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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE.



ANNUAL REPORT

For 1894, on the

HEALTH OF EASTBOURNE,

VITAL STATISTICS, SANITARY WORK, ETC.

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

*M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.; Diplomat in Public
Health of London and Cambridge Universities;*

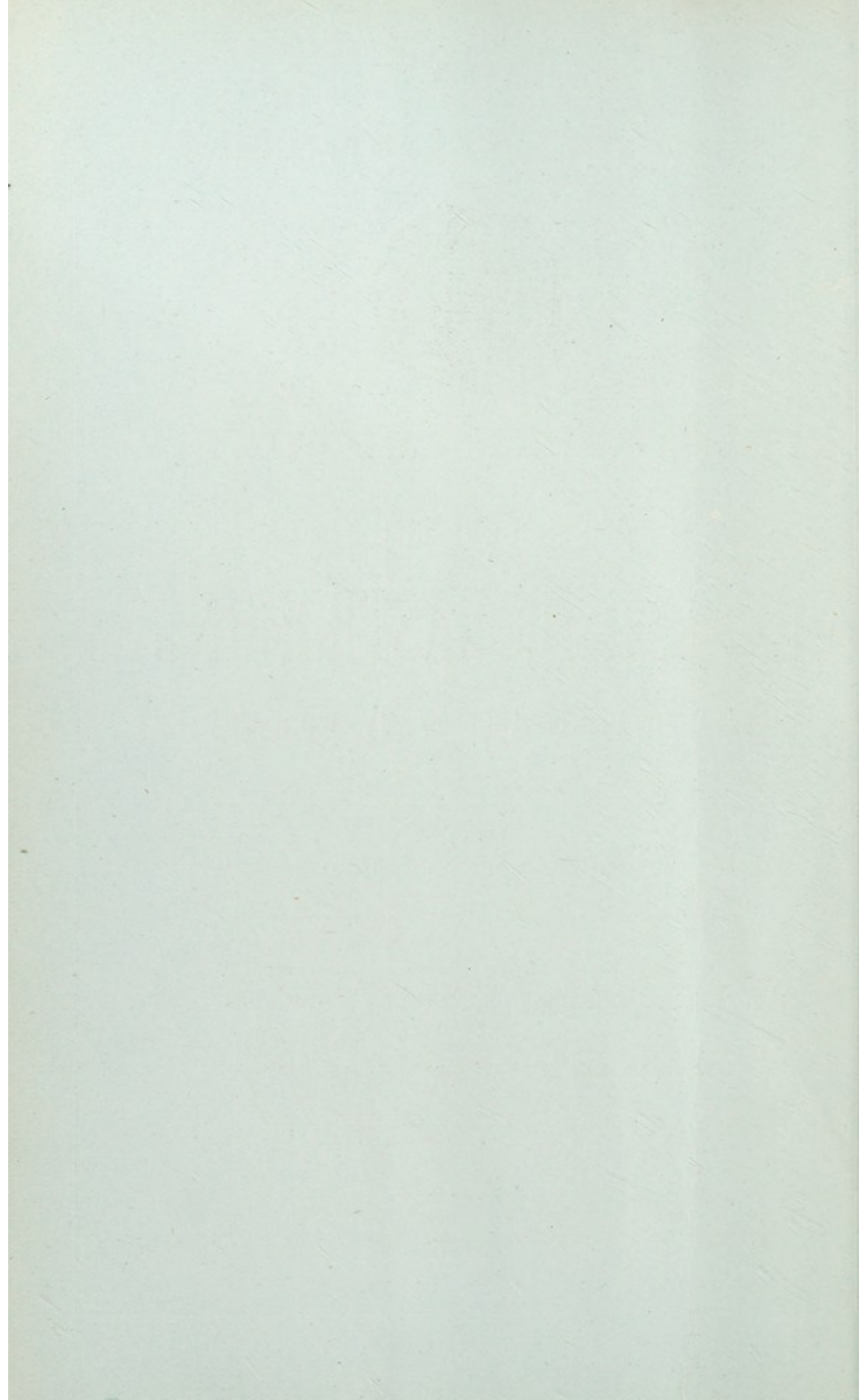
*Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of
Health, and of the Institute of Public
Health.*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

EASTBOURNE :

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Tables of Society of Medical Officers of Health and others.

BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE.

1894.

SITUATION.—Latitude, $50^{\circ} 46'$ N. ; Longitude, $0^{\circ} 17'$ E.

ELEVATION OF THE AREA BUILT OVER.—Varies from 140 feet above (at West End) to 4 feet below high water mark (in the East of the Borough).

SLOPE.—From West to East. ASPECT.—South and South-East.

AREA.—Of the Borough 5,410 Acres ; of the Town (about, 1,000 Acres.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—For the Borough 7·5 persons per acre ; for the Town, 41.

NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES.—At Census (April, 1891), 5,190.

POPULATION.—Census (1891), 34,969 ; Estimated at the middle of 1894, 40,964.

BIRTH-RATE.—23·8 per 1,000.

DEATH-RATES. —Including all deaths, 10·49 ; and excluding deaths of visitors, 9·59 per 1,000.

Zymotic, total 0·80, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, 0·48 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality, 97 per 1,000 births.

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.— $50^{\circ} 9'$.

HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE RECORDED.—1669·2.

TOTAL RAINFALL.—38·54 inches.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you herewith my first Annual Report on the Health of Eastbourne.

Although my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health dates from June 1st only, it has been considered advisable that I should report on the whole of 1894 and not merely on its last seven months. In doing so little extra difficulty has been experienced, owing to the systematic way in which the work of the office had been carried out.

It is satisfactory to have to report that 1894 has been a "record" year as regards the absence of death and disease. The total death-rate, the corrected death-rate, the zymotic death-rate, and the sickness-rate are each the smallest on record, and absolutely, as well as relatively, small. As regards the low total death-rate (10·49 per 1000), I would especially draw your attention to the table on p. 29.

Many causes have undoubtedly contributed to this result; but there can be no doubt that the perseverance of the Sanitary Authority in the prevention and abolition of nuisances and sanitary defects, and in perfecting the means for the prevention of the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases, is a most important factor.

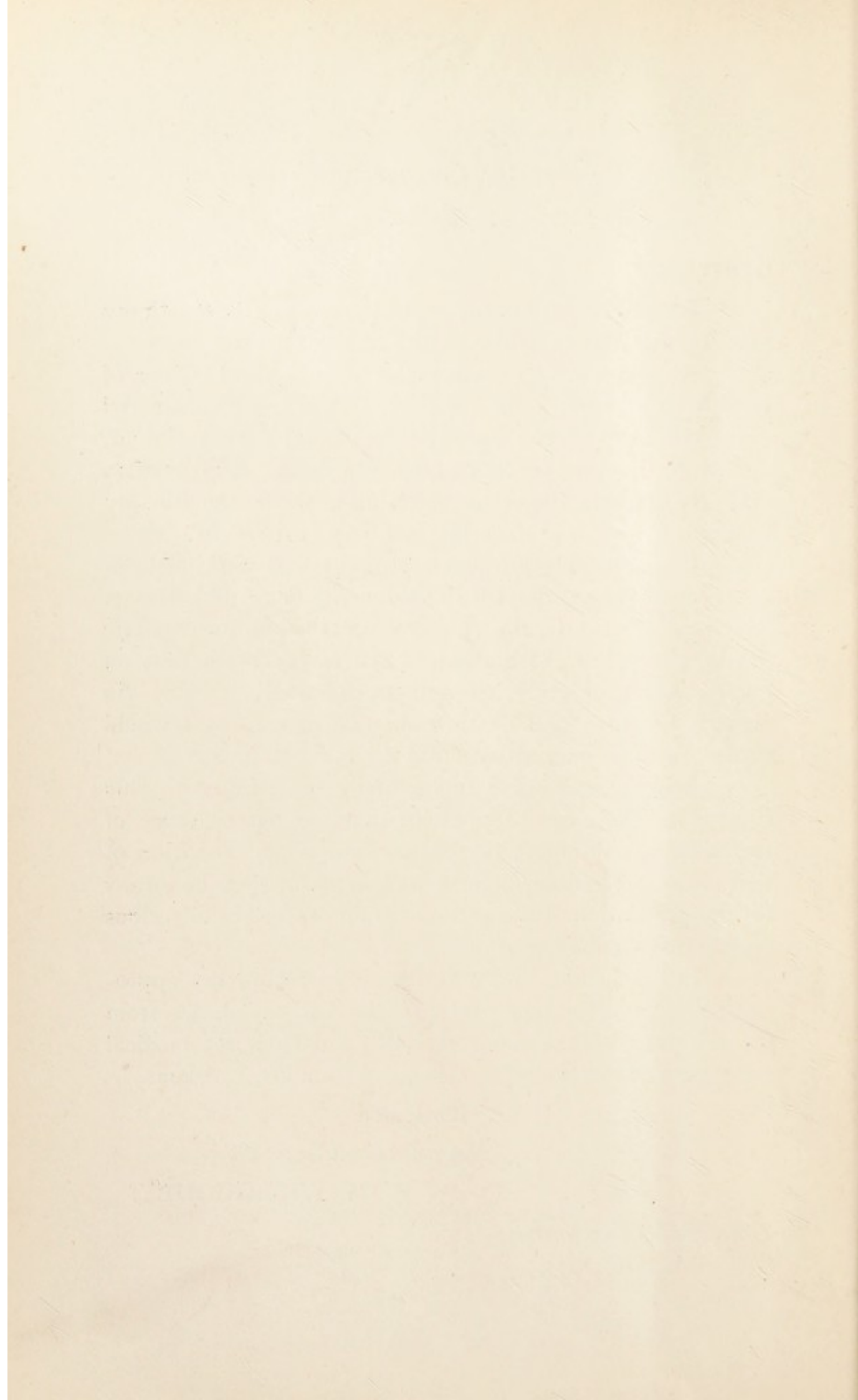
In conclusion, I have to thankfully record my appreciation of the assistance I have received in my duties from the Members of the Sanitary Staff, and from my medical colleagues in the Borough, especially from Dr. J. Adams.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

