVES AT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE FOUND TO BE  
AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Cattle excluding Cows			Cows			Per- centage of all adult Bovines	Calves		
	Whole Carcass Con- demned	Part Carcass Con- demned	Per- centage of total kill	Whole Carcass Con- demned	Part Carcass Con- demned	Per- centage of total kill		Whole Carcass Con- demned	Part Carcass Con- demned	Per- centage of total kill
1938	10	167	15.42	95	677	52.60	36.3	3	41	0.69
1939	20	258	13.01	123	1188	51.40	38.1	7	70	0.83
1940	17	239	12.64	53	301	35.52	20.1	4	18	1.20
1941	7	160	14.25	48	277	43.04	25.4	2	13	5.00
1942	3	195	11.72	41	346	43.14	22.7	—	2	0.11
1943	7	198	15.50	37	321	43.9	26.5	2	3	0.31
1944	10	189	13.63	22	387	46.04	25.8	—	7	0.20
1945	8	239	13.24	23	343	34.95	21.0	1	23	1.03
1946	10	324	13.39	22	337	37.24	25.8	—	10	0.46
1947	8	233	10.95	15	245	34.95	17.2	—	9	0.47
1948	10	307	12.63	16	211	35.19	17.2	1	3	0.23
1949	5	298	10.41	28	316	35.21	16.6	—	7	0.40
1950	13	334	9.28	21	307	29.31	13.9	1	7	0.37
1951	7	276	7.70	17	243	23.40	11.4	2	11	0.71



## INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

The following list of food stuffs found to be unfit for human consumption gives some indication of the extent and varied nature of the work done in this connection:

Bacon (lbs.) .. ..	23	Meat, 4 lb. cans .. ..	133
Baking Soda (pkts.) .. ..	14	Meat, 6 lb. cans .. ..	58
Biscuits (lbs.) .. ..	22	Meat and Offal (lbs.) .. ..	606
Breakfast Cereals (pkts.) .. ..	258	Meat Pies .. ..	130
Butter (lbs.) .. ..	1½	Meat Products (lbs.) .. ..	698
Cake (lbs.) .. ..	72	Margarine (lbs.) .. ..	141
Cake Mixtures (pkts.) .. ..	296	Milk (cans) .. ..	684
Cheese (lbs.) .. ..	17½	Mincemeat (cans) .. ..	4
Cheese, imported (pkts.) .. ..	204	Mustard (cans) .. ..	9
Chestnut Flour (pkts.) .. ..	3	Oats (lbs.) .. ..	3
Chicken (tins) .. ..	7	Olive Oil (botts.) .. ..	9
Chocolate (lbs.) .. ..	31	Paste (Meat and Fish) (jars) .. ..	886
Chocolate Spread (pkts.) .. ..	24	Peaches (trays) .. ..	25
Coffee Essence (botts.) .. ..	2	Peel (lbs.) .. ..	30
Cordials (botts.) .. ..	6	Pickles (jars) .. ..	16
Custard Powder (pkts.) .. ..	164	Potatoes (lbs.) .. ..	168
Crabs (Stones) .. ..	5	Poultry (lbs.) .. ..	56
Eggs .. ..	342	Puddings (tins) .. ..	3
Essences (botts.) .. ..	160	Pudding Mixtures (pkts.) .. ..	145
Figs (lbs.) .. ..	48	Rennet (botts.) .. ..	60
Fish Cakes .. ..	72	Rice (lbs.) .. ..	5
Fish (cans) .. ..	138	Sago (pkts.) .. ..	17
Fish, dried (stones) .. ..	57	Salad Cream (botts.) .. ..	261
Fish, wet (stones) .. ..	117	Salt (pkts.) .. ..	78
Flour (lbs.) .. ..	394	Sauces (botts.) .. ..	29
Fruit (cans) .. ..	692	Sausages (lbs.) .. ..	3
Fruit, dried (lbs.) .. ..	36	Sausages (cans) .. ..	97
Fruit (jars) .. ..	96	Soup (cans) .. ..	238
Fruit Juice (cans) .. ..	14	Spaghetti (cans) .. ..	22
Fruit Puddings (cans) .. ..	6	Sponge Cakes .. ..	3
Ham (417 cans) totalling lbs. .. ..	5602	Sugar (lbs.) .. ..	160
Herb Beer (botts.) .. ..	70	Sweets (lbs.) .. ..	29
Honey (jars) .. ..	1	Sweet Fat (lbs.) .. ..	643
Jam and Marmalade (lbs.) .. ..	342	Syrup (tins) .. ..	2
Junket (botts.) .. ..	4	Table Jellies .. ..	17
Lemon Cheese (jars) .. ..	2	Tea (lbs.) .. ..	3½
Macaroni (lbs.) .. ..	68	Vegetables (cans) .. ..	595
Meat, 1 lb. and less (cans) .. ..	410	Vinegar (botts.) .. ..	1
Meat, 2 lb. cans .. ..	174		

It is interesting to note that of the large quantity of canned ham and other meats found to be unfit practically all was imported.



# SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:

	Number Examined		Number Adulterated, etc.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Aspirin .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Bread .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Butter and Margarine ..	6	3	—	—
Cakes .. .. .	2	2	—	—
Cake and Rissole Mixture ..	1	1	—	—
Cheese and Cheese Spread ..	—	2	—	—
Cider .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Cocoa .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Cornflour .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Cream Powder .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Flavouring .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Flour .. .. .	1	1	—	—
Gelatine .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Glace Cherries, Stuffed Dates and Mixed Peel .. .. .	1	2	—	—
Ground Almonds and Almond Paste .. .. .	2	1	—	—
Ground Arrowroot .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Ground Nutmeg .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Ground Rice and Tapioca ..	2	1	—	—
Ice Cream .. .. .	24	2	3	—
Jam and Mincemeat .. .. .	2	1	—	—
Jelly .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Milk .. .. .	48	—	3	—
Milk Whipping Compound ..	—	1	—	—
Mint Jelly .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Mixed Spice .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil .. .. .	—	2	—	1
Parsley and Thyme .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Paste .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Pea Flour .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Pepper .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Potato Crisps .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Pudding Mixture .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Orange Crush .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Salad Cream .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Salmon Spread .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Sausages, Sausage Meat, etc. ..	15	7	—	4
Sauces .. .. .	—	4	—	—
Semolina .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Sodium Bicarbonate .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Soup .. .. .	1	2	—	—
Spirits .. .. .	14	—	—	—
Sweets .. .. .	—	7	—	—
Tea .. .. .	2	—	—	—
Veal and Ham Roll .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Vinegar .. .. .	1	1	—	—
TOTALS .. .. .	134	56	6	5



Of the 190 samples submitted to the Public Analyst, adverse reports were received on eleven. The three samples of milk and the three of ice cream have already been referred to. The unsatisfactory sample of olive oil was found to be slightly rancid and the retailer in question surrendered for destruction the remainder of his stock of this substance. The Vendors of the four samples of sausages and sausage meat found to be deficient in meat content were sent strong warning letters; repeat samples in all four cases were reported to be genuine.

#### FOOD POISONING

Only one case of suspected food poisoning was notified. *Salmonella Typhi* Murium was isolated from the stools.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases notified was forty-one in excess of the notifications for the previous year. Measles accounted for sixty per cent of the notifications and Sonne Dysentery twenty-three per cent.

#### SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Admitted to Isolation Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever ..	17	12	29	25	—
Whooping Cough ..	28	29	57	3	—
Measles ..	258	218	476	14	—
Erysipelas ..	3	1	4	—	—
Pneumonia ..	7	7	14	—	5
Food Poisoning ..	1	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic ..	—	1	1	—	—
Non-Paralytic ..	—	2	2	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	28	28	—	—
Dysentery ..	78	105	183	10	—
TOTALS ..	393	404	797	54	5

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS

1951	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Food Poisoning</i>	<i>A.P.M.—P.</i>	<i>A.P.M.—N.P.</i>	<i>Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Totals</i>
January ..	1	—	126	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	93	229
February ..	3	—	102	6	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	17	134
March ..	3	—	25	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	32	67
April ..	1	—	57	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	88
May ..	2	—	72	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	17	106
June ..	4	—	68	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	82
July ..	2	—	15	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21
August ..	1	—	11	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	21
September ..	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	9
October ..	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	11
November ..	9	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	17
December ..	1	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	12
TOTALS ..	29	—	476	57	4	14	1	1	2	2	28	183	797



SCARLET FEVER.—The sexes and age groups of the twenty-nine cases notified were:

<i>Age Group</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1-2	..	1	1
3-4	..	2	2
5-9	..	12	6
10-14	..	1	1
15-24	..	1	1
25 and over	..	—	1
		—	—
		17	12
		==	==

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—A mother, aged twenty-four, was a case of paralytic Poliomyelitis, and her baby, aged seven months, was a non-paralytic case. The third case, a child aged thirteen years, was also non-paralytic.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Notifications of this disease were the lowest for the past six years. The sexes and age groups were:

<i>Age Group</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 1 year	..	2	2
1-2	..	11	6
3-4	..	4	9
5-9	..	9	9
15-24	..	—	1
25 and over	..	2	2
		—	—
		28	29
		==	==

MEASLES.—The epidemic of this disease, which reached its peak in December 1950, continued over the first six months of the year under review. Four hundred and seventy-six cases were notified:

<i>Age Group</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 1 year	..	3	4
1-2	..	39	38
3-4	..	77	70
5-9	..	95	73
10-14	..	41	16
15-24	..	1	6
25 and over	..	2	11
		—	—
		258	218
		==	==



PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, came into operation on August 1st. The definition of this condition now is "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100·4° F. or more occurred within fourteen days after child birth or miscarriage."

The causes of the pyrexia in the twenty-eight notified cases were given as:

Ante partum hæmorrhage	..	..	1
Cracked nipples	..	..	3
Cold and sore throat	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	2
Engorged breasts	..	..	3
Flushed breasts	..	..	3
Mastitis	..	..	3
Offensive vaginal lochia	..	..	2
Phlebitis	..	..	1
Ruptured perineum	..	..	1
Retained products	..	..	2
Swollen glands, right axilla	..	..	1
Urinary infection	..	..	1
Virus pneumonia	..	..	1
Cause unknown—had two epileptic fits	..	..	1
No apparent cause	..	..	2
			—
			28
			—

SONNE DYSENTERY.—The outbreak which commenced in December 1950 continued during the first five months of the year. Notifications were received:

<i>Age Group</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
0-5	..	37	38
5-15	..	27	29
15-45	..	9	29
45-65	..	3	5
Age not stated	..	2	4
		—	—
		78	105
		—	—

Home visits in connection with infectious disease in children were made by the Health Visitors as follows:

		<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-Visits</i>
MEASLES:			
School Children	..	255	8
Pre-School Children	..	188	6
WHOOPING COUGH:			
School Children	..	16	3
Pre-School Children	..	27	13
OTHER INFECTIOUS ILLNESSES:			
School Children	..	23	7
Pre-School Children	..	11	2



SCABIES.—Twenty cases from twelve families received treatment at the Scabies Treatment Centre at the Avenue House Annexe.