*Town Hall, Eastbourne,
Feb. 28th, 1895.*



THE BOROUGH.

The Borough of Eastbourne consists of the civil parishes of Eastbourne and Norway, the latter having until recently formed part of the parish of Willingdon in the sub-district of Westham. The acreage of the Borough is as follows :—

Eastbourne Parish	...	...	...	4755
Norway	...	...	...	655
				—
Total of the Borough	...	...	...	5410

Of the 4755 acres in Eastbourne parish 12 acres were water in 1891.

The name Eastbourne belongs firstly to the whole registration district No. 70, which comprises fifteen parishes extending some miles around the Borough, secondly to the registration sub-district No. 2 of district 70, which includes most of the Borough and seven other parishes to the North and East, thirdly to the parish of Eastbourne, which forms the greater part of the Borough, and fourthly to the Borough itself.

In my report the name "Eastbourne" will refer exclusively to the Borough itself unless otherwise mentioned. It is necessary to explain this, as in comparing figures in my statistics with those of the Registrar General in his reports it must be carefully noted which of the four districts named "Eastbourne" is referred to by him. It was towards the end of 1894 that Norway became a parish separate from Willingdon, as the result of an Enquiry held at Eastbourne. It is a pity that such a small area as Norway, forming part of the Borough as it does, was not joined to Eastbourne parish when the change was made; had this been done the

Parish of Eastbourne and the Borough of Eastbourne would have been identical, and much inconvenience would be obviated.

Among other anomalies, returns of births, deaths, &c., for the Borough of Eastbourne have to be obtained partly in Eastbourne and partly in Willingdon.

A large portion of the Borough consists of agricultural and other land not occupied by houses. Of the total 5410 acres, rather under 1000 acres are built on and form the Town. The area built on is surrounded by agricultural land or sea in all directions.

The Borough is divided into four Wards and into eight Ecclesiastical sub-districts as follows :—

WARDS.—East, Central, West, and St. Mary's.

ECCLESIASTICAL PARISHES.—St. Mary's, St. John's, All Saints', St. Saviour's, Holy Trinity, All Souls', St. Anne's, and Christ Church.

For statistical and sanitary purposes I have used the division into Wards as preferable for various reasons.