	Number of	
	Cases	Attendances
Adults .. .. .	12	22
School Children .. .. .	6	13
Pre-School Children .. .. .	2	2
TOTALS .. .. .	20	37

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1900-1951

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	A.P.M.	Enteric Fevers	Puerperal Pyrexia including Puerperal Fever	Acute and Influenzal Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Malaria	Encephalitis Lethargica	C.S.M.	Smallpox
1951	29	—	57	476	183	3	—	28	14	4	—	—	—	2	—
1950	69	—	78	535	32	1	1	4	11	9	1	—	—	—	—
1949	32	2	177	388	4	3	—	11	32	15	—	1	—	2	—
1948	23	1	87	461	6	2	44	11	37	4	—	1	—	1	—
1947	23	—	116	332	2	7	—	21	19	7	1	1	—	4	—
1946	45	1	84	155	1	2	2	15	58	2	8	4	—	2	—
1945	58	1	30	651	3	2	—	14	34	5	3	1	—	—	—
1944	50	3	61	145	3	—	—	10	39	12	2	—	—	—	—
1943	43	2	7	140	—	—	—	16	27	4	1	—	1	—	—
1942	39	3	34	7	—	1	—	14	41	14	4	1	2	1	—
1941	5	7	12	15	1	—	—	4	12	7	—	—	—	2	—
1940	46	30	159	105	1	—	3	11	36	13	3	—	—	6	—
1939	95	56	162	1	2	—	—	14	38	15	6	—	1	—	—
1938	185	17	—	—	17	—	—	3	54	16	1	1	—	—	—
1937	123	14	—	—	15	—	—	4	35	19	2	—	—	—	—
1936	23	13	—	—	—	—	1	15	21	18	2	—	—	—	—
1935	30	20	—	—	—	—	1	11	29	25	2	2	—	—	—
1934	63	26	—	—	—	—	1	15	28	25	4	1	1	—	—
1933	78	23	—	—	—	1	3	19	38	20	3	—	1	3	—
1932	36	38	—	Not notifiable	1	—	3	20	37	13	2	—	1	1	—
1931	26	40	—	—	2	—	4	4	40	21	—	—	—	1	—
1930	48	47	—	—	2	—	2	11	47	19	1	2	—	—	35
1929	86	145	—	—	1	—	2	12	115	29	1	1	3	—	3
1928	109	120	—	—	—	—	8	9	74	18	1	2	2	—	—
1927	143	16	—	—	1	1	1	8	93	25	4	2	2	—	—
1926	90	5	—	—	1	1	2	5	29	16	1	4	2	—	—
1925	88	22	—	—	1	—	1	—	39	19	4	1	3	—	—
1924	24	14	—	—	1	1	11	2	40	12	3	4	5	2	—
1923	30	33	—	—	1	—	2	—	27	15	5	6	6	—	—
1922	64	25	—	—	—	—	5	2	55	16	2	1	—	—	—
1921	74	118	—	—	2	—	4	3	67	14	5	1	2	—	—
1920	113	78	—	—	—	2	2	4	26	21	7	20	1	—	—
1919	179	61	—	62	1	2	2	6	4	13	10	15	3	2	—
1918	34	37	—	628	—	1	—	3	—	10	16	—	—	2	—
1917	46	76	—	923	—	—	4	2	—	12	4	—	—	5	—
1916	118	142	—	321	—	3	6	2	—	13	14	—	—	4	—
1915	169	135	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	16	8	—	—	—	—
1914	79	141	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	24	5	—	—	1	—
1913	213	132	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
1912	451	80	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
1911	139	47	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
1910	94	92	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
1909	222	263	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
1908	148	258	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
1907	134	54	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
1906	148	19	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
1905	69	31	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
1904	64	38	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
1903	44	45	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
1902	102	52	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	30	—	—	—	—	2
1901	106	56	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
1900	51	50	—	—	—	—	13	4	—	29	—	—	—	—	—



## PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGY

The following specimens were sent, some on behalf of general practitioners, to the Brighton Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service:

Nose and Throat Swabs for K.L.B. and H.S.	..	88
Nose and Throat Swabs for H.S.	..	40
Per-nasal Swabs for Whooping Cough	..	5
Eye Swabs	..	1

### FAECES AND URINE:

For Dysentery (Sonne)	..	915
For other Organisms	..	256

The following specimens for general practitioners and for the Public Health Department were examined at the Princess Alice Hospital Laboratory, which is an associated laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service:

### MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS:

#### Throat Swabs:

For:	H.S.	..	23
	K.L.B.	..	20
	Vincent's Angina	..	18

#### Nasal Swabs:

For:	H.S.	..	1
	K.L.B.	..	1

#### Faeces:

For:	Dysentery	..	148
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#### Blood:

For:	Paul-Bunnell Test	..	12
	Malaria	..	1
	Agglutination reactions	..	2

#### Urine:

For:	Tuberculosis	..	12
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#### Cough Plate:

For:	Whooping Cough	..	2
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#### Vaginal Swab:

For:	Gonococci	..	1
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### PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

#### Throat Swabs:

For:	H.S.	..	18
	K.L.B.	..	14
	Vincent's Angina	..	5

#### Nasal Swabs:

For:	H.S.	..	18
	K.L.B.	..	14

#### Faeces:

For:	Dysentery	..	9
------	-----------	----	---

#### Blood:

For:	Paul-Bunnell Test	..	1
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## TUBERCULOSIS

Fifty-three cases of respiratory and eleven of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified. Of these, thirty-six respiratory and ten non-respiratory were new cases not previously notified in any other district.

### NOTIFICATION REGISTER

		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
ON REGISTER,							
1ST JANUARY 1951	..	185	110	43	41	228	151
<i>Add:</i>							
Notifications	..	16	18	5	4	21	22
Transfers from other areas	..	9	8	—	1	9	9
Posthumous Notifications	..	—	2	1	—	1	2
Returned to Eastbourne		4	2	—	—	4	2
		<u>214</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>186</u>
<i>Less:</i>							
Deaths:							
From Tuberculosis		11	12	1	—	12	12
From other causes		1	—	1	—	2	—
Left the town	..	21	22	2	3	23	25
Arrested	..	6	6	1	3	7	9
Diagnosis not Confirmed	..	2	1	—	—	2	1
Lost sight of	..	10	4	12	10	22	14
		<u>51</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>61</u>
ON REGISTER,							
31ST DECEMBER 1951		163	95	32	30	195	125

Age grouping of new cases notified (46) and transfers to the area (18):

		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<i>Age Groups:</i>							
Under 1 year	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 5 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 10 years	..	1	—	—	—	1	—
10 - 15 years	..	—	—	1	—	1	—
15 - 20 years	..	—	4	—	1	—	5
20 - 25 years	..	3	7	1	1	4	8
25 - 35 years	..	5	3	—	2	5	5
35 - 45 years	..	4	6	3	—	7	6
45 - 55 years	..	4	3	—	—	4	3
55 - 65 years	..	4	3	—	1	4	4
Over 65 years	..	4	2	1	—	5	2
		—	—	—	—	—	—
		25	28	6	5	31	33



# NOTIFICATIONS, INCLUDING TRANSFERS, FOR THE YEARS 1920-1951

(The last two columns give the total "new" cases annually).

		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>New Cases</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>
1951 ..	25	28	6	5	36	10	
1950 ..	41	26	6	3	45	7	
1949 ..	48	44	9	9	39	16	
1948 ..	57	48	7	5	59	9	
1947 ..	42	31	7	4	36	10	
1946 ..	54	51	12	8	65	15	
1945 ..	38	35	12	11	43	15	
1944 ..	21	23	10	18	28	22	
1943 ..	16	19	6	7	26	12	
1942 ..	18	14	9	6	29	14	
1941 ..	29	14	5	7	33	11	
1940 ..	30	13	11	4	30	10	
1939 ..	22	22	6	5	29	3	
1938 ..	33	25	12	7	28	14	
1937 ..	34	26	6	10	39	15	
1936 ..	41	18	12	7	40	16	
1935 ..	33	29	14	8	43	20	
1934 ..	44	38	7	14	56	17	
1933 ..	42	25	9	9	44	14	
<hr/>							
1932 ..	64		27		37	21	
1931 ..	60		20		41	15	
1930 ..	81		21		49	16	
1929 ..	61		27		46	21	
1928 ..	71		16		49	15	
1927 ..	68		25		40	23	
<hr/>							
1926 ..	92		28		98		
1925 ..	69		21		72		
1924 ..	104		14		79		
1923 ..	149		57		127		
1922 ..	116		25		90		
1921 ..	93		41		—		
1920 ..	85		19		—		

DEATHS.—Twenty-three persons died from tuberculosis of the lungs and one from tuberculosis of the kidney, in the following age groups:

		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
15 - 25 ..	..	—	2	—	—
25 - 45 ..	..	2	4	—	—
45 - 65 ..	..	4	4	1	—
65 - 75 ..	..	5	2	—	—

The death rates per 1,000 of population were:

Respiratory ..	..	..	..	0.40
Non-respiratory ..	..	..	..	0.01
All forms ..	..	..	..	0.41



NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS  
FOR THE YEARS 1900-1951

	NUMBER			RATE PER 1,000		
	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951 ..	23	1	24	0.40	0.01	0.41
1950 ..	12	2	14	0.21	0.03	0.24
1949 ..	20	2	22	0.35	0.03	0.38
1948 ..	14	5	19	0.25	0.09	0.34
1947 ..	13	1	14	0.24	0.02	0.26
1946 ..	21	3	24	0.42	0.06	0.48
1945 ..	10	8	18	0.25	0.20	0.45
1944 ..	24	4	28	0.85	0.14	1.00
1943 ..	18	5	23	0.65	0.18	0.83
1942 ..	19	4	23	0.61	0.13	0.74
1941 ..	11	5	16	0.39	0.18	0.58
1940 ..	28	2	30	0.52	0.03	0.56
1939 ..	20	6	26	0.33	0.10	0.44
1938 ..	34	8	42	0.62	0.12	0.74
1937 ..	24	7	31	0.43	0.12	0.55
1936 ..	33	6	39	0.59	0.11	0.70
1935 ..	22	6	28	0.39	0.11	0.50
1934 ..	43	3	46	0.75	0.05	0.80
1933 ..	35	6	41	0.61	0.11	0.72
1932 ..	34	7	41	0.59	0.12	0.71
1931 ..	26	11	37	0.47	0.19	0.66
1930 ..	30	5	35	0.50	0.08	0.58
1929 ..	31	7	38	0.50	0.10	0.60
1928 ..	43	12	55	0.70	0.20	0.90
1927 ..	37	8	45	0.63	0.16	0.80
1926 ..	43	6	49	0.70	0.12	0.82
1925 ..	44	4	48	0.80	0.07	0.87
1924 ..	37	7	44	0.67	0.12	0.79
1923 ..	38	9	47	0.70	0.16	0.87
1922 ..	33	6	39	0.58	0.10	0.68
1921 ..	53	12	65	0.85	0.19	1.04
1920 ..	31	7	38	0.56	0.14	0.69
1919 ..	44	7	51	0.80	0.10	0.90
1918 ..	52	13	65	1.04	0.26	1.30
1917 ..	52	12	64	1.10	0.26	1.36
1916 ..	52	19	71	1.04	0.38	1.42
1915 ..	50	7	57	0.91	0.12	1.03
1914 ..	41	15	56	0.75	0.27	1.02
1913 ..	39	15	54	0.72	0.50	0.75
1912 ..	60	8	68	1.10	0.14	1.24
1911 ..	58	12	70	1.09	0.22	1.31
1910 ..	46	12	58	0.87	0.22	1.09
1909 ..	58	13	71	1.11	0.25	1.36
1908 ..	42	11	53	0.81	0.21	1.02
1907 ..	53	11	64	1.04	0.20	1.24
1906 ..	53	13	66	1.08	0.27	1.35
1905 ..	42	13	55	0.90	0.28	1.18
1904 ..	32	22	54	0.69	0.48	1.17
1903 ..	33	15	48	0.73	0.33	1.06
1902 ..	57	12	69	1.29	0.27	1.56
1901 ..	44	15	59	1.01	0.34	1.35
1900 ..	52	11	63	1.06	0.22	1.28



## CHEST CLINIC

The Clinic was held for Eastbourne cases on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 9.45 a.m.

The following figures relate to Eastbourne cases only.

### CLINIC REGISTER:

		<i>Respiratory</i>				<i>Non-Respiratory</i>				
		<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
ON REGISTER,										
1ST JANUARY 1951		170	106	5	9	22	26	18	8	364
Add:										
Transfers from other areas ..	..	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Returned to Eastbourne ..	..	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
New Cases:										
T.B.—	..	5	12	1	—	1	1	—	—	20
T.B.+	..	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
		197	126	6	9	23	28	18	8	415

### *Less:*

Fatal ..	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Left the Town ..	17	13	1	2	—	1	—	1	35
Arrested ..	3	4	1	2	—	—	1	1	12
For other reasons ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
	30	26	3	5	—	1	1	2	68

### ON REGISTER,

31ST DECEMBER 1951

167	100	3	4	23	27	17	6	347
-----	-----	---	---	----	----	----	---	-----

### CLINIC ATTENDANCES (excluding patients for A.P. or P.P. refills):

	<i>Patients</i>			<i>Attendances</i>
Definite Cases ..	..	..	236	640
Observation Cases ..	..	..	270	468
Contacts ..	..	..	311	531

### PNEUMOTHORAX AND PNEUMOPERITONEUM REFILLS:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Refills given</i>
Residents ..	..	..	} 1689
Visitors ..	..	..	
	39	22	
	36	35	

### ADMISSIONS TO SANATORIA OR HOSPITALS (including Gildredge and Downside):

*Males*  
22

*Females*  
24



## CHEST PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

Dr. Ferguson Gow writes:

"The year has been spent, in addition to the routine work of the Chest Clinic, in consolidating and further integrating the co-operation between the Clinic and the Public Health Department so far as the tuberculosis side of the work is concerned. In spite of the official division of tuberculosis work into two parts (the Regional Board being responsible for diagnosis and treatment and the Local Authority being responsible for prevention and for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons) in practice in Eastbourne the problem of tuberculosis is tackled as a whole by all concerned working as a team rather than as individuals. This would not be possible unless all the information available about each patient was freely available to all concerned.

With regard to the prevention of tuberculosis, much is done in Eastbourne, but we are not satisfied that all which could be is, in fact, done; our aim, of course, being the complete prevention of the disease. A very important method of prevention is, to my mind, the maintenance in good health of successfully treated cases, and here is a good example of the difficulty in placing responsibility. Are steps taken to prevent a relapse to be considered as continuation of treatment, or are they strictly preventative measures?

It is generally recognised that the incidence of tuberculosis is highest among contacts, but in the area covered by this Clinic the incidence among contacts is, in fact, lower than that among the general population. I think it is reasonable to attribute this extremely encouraging state of affairs largely, if not entirely, to the treatment, care and after-care given to the patients. It is difficult to attribute it to anything else. The inoculation of contacts with B.C.G. has, of course, continued during the year and this is one of the most important methods of prevention used; however, it should not lead one to forego the use of other, perhaps less scientifically justified but, nevertheless, I am sure, useful methods. In dealing with contacts the help of the Social Worker has been most valuable as has been her work in dealing with other aspects of the tuberculosis work. The nature of her work is such that it is not always easy or straightforward.

During the year Eastbourne has again been a good deal more fortunate than many other areas so far as waiting lists are concerned. The waiting list for in-patient treatment has been no problem apart from that for major surgical treatment. It is appalling and disheartening to know that a patient requiring major surgical treatment has usually to wait twelve months or more for a bed.

In view of the improved waiting list fewer patients have been treated at home, a practice which is only very occasionally completely satisfactory and which should be considered at best a makeshift only. Nevertheless, the help given by the Home Nursing Service in treating patients in their homes has been invaluable.



There are, in Eastbourne, still an appreciable number of patients living in what are, for tuberculous patients, unsatisfactory conditions. A not unreasonable objective should be a separate room in the home for the sole use of each person with tuberculosis.

It is really unnecessary to end without recording one's appreciation of the help given to the Chest Clinic staff by the staff of the Public Health Department, and I can only hope that this is reciprocated!

So far as the actual work is concerned, the figures tell their own story, and call for no comment except that the now generally recognised tendency throughout the country of the falling mortality and morbidity rates is continued."

### VENEREAL DISEASES

The Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases, for which the Hospital Management Committee is responsible, was at the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital. Two weekly sessions were held—Mondays for women and children and Wednesdays for men.

The following cases, which include two of Syphilis and six of other conditions from outside the Borough, attended the Centre—the figures in brackets relate to 1950:

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	
Syphilis .. ..	14 (28)	2 (3)	9 (14)	1 (3)	23 (42)	3 (6)	26 (48)
Gonorrhoea ..	8 (20)	2 (8)	— (2)	— (1)	8 (22)	2 (9)	10 (31)
Chancroid .. ..	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Other Conditions ..	9 (10)	26 (37)	3 (3)	24 (31)	12 (13)	50 (68)	62 (81)
	31 (58)	30 (48)	12 (19)	25 (35)	43 (77)	55 (83)	98 (160)

The total attendances were 306 (416), Males 200 (244), Females 106 (172).

### SUMMARY 1941-1951

<i>Year</i>	<i>(1) Total Cases</i>	<i>(2) Non-V.D. Cases included in (1)</i>	<i>(3) Attendances</i>		
			<i>(a) For M.O.s Attention</i>	<i>(b) Intermediate Times</i>	<i>(c) Total</i>
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	1,074
1947	204	112	628	147	775
1948	160	96	461	12	473
1949	155	80	454	58	512
1950	160	68	348	68	416
1951	98	62	286	20	306



## **PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—Section 187**

### **NURSING HOMES**

One Nursing Home was registered and one Home was removed from the Register on ceasing to function. At the end of the year, the twelve Nursing Homes on the Register provided 135 beds for chronic, medical and surgical cases. Twenty-four visits of inspection were made by the medical staff of the Department.

### **NURSES ACTS, 1943 and 1945**

#### **NURSES' AGENCIES**

Licences in respect of the two existing Agencies were renewed. The medical staff of the Department made four visits of inspection in connection with the records which these Agencies are required to keep.

### **NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948**

Four premises where children who had not attained the upper limit of compulsory school age were received to be looked after for the day or for a substantial part thereof, or for any longer period not exceeding six days, were registered under this Act. One of these registrations was discontinued in November. No persons were registered as Child Minders.

### **CHILDREN ACT, 1948**

#### **RESIDENTIAL HOMES AND NURSERY**

The Medical Officer of Health was on the list of general practitioners of the Local Executive Council and, in that capacity, he was responsible for the medical care of all children in the Council's Residential Homes and Nursery. In addition to medical examination by the staff of the Department prior to admission, all children in the Homes were medically inspected once a quarter and children in the Nursery were inspected monthly.

Dental inspection of the children was carried out in the Homes by the Senior Dental Officer and any necessary treatment was provided without delay through the School Dental Service or, in the case of pre-school children, through the Council's arrangements for dental treatment under the National Health Service Act.

#### **STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS**

A considerable proportion of the time of the medical staff of the Department was devoted to medical examinations of new entrants to the Corporation staff and entrants to the Council's Superannuation Scheme. In addition, special medical examinations were carried out



and reports made in regard to members of the staff of various Departments in cases of absence from work through illness or accident.  
NEW APPOINTMENTS:

<i>Department:</i>					
Town Clerk	..	..	..	..	3
Public Libraries	..	..	..	..	1
Eastbourne Training College	..	..	..	..	1
Borough Engineer	..	..	..	..	15
Education	..	..	..	..	8
Police	..	..	..	..	2
Transport	..	..	..	..	21
Public Health	..	..	..	..	20
Chelsea Training College	..	..	..	..	7
Borough Treasurer	..	..	..	..	6
Cemeteries	..	..	..	..	1
Towner Art Gallery	..	..	..	..	2
School of Art	..	..	..	..	1
Children's Department	..	..	..	..	3
SUPERANNUATION SCHEME:					— 91
Eastbourne Training College	..	..	..	..	2
Fire Brigade	..	..	..	..	1
Borough Engineer	..	..	..	..	43
Entertainments and Catering	..	..	..	..	6
Borough Treasurer	..	..	..	..	1
Transport	..	..	..	..	11
Chelsea Training College	..	..	..	..	1
Public Libraries	..	..	..	..	1
Public Health	..	..	..	..	2
Town Clerk	..	..	..	..	1
Education	..	..	..	..	1
SICK PAY SCHEME:					— 70
Transport	..	..	..	..	18
Borough Engineer	..	..	..	..	56
Entertainments and Catering	..	..	..	..	3
Eastbourne Training College	..	..	..	..	2
Education	..	..	..	..	1
INCAPACITY THROUGH ACCIDENT:					— 80
Eastbourne Training College	..	..	..	..	3
Education	..	..	..	..	3
Borough Treasurer	..	..	..	..	4
FITNESS FOR TRAINING:					— 10
Civil Defence	..	..	..	..	2
FITNESS FOR DRIVING:					— 2
Transport	..	..	..	..	1
OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES:					— 1
					3
					— 3
TOTAL					257



## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The work of the Department in connection with the various Sections of the National Health Service Act for which the Local Health Authority is responsible, is set out in detail in the pages that follow.

A few general comments on the more important problems and difficulties arising throughout the year will be found in my introductory remarks at the beginning of this Report.

### SECTION 21—HEALTH CENTRES

No enquiries were received from medical practitioners, individually or collectively, regarding the provision of one or more Health Centres, and no action was taken regarding any building on the site in The Avenue reserved for the purpose. One awaits with interest reports on the few Health Centres now in course of erection up and down the country.

### SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

**BIRTHS.**—Of the 854 live births which took place in the Borough, 609 were births to mothers resident in Eastbourne and 245 to women resident outside the Borough.

Notifications were as follows:

	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Non-Residents</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) DOMICILIARY BIRTHS:			
Local Health Authority's			
Midwives .. ..	106	1	107
Private Midwives ..	6	—	6
Medical Practitioners ..	3	—	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	115	1	116
(b) INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS:			
Maternity Home ..	461	140	601
Nursing Home ..	2	—	2
St. Mary's Hospital ..	30	104	134
Leaf Hospital .. ..	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	609	245	854
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Eight hundred and eighty live births took place in 1950, of which 171 were to non-resident women.

#### (c) STILL BIRTHS:

Twenty-three still births took place, all in Institutions; sixteen were to residents and seven to non-residents. The number of still births in 1950 was sixteen—five to non-residents.



1. CLINICS.—(a) ANTE NATAL.—Ante Natal Clinics for domiciliary cases were held as follows:

	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Avenue House .. ..	52	445
Acacia Villa .. ..	49	213
Hampden Park Hall ..	51	221
		— 879
Number of mothers attending .. ..		144
Number of new cases .. ..		120
Number of cases examined by Assistant Medical Officer ..		52
Number of specimens of blood taken for Rh. Factor ..		117
Number accepting invitation to attend Local Authority's Dental Centre .. ..		34
Number referred for X-ray:		
Twin Pregnancy .. ..		5
Disproportion .. ..		1
Position .. ..		4
		— 10

DOMICILIARY VISITS: Visits in connection with Ante-Natal care to the number of 1,930 were made to twenty-six mothers in their own homes.

(b) POST NATAL.—This Clinic was held in conjunction with the Ante-Natal Clinic at Avenue House on Thursday afternoons. Thirteen women made sixteen attendances. One hundred and fifty-five domiciliary visits were made by the Midwives in connection with post-natal treatment.

2. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES were held as follows:

Avenue House .. ..	Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings
Acacia Villa, Seaside .. ..	Tuesday afternoons
Hampden Park Hall .. ..	Friday afternoons
St. Elisabeth's Church Hall, Victoria Drive .. ..	Wednesday afternoons
St. John's Church Hall, Meads	First Thursday afternoon in each month

The number of children under five years of age who first attended at the Centres during the year, and who on the date of their first attendances were:

Under 1 year of age .. ..	458
Over 1 year of age .. ..	349

Total number of children under five years of age who attended the Centres during the year, and who at the end of the year were:

Under 1 year of age .. ..	427
Over 1 year of age .. ..	915



Total attendances of children at the Centres during the year:

Under 1 year of age	..	..	..	5993
Over 1 year of age	..	..	..	2684
Total number of children who attended at the				
Centres during the year	..	..	..	1347

3. HOME VISITING.—The total number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitors was:

	<i>First Visits</i>		<i>Total Visits</i>
To expectant mothers	..	..	64
To children under 1 year of age	..	..	649
To children between the ages of 1 and 5	..	..	185
years	..	..	7555

4. DENTAL CARE.—Five per cent of the time of the Senior Dental Officer and ninety-five per cent of that of the Assistant Dental Officer was available for inspection and treatment of nursing and expectant mothers and pre-school children.

The Senior Dental Officer reports:

“Ninety sessions were devoted to the inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Forty-one expectant and twenty-nine nursing mothers were seen during the year at the Avenue House Clinic and made three hundred and twenty attendances. One hundred and six fillings were inserted, and one hundred and seventeen teeth were extracted. Thirty-one artificial dentures were supplied.

Three hundred and fifty-five children under the age of five were inspected. Of these, two hundred and ninety were found to require treatment, and two hundred and seventy-two were treated. Extractions numbered three hundred and twenty-five, and a general anæsthetic was administered in one hundred and seventy-six cases. Seventy-nine fillings were inserted, and, in addition, work of a conservative nature, mainly treatment with silver nitrate solution, was carried out on two hundred and seventy-nine temporary teeth. Four hundred and fifty-seven attendances were made by these children for this form of treatment.

Due probably to facilities under the general Dental Service, there was during the year a decrease in the demand on the Local Authority's dental service by expectant and nursing mothers, but in the pre-school section, in spite of the fact that, owing to shortage of staff, it was impossible to carry out routine inspections at the Welfare Centres, an increasing number of children received treatment. Compared with the previous year, the treatment carried out unfortunately showed an increase in the number of extractions and a decrease in the amount of conservative work, but it is hoped that the position will be improved



in 1952 when routine inspections will be resumed. Conservative work on the temporary dentition is only possible if dental caries is treated in its early stages, and it is only by regular inspection that this can be accomplished.

The problem of the prevention of dental caries is constantly in the minds of the dental profession, and special stress was laid on this aspect at the 1951 Annual Meeting of the British Dental Association. The President himself and several prominent research workers urged the necessity for tireless propaganda in the field of nutrition and oral hygiene. The efficiency of the various prophylactic drug treatments is still held in doubt by many, and the profession is awaiting the results of a survey now being carried out by the Ministry of Health as to the success of the topical application of the fluorine solutions.

Meanwhile, I feel that we of the dental profession who are in close contact with the young child should, on every possible occasion, stress those factors which we do know help towards the elimination of dental disease. The very progress of civilisation itself is, of course, from the purely dental point of view, an increasing menace, as we find that, in modern food production, a considerable lessening is made in the demand on the power and function of the dentition.

We should impress on parents the importance of children using their teeth for really vigorous chewing of tough fibrous food and that, wherever possible, soft pappy foods should be avoided. The tooth brush is often criticised as an inefficient instrument but, like all instruments, it must be used correctly if it is to do its job properly. In this respect, I feel that parental instruction and supervision from an early age is essential if we are to obtain full benefit from what could be one of the most potent weapons in the fight on dental caries. The fact that a tooth brush has been used is not necessarily indicative that it has been used to any real purpose.

As in past years, the laboratory side of the prosthetic work has been undertaken satisfactorily by local dental technicians, and the Radiological Department at St. Mary's Hospital dealt with cases referred for X-ray examination."

(a) Inspection and Treatment:

	<i>Inspected</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	70	70	56	41
Children under five ..	355	290	272	257



(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	<i>Extrac- tions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment</i>	<i>Treat- ment</i>	<i>Dress- ings</i>	<i>Radio- graphs</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>General</i>						<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	117	12	45	106	34	2	25	5	8	23
Children under five	325	2	176	79	—	187	92	1	—	—



5. CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.—(i.e. babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth irrespective of period of gestation):

(a) Number of premature infants notified: 49

	Residents	Non-Residents	Total
At Home ..	5	—	5
Maternity Home ..	24	8	32
St. Mary's Hospital ..	5	7	12
	—	—	—
	34	15	49
	—	—	—

(b) Deaths of premature infants within 28 days:

	Residents	Non-Residents	Total
(i) Died in first 24 hours:			
Home ..	—	—	—
Maternity Home ..	1	—	1
St. Mary's Hospital ..	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	2	1	3
(ii) Died within one to 28 days:			
At home ..	—	—	—
Maternity Home ..	2	—	2
St. Mary's Hospital ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	4	1	5
	—	—	—

It will be seen that most of the premature infants notified during the year were born in either the Maternity Home or St. Mary's Hospital. In these two institutions the necessary equipment for dealing with these babies is available. Weakly infants born at home were admitted to hospital and so there was little demand for the special equipment provided by the Local Health Authority.

6. UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—Under the Authority's scheme for the welfare of unmarried mothers and their children, full use was made of the services of the welfare workers and the Homes provided by the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. All cases were fully investigated by the staff of the Department in association with the voluntary welfare workers, and close contact was maintained with the girls concerned. On discharge from Maternity Units and Post-Natal Hostels all possible help was given to them, including priority of admission of the children to Day Nurseries.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—This Home provides accommodation for single girls, including expectant mothers, in need of care and supervision. Seventy-three women and girls were admitted to the Home, and of these thirty-nine were expectant mothers—ten were



Eastbourne cases. The Local Authority was responsible for one case only, a girl whose stay was fifty-eight days. The maintenance rate was £3 3s. per week.

Three other Eastbourne girls were accommodated in the following Homes at costs varying from £2 to £2 15s. per week:

Rochester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association Home, Bromley  
St. Joseph's Mother and Baby Home, Grayshott  
St. Pelagia Home, Highgate.

Twenty-five unmarried mothers were dealt with by the Department as follows :—

Confined at :—

Maternity Home	.. .. .	19
Rochester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association Home, Bromley	.. .. .	1
St. Joseph's Mother and Baby Home, Grayshott	..	1
St. Pelagia's Home, Highgate	.. .. .	1
St. Agatha's Home, Stratford	.. .. .	1
Not confined at the end of the year	.. .. .	2

BELL HOSTEL.—Of the total admissions of thirty unmarried mothers and their children to this Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association Post-Natal Home, five were Eastbourne cases. The duration of stay of these girls was 54, 63, 92, 96 and 154 days respectively, and the maintenance rate was £4 10s. per week.

7. FOOD.—(a) Under the Ministry of Food Welfare Food Service milk was again available for expectant and nursing mothers and young children at the reduced price of 1½d. per pint, and for babies under one year National Dried Milk was provided at 10½d. per tin. Cod Liver Oil was provided free for expectant and nursing mothers and children up to five years. For mothers who could not take cod liver oil, chocolate coated vitamin A and D tablets were available free: in addition, orange juice was provided at 5d. per bottle for expectant and nursing mothers and children up to five years.

Milk Foods and Vitamin products under the Ministry scheme were issued as follows:

National Dried Milk—full and half cream	..	24,722 1-lb. tins (26,322 in 1950)
Orange Juice	.. .. .	54,534 bottles (54,118 in 1950)
Cod Liver Oil	.. .. .	11,936 bottles (11,591 in 1950)
Vitamin A. and D. Tablets (each packet contains six weeks' supply)	.. .. .	2,933 packets (3,262 in 1950)



(b) Under the Local Health Authority's arrangements, the following issues of special food were made:

Full Cream (Cow and Gate)	..	..	1,709 packets	(1,369 in 1950)
Half cream	..	..	82 packets	(78 in 1950)
Trufood	..	..	655 tins	(850 in 1950)
Allergilac	..	..	138 tins	(15 in 1950)
Virol	..	..	664 cartons	(674 in 1950)

With the exception of one case, these special foods were issued at full cost. The following medicaments were issued free:

Cod Liver Oil and Malt	..	..	443 cartons	(445 in 1950)
Magnesia	..	..	11 bottles	(31 in 1950)
Adexolin	..	..	1,671 vials	(960 in 1950)

A Ministry of Food Return for the London and South Eastern Region for the thirteen weeks ended 24th November 1951, indicates that the uptake of Vitamin Products in Eastbourne was as follows:

<i>Orange Juice</i>		<i>Cod Liver Oil</i>		<i>A and D Tablets</i>	
<i>Bottles</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Bottles</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Packets</i>	<i>%</i>
993	47.1	229	36.6	55	50.9

For the period in question, Eastbourne's position in relation to other areas in regard to the uptake of Vitamin products was as follows:

Orange Juice	..	..	9th
Cod Liver Oil	..	..	11th
Vitamin A & D Tablets	..	..	4th

8. DAY NURSERIES.—The Day Nurseries at Salehurst Road and Princes Park, accommodating 40 and 60 children respectively, continued to function during the year.

The average daily attendance of children was as follows:

			<i>Salehurst Road</i>	<i>Princes Park</i>
			<i>Nursery</i>	<i>Nursery</i>
January..	..	..	28.25	10.14
February	..	..	26.04	31.15
March ..	..	..	26.32	41.22
April ..	..	..	36.20	48.12
May ..	..	..	35.26	51.19
June ..	..	..	34.65	53.55
July ..	..	..	32.60	52.41
August ..	..	..	32.94	50.78
September	..	..	33.68	45.40
October	..	..	31.73	49.43
November	..	..	29.96	46.56
December	..	..	30.08	42.99



The number on the waiting list for admission to these Nurseries at the end of the year was 18.

Opinion generally appears to be sharply divided on the question of Day Nurseries. Some people take the view that they are, to-day, an essential social service inasmuch as they enable many mothers to go out to work, whole-time or part-time, and so provide the additional income which, in view of the high cost of living, is so necessary in the case of many families. Opponents of the Service put forward the view that the home is the proper place for the mother where she is able to give to her young children the care, attention and affection which they require. The fact is, there is always a waiting list for places in our own two Day Nurseries, and they are certainly a help in providing labour for industry, as well as enabling mothers to take on work and feel their children are well cared for. Widows, unmarried mothers and other types of deserving cases are always given priority of admission.

### SECTION 23—MIDWIVES' SERVICE

The following are details of the work of the three Domiciliary Midwives:

#### BOOKINGS:

Number of cases on books on January 1st	..	50
Bookings .. .. .	..	120
Cancellations .. .. .	..	8
Number of cases on books on December 31st	..	39

#### CONFINEMENTS:

Midwifery cases .. .. .	..	52
Maternity cases .. .. .	..	59
	—	111
Number of visits paid during Labour	..	218
Number of visits paid during Puerperium	..	2224

#### ANALGESIA:

##### (a) *Gas and Air:*

Midwifery cases .. .. .	..	45
Maternity cases .. .. .	..	52
	—	97

##### (b) *Pethidine:*

Midwifery cases .. .. .	..	—
Maternity cases .. .. .	..	24
	—	24

Medical aid was sought in ten cases:

##### *Ante Natal:*

Toxaemia .. .. .	..	1
Abdominal tenderness .. .. .	..	1

##### *Puerperium:*

Ruptured Perineum .. .. .	..	7
---------------------------	----	---

##### *Infant:*

Phimosis .. .. .	..	1
------------------	----	---

—  
10



Cases sent for minor maladies to own medical practitioner who had already been booked ..	32
Referred to Obstetrician:	
Hydramnios .. .. .	2
Disproportion .. .. .	1
	— 3

*Cases transferred to:*

(a) ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL:

*Ante-Natal:*

Toxaemia .. .. .	2
Ante-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	1
Leucorrhoea .. .. .	1
Malpresentation .. .. .	1
Rh. Factor (antibodies present) .. .. .	1
	— 6

*Labour:*

Incomplete abortion .. .. .	1
Prolonged labour .. .. .	1
Failed Forceps .. .. .	1
	— 3

*Puerperium:*

Abortion .. .. .	1
Adherent Placenta and post-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	1
	— 2

(b) MATERNITY HOME:

*Ante-Natal:*

Ante-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	3
Rh. Factor (antibodies present) .. .. .	1
	— 4

(c) LEAF HOSPITAL:

*Puerperium:*

Pyrexia, retained products .. .. .	1
------------------------------------	---

Six hundred and ten visits were made by the domiciliary midwives to the two hundred and seventy-two mothers who were discharged from the Maternity Home before the fourteenth day.

## MIDWIVES ACTS

Of the twenty-nine midwives who gave notice of their intention to practise, twenty-four were employed in hospitals, three in the Local Health Authority's Midwives Service, and one in private practice. Four midwives gave notice of intention to practise as maternity nurses and they were employed in private practice.



SUPERVISION.—The Superintendent Nursing Officer is the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, and she made routine inspections as follows:

Local Health Authority Domiciliary Midwives	..	6
Private Midwives	..	4
Midwives in Hospitals and Maternity Home	..	18

In addition, in connection with various difficulties, thirty special visits were made.

TRAINING OF PUPIL MIDWIVES.—Four pupil midwives from the East Sussex County Council were accepted for three months' district training.

## SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The number of visits to homes made by the Health Visitors was:

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN:

Children under one year	..	..	..	5277
Children aged one to five years	..	..	..	7555
Expectant mothers	..	..	..	81
Nursing Mothers	..	..	..	1611
In connection with Day Nurseries	..	..	..	283

### INFECTIOUS ILLNESS:

Pre-School Children	..	..	..	247
Children of School Age	..	..	..	312
Others	..	..	..	53

TUBERCULOSIS	..	..	..	..	1026
--------------	----	----	----	----	------

CARE AND AFTER-CARE (including Aged Persons)	..	1309
--	----	------

HOUSING CONDITIONS	..	..	..	..	85
--------------------	----	----	----	----	----

MISCELLANEOUS	..	..	..	..	727
---------------	----	----	----	----	-----

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18,566

Health Visitors were in attendance at all Infant Welfare Centres and at the Chest Clinics, the number of attendances being 1,433 at Infant Welfare Centres and 215 at Chest Clinics.

### TRAINING OF STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS

Nine student health visitors, undergoing training at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing Training Centre at Brighton, each received three weeks of their practical training in the Department.



## SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Staff at the end of the year was:

Superintendent Nursing Officer	..	..	1
Senior Home Nurse	..	..	1
Full time Home Nurses	..	..	10
Part-time Home Nurses	..	..	2

The Superintendent Nursing Officer, Senior Home Nurse and eight of the Home Nurses were Queen's trained Nurses.

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and pays to that body an annual fee of £3 15s. in respect of each Queen's Nurse employed.

The following are particulars of cases dealt with:

		<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Medical	.. ..	733	12,882
Surgical	.. ..	469	8,931
Chronic	.. ..	305	22,328
Miscarriages	.. ..	5	24
Tuberculosis	.. ..	36	2,149
Infectious Diseases	.. ..	4	21
Other Visits	.. ..		712

## SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### A.—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Statistics over a number of years show that the people of Eastbourne have never been very enthusiastic about vaccination against smallpox. When vaccination was compulsory, the percentage of children vaccinated under the age of one year ranged from 15·5 to 20·6. It was customary for statutory declarations for exemption to be received in relation to anything from sixty to eighty per cent of the infant population. It is gratifying to know that, since the repeal of the Vaccination Acts, and the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act in 1948, persuasion has produced far better results than did compulsion under the old system.



# Vaccinations during 1951:

Age Group	Primary Vaccinations		Re-Vaccinations	
	By staff of Health Department	By General Practitioner	By staff of Health Department	By General Practitioner
Under 1 year	218	193	—	—
1 to 2	97	62	—	—
2 to 5	374	194	193	83
5 to 15	2005	638	766	831
15 and over	2375	1377	3368	3416
	<hr/> 5069	<hr/> 2464	<hr/> 4327	<hr/> 4330
	<hr/> 7533		<hr/> 8657	
	<hr/> 16190			

It will be seen from the following tables that, in the year 1950, over forty-one per cent of infants were vaccinated in the first year of their lives. In the year under review, sixty-eight per cent of infants under one year received the necessary protection against smallpox, though, in this connection, there is no doubt that parents were very greatly influenced by the outbreak of smallpox in a neighbouring Borough.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Certificates of Successful Vaccinations</i>	<i>Percentage Vaccinated</i>	<i>Certificates of Exemption</i>
1924	684	141	20·6	456
1925	691	130	20·3	469
1926	763	137	17·9	527
1927	683	128	18·7	464
1928	764	129	16·9	550
1929	689	139	20·3	455
1930	711	123	17·3	492
1931	707	119	16·8	501
1932	757	141	18·6	524
1933	706	137	19·4	481
1934	702	133	18·9	493
1935	663	103	15·5	506
1936	722	144	19·9	508
1937	702	127	18·1	483

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Vaccinations under 1 year</i>	<i>Percentage Vaccinated</i>
1951	604	411	68·0
1950	701	291	41·5
1949	740	130	17·6



## B.—DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Approximately sixty-six per cent of the children born in 1950 were immunised against Diphtheria in the year under review.

Since the campaign commenced in 1939, the total number of children known to have been immunised in the age groups 0-1 and 1-2 years is:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>No. immunised in age groups 0-1 year and 1-2 years</i>	<i>Percentage of previous years' births immunised</i>
1951	604	463	66.0
1950	701	467	63.1
1949	740	446	55.7
1948	801	606	61.7
1947	983	594	61.6
1946	964	453	67.9
1945	667	364	74.4
1944	489	241	57.8
1943	416	217	46.9
1942	463	209	54.4
1941	384	54	9.9
1940	545	14	
1939	587		

In 1951, five hundred and thirty-two children received the full initial protection as follows:

### 1. BY MEDICAL STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-1	158	158
1-2	125	
2-3	9	
3-4	4	
4-5	5	
5-6	11	143
6-7	4	
7-8	4	
8-9	1	
9-10	—	
10-11	5	20
11-12	1	
12-13	1	
13-14	3	
14-15	—	
	—	10
		331



## 2. BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number</i>
0-1 .. ..	147
1-5 .. ..	33
5-15 .. ..	21
	<hr/>
	201
	<hr/>

Reinforcing doses were given to children:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>By staff of Local Health Authority</i>	<i>By General Practitioners</i>
1-5 .. ..	73	10
5-15 .. ..	558	96
15 and over .. ..	28	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	659	109
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Department's immunisation records show that, at the end of the year, 1,536 children aged 0-5 and 5,364 aged 5-15 years had been given the full initial two dose protection in the following age groups:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-1 .. ..	31	
1-2 .. ..	249	
2-3 .. ..	314	
3-4 .. ..	366	
4-5 .. ..	576	
	<hr/>	1536
5-6 .. ..	689	
6-7 .. ..	556	
7-8 .. ..	661	
8-9 .. ..	539	
9-10 .. ..	531	
	<hr/>	2976
10-11 .. ..	445	
11-12 .. ..	462	
12-13 .. ..	503	
13-14 .. ..	491	
14-15 .. ..	487	
	<hr/>	2388
		<hr/>
		6900
		<hr/>

These numbers represent 48·90 per cent of the children in the age groups 1-5 and 79·22 per cent in the age groups 5-15 years.



The school medical records of children in attendance at schools under the control of the Local Education Authority indicate that, of the 6,032 children on the school registers at the end of the year, 4,871, a percentage of 80·7, had received the necessary protection against Diphtheria.

Alum precipitated Toxoid was again the immunising re-agent in general use, but for older children Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules were used. Supplies of both these products were obtained from the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The technique followed since the inception of the campaign was again used:

1. CHILDREN FROM THE AGE OF 10 MONTHS UP TO 12 OR 14 YEARS:

(a) *Primary Immunisation:*

A.P.T. 1st dose 0·2 c.c.

2nd dose 0·5 c.c. (at an interval of not less than one month).

(b) *Reinforcing Doses:*

A.P.T. One dose of 0·5 c.c. at 5 years of age where the original protection was given before the age of 3 years. One dose of 0·5 c.c. at 10 years, or 5 years from the last protective dose.

2. CHILDREN OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE:

(a) *Primary Immunisation:*

T.A.F. Three doses of 1 c.c. each at monthly intervals; or

A.P.T. 1st dose of 0·2 c.c.

2nd dose of 0·5 c.c. (at an interval of not less than one month).

(b) *Reinforcing Doses:*

T.A.F. One dose of 1 c.c.



CHILDREN IMMUNISED BY THE STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT SINCE THE  
COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN 1939

	AGE GROUPS							Population		Diphtheria Notifica- tions	Deaths
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-15	Total	0-5	5-15		
December 1939 to December 1940	—	14	24	19	24	360	441	—	—	24	1
1941	—	54	68	58	72	651	903	—	—	7	—
1942	—	209	91	83	100	612	1095	1700	3200	3	—
1943	—	217	39	33	36..	88	413	1400	3400	—	—
1944	—	241	12	12	8	24	297	2050	4050	—	—
1945	—	364	55	21	17	64	521	2910	4970	1	—
1946	—	453	49	24	20	80	626	3390	5720	1	1
1947	36	558	13	14	8	44	673	3949	5957	—	—
1948	—	578	31	25	11	54	699	3966	6886	1	—
1949	—	322	19	5	7	25	378	3955	7042	2	—
1950	—	299	16	3	5	40	363	3938	7122	—	—
1951	158	125	9	4	5	30	331	3847	6771	—	—



# IMMUNISATIONS BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS FROM 1948

Year	AGE GROUPS						Total
	0-1	2-1	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-15	
1948	—	28	—	—	—	1	29
1949	47	77	3	1	2	26	156
1950	81	75	—	—	—	16	172
1951	147	31	2	—	—	21	201

## NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA FOR THE YEARS 1919 TO 1939 AND THE TWELVE YEARS SINCE THE IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGN WAS COMMENCED IN EASTBOURNE IN 1939

<i>Prior to Campaign</i>		<i>Total Diphtheria Notifications</i>		<i>Deaths</i>
1919	..	61	..	2
1920	..	78	..	3
1921	..	118	..	4
1922	..	25	..	1
1923	..	33	..	1
1924	..	14	..	—
1925	..	22	..	1
1926	..	5	..	—
1927	..	16	..	—
1928	..	120	..	4
1929	..	145	..	10
1930	..	47	..	4
1931	..	40	..	2
1932	..	38	..	—
1933	..	23	..	2
1934	..	26	..	2
1935	..	20	..	—
1936	..	13	..	—
1937	..	14	..	1
1938	..	17	..	—
1939	..	56	..	—
<i>Since Campaign</i>		<i>Total Diphtheria Notifications</i>		<i>Deaths</i>
December 1939-40	..	30	..	1
1941	..	7	..	—
1942	..	3	..	—
1943	..	2	..	—
1944	..	3	..	—
1945	..	1	..	—
1946	..	1	..	1
1947	..	—	..	—
1948	..	1	..	—
1949	..	2	..	—
1950	..	—	..	—
1951	..	—	..	—



## ENGLAND AND WALES

Notifications of and deaths from Diphtheria during the past twelve years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Diphtheria Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1940	2,480	46,281
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	34	699

### SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Eastbourne Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continued to run the Ambulance Service under a joint Agreement between the Order of St. John, this Authority and the East Sussex County Council. The Brigade has undertaken to provide and maintain an adequate and efficient ambulance service for the County Borough of Eastbourne and the seven adjoining parishes of the administrative County of East Sussex. The Contract stipulates that not less than six ambulances and three sitting-case cars are available and that one Superintendent, six full-time driver-attendants and one full-time transport sergeant mechanic will be employed. The Local Health Authority and, subsequently, the Ministry of Health agreed to the Brigade's request for an addition to the fleet of one sitting-case car and for the employment of an additional driver-attendant. The financial arrangement between the two Authorities and the Order is now on a reimbursement basis, and the cost of the service is borne by this Authority and the East Sussex County Council in the proportions of eighty and one half per cent and nineteen and one half per cent respectively.

The increasing demands on the service, and the feeling that some of the requests were unreasonable or unnecessary, prompted me to suggest the establishment of a Medical Ambulance Advisory Committee. This suggestion was agreed to by the Local Health Authority, the Hospital Management Committee and the Local Medical Committee. The Committee consists of three representatives of the Group Medical Committee, three representatives of the Local Medical Committee and the Medical Officer of Health. At the first meeting held on October 28th, the County Medical Officer was invited to be present. The following is a short summary of the points on which agreement was reached:



A.—GENERAL PRACTITIONERS:

1. *Cases within Borough*: A large number of patients attending hospitals and clinics can and should be encouraged to make own arrangements for travel.
2. *Long distance journeys*: Ambulances and sitting-case cars to be used only if there is a definite medical reason for so doing.
3. *Journey by railway*: As eminently satisfactory arrangements can be made for the safe and comfortable transport of most types of case by train, much greater use should be made of this method for long distance cases.

B.—LOCAL HOSPITALS:

1. One Medical Officer to be responsible for assessing need of ambulance transport.
2. "Grouping" and "Timing" of discharges and out-patient attendances should be encouraged to utmost extent possible.
3. Sunday journeys to be reduced to the absolute minimum possible.
4. *Casualty Department*: Special care to be taken to ensure that transport from outlying districts is:
  - (a) retained if patient is likely to be returned in a short space of time, otherwise
  - (b) released promptly.

I am most grateful to my colleagues on this Committee for their co-operation and advice, and am entirely satisfied that the time spent has been worth while. There has been a marked reduction in the demands for long distance transport: in this connection, many patients have been moved quickly, safely and comfortably by train. The general practitioners as a whole and the medical staffs of the hospitals have done everything in their power to fall in with the recommendations made.

As from April 1st, the statistics for the service have been compiled according to the definition set out in the Explanatory Notes accompanying Ministry of Health Circular 25/51 and, as a consequence, the returns of patients and journeys are not readily comparable with those for previous years. "Patient" now means one person carried once in one direction—a person taken to hospital and taken home later in the same day counts as two patients and two journeys. This new method of classification accounts for the apparently greater numbers of patients and the very large increase in journeys. It will be noted, however, that the total car and ambulance mileage shows a decrease.



	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
Ambulances (5) ..	2990	2560	26886
Infectious Diseases			
Ambulance (1) ..	110	108	580
	<hr/> 3100	<hr/> 2668	<hr/> 27466
Sitting-case Cars (3)	9475	4608	54838

TRAVEL BY RAILWAY.—Patients to the number of two hundred and seventy-seven were conveyed by train. In fifty of these cases ambulance transport was used to take the persons concerned to and from railway stations, and in two hundred and twenty-seven cases cars were so used.

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of journeys</i>		<i>Number of patients</i>		<i>Number of accident and other emergency journeys included in first column</i>		<i>Total Mileage</i>	
	<i>Amb.</i>	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Amb.</i>	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Amb.</i>	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Amb.</i>	<i>Cars</i>
Jan. ..	260	313	283	469	24	2	2,419	3,594
Feb. ..	258	294	272	397	13	1	2,860	3,812
Mar. ..	265	369	265	515	30	2	1,977	5,755
April ..	217	521	235	877	24	2	2,697	2,642
May ..	274	528	285	915	27	2	2,681	5,596
June ..	243	441	266	845	37	5	2,540	5,255
July ..	239	553	246	895	37	11	1,844	4,439
Aug. ..	240	332	296	906	56	5	2,892	4,605
Sept. ..	152	273	237	731	39	3	1,936	3,852
Oct. ..	169	363	247	1118	37	6	1,988	5,220
Nov. ..	178	327	249	1016	23	3	1,750	4,975
Dec. ..	173	294	219	791	30	3	1,882	5,093
TOTALS	2668	4608	3100	9475	377	45	27,466	54,838



# ORIGIN OF CALLS

	<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>
Emergency Calls and Street Accidents..	377	45
Local Hospitals .. .. .	1607	1141
Local Convalescent Home .. .. .	29	183
General Medical Practitioners .. .. .	587	283
Maternity Home .. .. .	26	28
Nursing Homes .. .. .	53	3
Ministry of Pensions .. .. .	4	55
Other Ambulance Authorities .. .. .	54	261
Mental Health Officers .. .. .	25	79
Others .. .. .	156	127
OUT-PATIENTS:		
Chest Clinic .. .. .	144	364
Foot Clinic .. .. .	—	424
Local Hospitals .. .. .	24	4943
Royal Sussex County Hospital and Charterhouse Clinic, Brighton ..	7	550
TOTALS .. .. .	3093	8486

## RECORD OF JOURNEYS AND MILEAGES SINCE 5TH JULY 1948

	<i>Ambulances</i>		<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>	
	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
5th July to 31st Dec. 1948	1,427	23,127	757	30,415
Jan. to Dec. 1949 ..	2,808	48,358	3,452	56,882
Jan. to Dec. 1950 ..	2,962	34,013	3,660	55,023
Jan. to Dec. 1951 ..	2,668	27,466	4,608	54,838



## SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### A.—TUBERCULOSIS

Three members of the Health Visiting staff (one whole-time and two part-time) carried out welfare work in connection with tuberculosis.

First visits	..	..	..	54
Re-visits (including 457 ineffective)	..	..	..	1429

Close contact again existed between the officers of this Department and those of the Chest Clinic, and a Health Visitor (Tuberculosis Social Worker) was in attendance at two hundred and five clinic sessions.

Extra Nourishment was granted to persons suffering from tuberculosis:

<i>(a) Liquid Milk:</i>				<i>Total pints</i>
At 2 pints per day	..	..	..	19,806
At 1 pint per day	..	..	..	20,186
				<hr/>
				39,992
				<hr/>
<i>(b) Cases assisted:</i>				
Children (Male 1, Female 1)	..	..	..	2
Males	..	..	..	72
Females	..	..	..	50
				<hr/>
				124
				<hr/>

In 1950, 47,713 pints were granted to 140 persons, and in 1949, 40,762 pints were granted to 135 persons.

### B.—B.C.G. VACCINATION

Twenty-one persons were given this protective inoculation against tuberculosis by the Chest Physician:

<i>Contacts:</i>				
Under 1 year	..	..	..	8
1 year	..	..	..	2
2 to 5 years	..	..	..	3
5 to 10 years	..	..	..	2
10 to 15 years	..	..	..	1
15 to 20 years	..	..	..	2
				<hr/>
				18
<i>Student Nurses:</i>				
20 to 25 years	..	..	..	2
<i>Others:</i>				
20 to 25 years	..	..	..	1
				<hr/>
				21
				<hr/>



### C.—MASS RADIOGRAPHY

A propaganda meeting was held at the Town Hall at which His Worship the Mayor kindly took the chair. Representatives of Local and Central Government, business firms, schools, labour organisations, hotels, as well as representatives of the local press, were invited. The Director of the Unit, the Chest Physician and the Medical Officer, of Health, addressed the meeting, pointing out the aims and objects of Mass Radiography, and encouraging all sections of the community, in their own interests as well as in the interests of the community as a whole, to take advantage of the free and confidential facilities available. The number of persons who passed through the Unit, including a small percentage from the adjoining area of the East Sussex County Council was, on the whole, encouraging.

The analysis of the Survey can be summarised:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total number of persons X-rayed	3696	4506	8202
Normal on miniature film . .	3486	4311	7797
Recalled for large film . . . .	210	195	405
Classified as abnormal on large film	151	142	293

Of the four hundred and five persons recalled for large scale examination, two hundred and ninety-three were found to have some chest abnormality. In this group, one hundred and ninety-nine Eastbourne persons were considered to require clinical investigation and were seen by the Medical Director of the Unit. Of that number one hundred and thirty-two, seventy-two men and sixty women, were referred to their own doctors. It was ultimately confirmed that seven persons were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and were in need of treatment for that disease. Sixty-seven persons (twenty-five males and forty-two females) were referred to their own doctors with a view to being investigated for cardio-vascular disease and such conditions as bronchiectasis and malignant disease.

The clinical conditions of the seven active cases discovered were as follows:

*Female, aged 35 years:* Infiltration upper zone, left lung. Sanatorium treatment provided.

*Male, aged 28 years:* Small cavity left upper zone, left lung. Sanatorium treatment provided.

*Female, aged 18 years:* Infiltration upper zone, left lung. Sanatorium treatment provided.

*Male, aged 33 years:* Left the town.

*Female, aged 17 years:* Infiltration upper zone, right lung. Sanatorium treatment provided.



*Male, aged 73 years:* Infiltration upper zone, right lung. Positive sputum. Under supervision at Chest Clinic.

*Male, aged 50 years:* Infiltration upper and middle zones right lung, and middle zone, left lung. Positive sputum. Sanatorium treatment provided.

#### D.—HOME NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP

The Home Nurses paid 2,149 visits to thirty-six tuberculous patients:

- 11 cases for general nursing.
- 2 cases for dressings.
- 23 cases for Streptomycin injections.

DOMESTIC HELP was provided in thirty-six tuberculous households.

#### E.—OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY FOR TUBERCULOUS PERSONS

Fifty-one clinic sessions were held and eleven persons made one hundred and twenty-two attendances. The Occupational Therapist paid one hundred and ninety-one visits to the homes of twenty persons who were unfit to attend the clinic.

#### F.—PROVISION OF CONVALESCENCE

Arrangements for convalescence were made for three women:

Nervous breakdown—Church Army Holiday Home, Tankerton, for 15 days.

Rheumatoid Arthritis—Church Army Holiday Home, Tankerton, for 15 days.

After operation for removal of both breasts—Church Army Holiday Home, Guildford, for 14 days.

One child was sent for convalescence for a period of thirteen weeks following Nephritis, and a mental defective, because of serious illness of the mother, was sent to a Convalescent Home at Burwash Common for four weeks.



## G.—LOAN OF EQUIPMENT

Various items of sick room equipment from the stock held in the Home Nursing Section of the Department to the number of 709 were loaned to 328 patients.

Air rings and cushions	..	..	..	147
Bed Pans ..	..	..	..	112
Back rests	..	..	..	66
Bed tables	..	..	..	2
Bed cradles	..	..	..	8
Commodes	..	..	..	16
Draw sheets	..	..	..	99
Feeding cup	..	..	..	7
Hot water bottle	..	..	..	3
Outdoor chair	..	..	..	9
Pillow cases	..	..	..	7
Mackintosh sheeting	..	..	..	128
Sorbo bed	..	..	..	15
Sheets ..	..	..	..	26
Sputum cup	..	..	..	1
Urinal ..	..	..	..	50
Pillows ..	..	..	..	1
Sorbo sheet	..	..	..	2
Towels ..	..	..	..	6
Indoor invalid chair	..	..	..	1
Hot water bottles	..	..	..	3
				<hr/>
				709
				<hr/>

In seventy-one cases no charge was made for the loan. In 1950, five hundred and fifty articles were loaned to three hundred and thirty-seven persons, no charge being made in sixty-eight cases, and in 1949 forty-two articles were loaned to twenty-seven cases, no charge being made in three cases.

## H.—VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

In appropriate cases, full advantage was taken of the many and varied services provided by such bodies as the Order of St. John, the British Red Cross Society, the Guardianship Society, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Women's Voluntary Services, the Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind in Eastbourne, and the Eastbourne Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples.



## I.—HEALTH EDUCATION

In striving for longevity and for a safer and healthier mode of life, and in the efforts made to educate mankind to that end, it is often forgotten that ignorance of the art of living, resulting in a wrong approach to everyday problems, may well make all the difference between a full, healthy and productive life and the lamentable condition of chronic sub-normal ill-health from which so many of the people of our day suffer.

The stresses and strains which the present generation continue to encounter are indeed many, varied and virulent, but, nevertheless, a balanced outlook and a calm and peaceful approach go a long way towards combating these dire influences.

I feel sure that the teachers in our schools are fully alive to the importance of conveying to the children in their care a sound mental and emotional outlook on life, and the majority of our boys and girls do leave school fairly well equipped in this respect, taking into account their immature years.

What of the adolescents, the courting and engaged couples, the young married persons and the young fathers and mothers? I feel it is no exaggeration to say that only a minority are anything like reasonably well equipped for the responsibilities of courtship, home-making, marriage and parenthood. Here, I am convinced, is a wide and fertile field for education of a truly essential nature, and I commend it to the consideration of all responsible for the nation's educational programme.

The teaching of Health Education in the Department, broadly speaking, falls into the everyday work of the Health Visitors and School Nurses. Every officer, however, in every section, is expected to use his or her influence in spreading the gospel of healthy living. The aids to Health Education provided by various organisations continue to be used.

## SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP

The demand for this Service showed no signs of decreasing; the vast majority of calls were entirely reasonable and justified, but there were a number of occasions on which it was not possible to provide the hours really required and there were, indeed, some occasions on which it was not possible to provide any help.



Provision was made in the estimates for twenty Home Helps. The hours of duty of those employed at the end of the year were:

*Whole-time:*

47 hours .. .. . 2

*Part-time:*

40-44 hours	..	..	..	9	
24-40 hours	..	..	..	10	
Less than 24 hours	..	..	..	3	
				—	22
					—
					24
					—

Three hundred and fifty-one cases were provided with help:

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	..	12
(b) Tuberculosis	..	36
(c) Others	..	303
		—
		351

The Scale of Assessment is as follows, but the Medical Officer of Health has authority to vary the Scale, subject to subsequent confirmation by the Committee, where its strict application would cause hardship:

<i>Income Limits according to number of Members of Household</i>			<i>Proportion of Charge Payable</i>
<i>Not exceeding 3</i>	<i>4 or 5</i>	<i>Exceeding 5</i>	
13/- or less	12/- or less	11/- or less	Free
13/1 to 15/-	12/1 to 14/-	11/1 to 13/-	One-quarter
15/1 to 17/-	14/1 to 16/-	13/1 to 15/-	Half
17/1 to 19/-	16/1 to 18/6	15/1 to 17/6	Three-quarters
More than 19/-	More than 18/6	More than 17/6	Full cost

In view of the large number of cases in receipt of Old Age Pensions and/or National Assistance being brought before the Committee for special consideration, it was decided in February of this year that no charge should be made to persons in receipt of National Assistance or those whose sole or normal income consisted of an Old Age Pension or a pension under the National Insurance Act, 1946.



Assessments were made:

(a) *According to Scale:*

Full cost .. .. .	91
Part cost .. .. .	6
Free .. .. .	89

(b) *Special Cases:*

Part Cost .. .. .	50
Free .. .. .	115
	<hr/>
	351
	<hr/>

## SECTION 51—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Service is under the general supervision and control of the Medical Officer of Health. Reports on the service were submitted to the monthly meetings of the Health Services Committee which is the Committee of the Council appointed to deal with all matters relating to the National Health Service Act.

The lay staff consists of two male part-time Authorised Officers and one female Authorised Officer who devotes the whole of her time to mental health work under this Section. There is an additional part-time female Authorised Officer who is also employed on two days a week in the Occupation Centre.

The Occupation Centre for mental defectives was opened one full day and one half day each week throughout the school year. The female Mental Health Worker was in charge of this Centre and she was assisted by a part-time Handicraft Teacher and the female officer referred to above. By arrangement with the Education Authority a hot mid-day meal was provided on the days on which the Centre was open morning and afternoon.

The services provided by the Guardianship Society at Brighton were again used in connection with the placing and supervision of mental defectives under guardianship. I am very happy to record my appreciation of the help this organisation continues to provide with such efficiency.

The co-operation received by the officers of the Local Authority engaged in mental health work from the officers of the various Mental Deficiency Institutions and Hospitals dealt with was again most satisfactory.



## LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930

The tendency in recent years for more and more persons suffering from nervous or mental disorders to undergo treatment as voluntary patients was again evident. In the year under review 148 patients were admitted to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients compared with 123 in 1950 and 95 in 1949.

### ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL (Designated under Section 20):

In addition to the persons admitted on the advice of their own doctors for observation, the Authorised Officers arranged for the admission of eight cases under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act. Of these eight cases, five were certified under Section 14, two entered Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients and one was placed under a Fourteen Day Order under Section 21 (a): this latter case was subsequently discharged.

St. Mary's Hospital also accepts cases from the area of the East Sussex County Council and the six County cases dealt with all entered Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients.

### HELLINGLY HOSPITAL

The following cases were dealt with by the Authorised Officers:

#### *(a) Certified Cases (Sections 14-16 Lunacy Act, 1890)*

Twenty-seven persons (10 men and 17 women) were certified and removed to this Hospital under Summary Reception Orders; of that number eight were admitted direct from their own homes and the remaining nineteen persons were admitted from St. Mary's Hospital.

#### *(b) Urgency Order (Section 11, Lunacy Act, 1890)*

On the advice of a member of the medical staff at Hellingly Hospital, one man was admitted from St. Mary's Hospital under this Section and on the expiration of the Order he remained in Hellingly as a voluntary patient.

#### *(c) Voluntary Patients (Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)*

The Authorised Officers arranged for the admission of forty-six men and thirty women as voluntary patients. Forty of these persons were admitted from their own homes and thirty-six from St. Mary's Hospital. In addition some twenty-two men and fifty women were admitted to Hellingly as voluntary patients by arrangement between the family doctor and the staff of the hospital direct.

#### *(d) Temporary Patients (Section 5, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)*

No action was taken under this Section.



The position in regard to patients in Mental Hospitals at the beginning and the end of the year was:

	<i>St. Francis' Hospital</i>		<i>Hellingly Hospital</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
December 31st 1950 ..	39	78	27	63	2	2	211
Admitted during 1951 ..	2	2	60	114	—	—	178
Discharged during 1951 ..	4	2	49	106	1	—	162
Re-classified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died during 1951 ..	3	4	4	10	—	—	21
December 31st 1951 ..	34	74	34	61	1	2	206

Of the two hundred and six persons remaining in Mental Hospitals at the end of the year, sixty-six were voluntary patients.

The following table gives a comparison between numbers of cases dealt with by the staff of the department over the past three years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Patients admitted to Mental Hospitals</i>		<i>Patients Remaining since Dec. 31st</i>		<i>Persons per 1,000 population admitted to Mental Hospitals</i>	
		<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Voluntary</i>	<i>Others</i>
1949	56,880	95	29	33	144	1·673	·509
1950	58,050	123	42	51	143	2·118	·723
1951	57,510	148	30	66	140	2·573	·521

## CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Whilst the staff are most anxious to help with and extend Care and After-Care facilities, requests from Mental Hospitals for patients to be followed up on discharge are relatively few in number.

In connection with mental ill health generally apart from mental deficiency, one hundred and nineteen visits were made to fifty-three persons and some forty-four interviews were given at Avenue House. Arrangements were made for a number of cases to be admitted to an After-Care Home. In connection with prevention one woman suffering from a threatened nervous breakdown was admitted to holiday home at the expense of the Authority.

Very great difficulty was experienced in getting employers to accept persons whom they knew had been in Mental Hospitals either as voluntary or certified patients. This attitude is greatly to be deplored and one hopes that a more enlightened outlook will, in due course, prevail.



## PSYCHOLOGICAL OUT-PATIENT CLINIC

This clinic was held at the Princess Alice Hospital on Monday afternoons and was conducted by the medical staff of the Hellingly Mental Hospital. One hundred and eighty-four persons resident in Eastbourne made three hundred and seventy attendances.

## CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

A Joint Child Guidance Service is provided by the Education Authorities of the East Sussex County Council and the Hastings and Eastbourne Corporations. The clinic functions in Eastbourne on Monday mornings and all day on Thursdays. The Psychiatrist and the other members of the staff of this clinic were always ready to co-operate in cases in which the Department required help and advice.

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

Five males were added to the Register, three on notification by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944, one on ascertainment and one on being transferred from another area. Two males were removed from the Register, one on certification under the Lunacy Acts, the other leaving the town and being untraced. Two females were added to the Register on notification by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944. One female under Guardianship died.

Two males and four females were awaiting Institutional vacancies at the end of the year.

The services provided by the Guardianship Society at Brighton continued to be used in connection with the placing and supervision of mental defectives under Guardianship.

Cases under supervision were visited by the Mental Health Workers as a routine once in every quarter, more frequent visits being made to those cases requiring closer supervision. The number of supervision visits paid was 257.

The Occupation Centre, which was established in November 1950, continued to function throughout the year in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Central Clinic. Sessions were held on Tuesday mornings and Thursday afternoons and from September, an additional session was held on Tuesday afternoons, and from this date a mid-day meal was provided on Tuesdays by the School Meals Service.



The services of the Home Teacher of the Blind were available for home training of suitable mental defectives in their homes.

The position with regard to mental defectives on 31st December was:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Institutions .. ..	35	23	58
On Licence from Institutions	2	7	9
Under Guardianship ..	5	5	10
Under Supervision ..	29	44	73
	—	—	—
	71	79	150
	==	==	==

The fifty-eight Institution cases were placed as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Laughton Lodge, near Lewes .. ..	4	1
Newton Llandidloes Institution .. ..	1	—
Brentry Colony, Bristol .. ..	8	—
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol .. ..	8	5
Barvin Park Certified Institution, Herts ..	1	—
Princess Christian Farm Colony, Hildenborough ..	2	—
Pewsey Colony, Wilts .. ..	1	—
Rampton State Institution .. ..	2	1
St. Teresa's Certified Institution, near Farnham ..	—	9
Hortham Colony, Almondsbury, Bristol ..	—	1
Etloe House Certified Institution, Leyton ..	—	3
Darenth Park, Dartford .. ..	6	3
St. Lawrences, Caterham .. ..	1	—
Pouchlands Hospital Certified Institution, Chailey ..	1	—
	—	—
	35	23
	==	==

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The many and varied duties of the Local Authority under this Act again claimed every moment of the time of the Welfare Officers and much of the time of other members of the staff of the department.

The work in connection with the adaptation and equipment of Trevin Towers was completed and the Home was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor on August 10th. This Home provides accommodation for some 45 residents of both sexes, but the greater proportion throughout the year were women. Trevin Towers, I feel, provides a real home for persons in the eventide of their lives and one of which the Eastbourne Corporation can justly be proud; the accommodation is good and the equipment, without being extravagant, is altogether reasonable and comfortable.



The amenities at Cavendish Lodge do not reach the standard of Trevin Towers but the men living there appear to be very happy and to want for little.

The difficulty experienced in the previous year in finding suitable accommodation for aged and infirm men did not recur to any appreciable extent but there is still unquestionably a real need for a further Home to provide accommodation for some twenty aged persons; at the time of writing nineteen women are housed in St. Luke's Home, Cliff Road, and I know the Local Authority desire these persons to be accommodated in a Council Home. When 49 Pevensey Road becomes available, an event which I hope will not be long delayed, it will, in my view, provide very suitable accommodation for married couples as well as for men and women.

The Authority has retained its right to use accommodation to the extent of 20 beds at St. Mary's Hospital but at the end of the year, and indeed, up to date in the current year, no Local Authority cases were housed in St. Mary's. In view of the great demand for hospital beds, especially for the chronic sick, one is always loth, other than in a dire emergency, to exercise this right. In addition I cannot help taking the view that the housing of aged persons, other than the sick, in a hospital atmosphere is unsatisfactory.

Ministry of Health Circular 32/51 set out schemes for the provision of welfare services for Handicapped Classes other than the Blind and Partially Sighted, which two classes had already been provided for. Whilst these Schemes were not compulsory the Minister expressed the wish that Local Authorities would submit schemes and after due consideration the Council decided to make schemes on the lines set out in the circular. The schemes as submitted were approved by the Minister of Health on the 28th day of November on which date they became operative.

One scheme provides for persons who are Deaf or Dumb and the other provides for the following classes of handicapped persons:

Amputation.

Arthritis and Rheumatism.

Congenital malformation and deformities.

Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary system, the heart or circulatory system, the respiratory system and the skin.

Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk.

Injuries or diseases of the upper and lower limbs and the spine.

Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.

Neurosis, psychosis and other nervous and mental disorders.

Tuberculosis—respiratory and non-respiratory.

Diseases and injuries not specified above.



# 1. PROVISION OF RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION (Section 21 (i) (a))

## A.—AGED, INFIRM OR OTHER PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

(i) *Cavendish Lodge, Cavendish Place*, provided and maintained by the Local Authority afforded accommodation for a maximum of 27 male residents. Admission and discharges were:

In Home on 31st December 1950	..	..	27
Admitted during the year	..	..	20
Discharged during the year	..	..	21
Remaining in Home on 31st December 1951	..	..	26

(ii) *Trevin Towers*. This Home, provided and maintained by the Local Authority, was opened on 21st May 1951 for the reception of cases. Admissions and discharges were:

			Male	Female
Admitted	..	..	15	48
Discharged	..	..	6	10
Died	..	..	2	—
Remaining in Home on 31st December 1951	..	..	7	38

(iii) *The Wolds, College Road*, is a Voluntary Home for the Blind, provided and maintained by the Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind in Eastbourne. The Council accepted financial responsibility for Eastbourne cases as follows:

In Home on 31st December 1950	..	..	14
Admitted during the year	..	..	12
Discharged during the year	..	..	13
Died	..	..	1
Remaining in Home on 31st December 1951	..	..	12

(iv) *St. Luke's Home*, owned and maintained by the Sisters of the Community of All Saints, accepted women for whom the Local Authority was responsible, as follows:

In Home on 31st December 1950	..	..	36
Admitted during the year	..	..	42
Discharged during the year	..	..	51
Died	..	..	8
Remaining in Home on 31st December 1951	..	..	19

(v) *St. Mary's Hospital*. The arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board whereby the Council is entitled to the use of up to 20 beds continued. Admissions and discharges were:

In Annexe on 31st December 1950	..	..	5
Admitted during the year	..	..	10
Discharged during the year	..	..	15
Died	..	..	—
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December 1951	..	..	—







Two women were accommodated temporarily at the House of the Good Shepherd, and St. Luke's Home occasionally accepted persons in an emergency when no other accommodation was available.

#### C.—RECEPTION CENTRES (Section 17).

Under this Section the National Assistance Board has a duty to provide and maintain Reception Centres where persons without a settled way of living may be provided with temporary board and lodging. The Board may, however, require the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs to fulfil these functions, the Board being responsible for the expenditure incurred. In Eastbourne the Board has exercised this right and the department is responsible for the Reception Centre which is housed in part of the old Casual Block at St. Mary's Hospital.

The number of persons accommodated was:

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Children</i>
January	..	..	..	145	1	—
February	..	..	..	149	3	—
March	..	..	..	209	4	—
April	..	..	..	228	10	1
May	..	..	..	212	12	—
June	..	..	..	185	7	—
July	..	..	..	199	9	—
August	..	..	..	175	13	—
September	..	..	..	129	10	—
October	..	..	..	123	11	—
November	..	..	..	105	4	—
December	..	..	..	150	3	—
TOTALS ..				2009	87	1

The hope that Centres of this type would not be necessary in the new Welfare State has unfortunately not materialised. Men, and indeed women, for various reasons, still "take to the road," and it would appear that they will continue to do so. It is the wish of the National Assistance Board that all possible efforts should be made to rehabilitate persons without a settled way of existence. I regret to report, however, that the efforts of the officers of the National Assistance Board and the staff of this department met with little success in this connection.

No Authority willingly accepts the provision of a Centre of this type in its area and the Hospital Management Committee, with no little justification, opposed the re-establishment of the Centre at St. Mary's. It would, however, appear that no other premises are available for the purpose in this part of the county. It was my duty to report that the facilities provided at the Centre did not come up to a reasonable standard and now, following protracted negotiations over a period of some two years, it has been decided to put in hand the work of alteration and the provision of equipment I recommended.



## 2. REGISTRATION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS HOMES (Section 37).

One new Home for old persons was registered. The total number of Homes on the Register at the end of the year was seven for old persons, providing fifty-seven beds; two for disabled persons, providing forty-four beds and five for old persons and disabled persons, providing one hundred and nine beds. These Homes were inspected by the medical staff of the department and thirty-four visits of inspection were made.

## 3. REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION (Section 47).

This Section provides for application to be made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction or to a single Justice for the compulsory removal of persons, in certain defined unsatisfactory circumstances, from premises in which they reside. No cases were dealt with.

## 4. CARE OF PROPERTY (Section 48).

Property of the following cases was taken care of:

Patients in Mental Hospitals .. .. .	5
Persons in accommodation provided under Part III of this Act .. .. .	2

The property of some thirty-five persons remained in the Council's care at the end of the year, but as it is stored at the Public Health Department no expense was involved.

## 5. BURIALS (Section 50).

Arrangements were made for the burials of ten persons. Approximately thirty-nine per cent of the cost involved was recovered.

## 6. WELFARE SERVICES (Section 29).

### (a) BLIND PERSONS.

(i) *Registration.* There were one hundred and forty-nine blind persons on the Register at the end of 1950. Forty-nine new cases were certified in the year under review and five were transferred to Eastbourne from other areas. Fifteen persons died, one was removed from the Register being no longer blind, and two were transferred to other areas. The total on the Register at the end of the year was one hundred and eighty-five (eighty males and one hundred and five females) on the following age groups:

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 5 years .. .. .	—	—	—
Between 5 and 15 years .. .. .	2	—	2
Between 16 and 30 years .. .. .	4	4	8
Between 31 and 50 years .. .. .	16	4	20
Between 51 and 70 years .. .. .	22	24	46
Over 70 years .. .. .	36	73	109
	80	105	185
	—	—	—



The following Table shows the state of the Blind Persons Register over the last thirty years:

BLIND PERSONS' REGISTER 1922-1951

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1922	26	36	62	1937	33	51	84
1923	30	37	67	1938	33	47	80
1924	30	37	67	1939	31	46	77
1925	27	38	65	1940	34	41	75
1926	28	36	64	1941	33	44	77
1927	27	39	66	1942	37	53	90
1928	33	42	75	1943	38	50	88
1929	36	45	81	1944	34	47	81
1930	37	51	88	1945	38	52	90
1931	38	50	88	1946	36	53	89
1932	35	47	82	1947	35	58	93
1933	38	47	85	1948	43	70	113
1934	32	44	76	1949	52	76	128
1935	30	49	79	1950	57	92	149
1936	33	47	80	1951	80	105	185

(ii) *Home Workers*.—One blind man was included in the Home Workers Scheme of the National Institute for the Blind as a basket maker.

(b) PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

The Council's Scheme provided that the services available for the blind shall also be generally available for the partially sighted. At the end of the year there were 52 partially sighted persons on the Register.

(c) VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS (Section 30).

(i) *Blind and Partially Sighted*.—The Local Authority made a grant of £25 to the Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind in Eastbourne. The social amenities and other services provided by this organisation were available for the partially sighted as well as for the blind.



(ii) *Deaf and Dumb*.—The Sussex Diocesan Association for the Deaf and Dumb continued to act as the Authority's agents for the welfare of the Deaf and Dumb. Seventeen cases were on the Register at the end of the year, and a capitation fee of £3 was paid in respect of each case. The facilities provided by the Association included visiting, placement in employment, Church Services and socials in Eastbourne and Hastings, and welfare work generally.

(iii) *Cripples*.—The arrangement whereby the Eastbourne Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples acts as agent for the Local Authority was continued. A capitation fee of 30s. per annum for each person on the Register, subject to an overall minimum payment of £100, was provided for. The Association, in addition to visiting, teaching of homecrafts and general welfare work provided a handicraft centre. This Centre was held at All Saints' Parish Hall on Tuesdays and 18 persons made 657 attendances; very satisfactory arrangements were made for the sale of completed articles. The number of crippled persons on the Register at the end of the year was 72.

(iv) *Hard of Hearing*.—A grant of £25 was made to the Eastbourne and District Hard of Hearing Club, which organisation was established during the year. In addition to a very successful club an excellent start has been made in providing for welfare facilities.

(d) OLD PEOPLE'S ORGANISATIONS (Section 31).

(i) *Women's Voluntary Services*.—The following table gives details of the meals served and the prices charged, over the twelve ration periods:

<i>Meals Supplied</i>	<i>One Shilling and twopence</i>	<i>Reduced Rate</i>	<i>Free</i>
426	—	—	—
371	277	45	49
438	336	58	44
357	256	57	44
451	298	85	68
439	285	76	78
403	248	74	81
372	211	76	85
393	225	76	92
425	247	83	95
447	271	102	74
385	231	87	67
<hr/> 4907 <hr/>	<hr/> 2885 <hr/>	<hr/> 819 <hr/>	<hr/> 777 <hr/>

Some 170 persons were supplied with these meals and the service was subsidised to the extent of £89 3s. 10d. by the Local Authority.



(ii) *Eastbourne Old People's Welfare Committee*.—This organisation with the enthusiastic leadership and support of His Worship the Mayor was again most active. Its function is to co-ordinate the activities of the various voluntary bodies in the town dealing with the welfare of, and the provision of amenities for, old people.

Pensioners Clubs functioned at:

Brodie Hall, Seaside—Afternoon 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Pitman Institute, Church Street—Monday and Thursday 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Over 60 Club, Foresters Hall, Langney Road—Tuesday and Thursday—2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Two Thursdays per month until ten p.m.

(iii) *British Red Cross Society—Chiropody Service*.—The Chiropody Service provided by the Eastbourne Division of the British Red Cross Society at its headquarters in Grove Road was of inestimable value to old people. In the case of aged persons treatment of the feet may well make the difference between ambulatory and immobility. The Chiropody centre was open on one evening a week and two registered Chiropodists gave their services.

The Local Authority has no power to provide a general Chiropody Service although it can, and indeed now has, provided facilities for the residents in its own Homes. The Red Cross Clinic will continue to be available for the many aged persons living in their own homes who need this service. Persons to the number of 148 made 709 attendances at the Red Cross Chiropody Clinic.