There are three Sanitary districts, assigned one each to the three Inspectors of Nuisances, as follows :—1. West, including the West and St. Mary's Wards. 2. East, and 3. Central, corresponding to the respective Wards. In former years the vital statistics have been arranged under these three divisions, but owing to the growth of the town I propose in this and future Reports to arrange them according to the four Wards.

The principal Institutions in the Borough are situated as follows :—

In the East and Central Wards.—None.

In the West Ward.—All Saints' Convalescent Home.

In St. Mary's Ward.—The Borough Sanatorium.

The Union Workhouse and
Infirmary.

The Princess Alice
Memorial Hospital,

In making comparisons between the death rates, &c., of the various Wards, the effects of the presence of these Institutions will be eliminated as far as possible so that fair comparisons may be made.

Site and Soil.

The Borough is situated on a slope mainly from West to East, from the Downs to the Sea, the highest point being 590 feet above the sea level. The elevation of the portion covered by houses varies from about 150 feet above in the West, to 4 feet below high-water mark in the East. The aspect is South-East. The geological survey shews much variation in the different parts of the Borough. Eastbourne is for the greater part on chalk, but there is some clay and a strip of upper greensand which is narrow along the Grand Parade and widens as it passes from West to East to about Bourne Street, where it narrows again until it ends about half-a-mile East of the Pier. The remainder of Eastbourne in the East is on alluvium. The whole of the West Ward and, with a very small exception, the whole of St. Mary's Ward is on chalk, the East Ward is to a small extent on chalk and on greensand, but mainly on alluvium and shingle, the Central Ward is on chalk principally, but also on alluvium and to a small extent on greensand and clay.

In the valleys the chalk and greensand are covered over with valley gravel.

Water Supply.

The water supply of Eastbourne is in the hands of a private Company. The water is pumped from a deep well in the greensand on the outskirts of the Town, into service reservoirs on the hills, and from these reservoirs the Town is supplied. The water, of which apparently there is practically no limit as to quantity, is very bright and very

pure except for hardness and chlorides. During 1894 it was analysed from time to time by the Public Analyst, the samples being taken from various parts of the Town at different times. The average result of such analysis is subjoined.

ANALYST'S REPORT

*On Samples of the Borough Public Water Supply taken in 1894, with
the highest and lowest proportion found of each constituent.*

Description of Water.	Grains per Gallon.		Hardness (Clarke's scale).	Metallic Impurities	Organic matter (ignition).	Parts per Million.		Colour in tube.
	Solids.	Chlorine.				Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.	
Public supply, East- bourne, average re- sult of 4 analyses ...	26.42	4.72	18.42 Permanent 5.95	Nil.	2.78	.010	.033	Pale Blue
Highest.....	29.74	5.3	20.0 6.0 Pt.		3.17	.026	.053	Microscopic No forms of life
Lowest	19.28	4.4	12.7 5.8 Pt.		2.29	.005	.03	

Except for its hardness the water is of excellent quality. Softening of the water by some such process as the "Porter-Clark" process would be a desirable improvement

for domestic and other purposes. At St. Helen's and Southampton this process is in effectual use, and the charges for the softened water are not excessive. At St. Helen's for instance, a Town nearly twice as large as Eastbourne, the charge for water including softening is but $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on rateable value, although much of the water has to be pumped some miles and other difficulties in the pumping exist. The initial outlay of the softening works at St. Helen's was £10,000, and the cost of softening, including interest on loans, is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1000 gallons. The hardness is reduced from 24 to 13 degrees. The hardness of Eastbourne water could be reduced in a similar way from about 18 to about 6 degrees. For various reasons it would be preferable to have the water supply in the hands of the Corporation.

Charges for water supply to dwelling-houses should be as far as possible inclusive; in Eastbourne baths are treated by the Water Company as luxuries, and not as necessary fittings to any house, and are charged for separately to the natural discouragement of their use.

Within the range of the Public Supply there are now but about 8 houses (situated in Old Town) obtaining their supply from other sources, viz.: from wells. So far, on analysis, the water of these wells has been found to be pure, and their continued existence is therefore allowed.

Beyond the range of the Public Supply there are farms and cottages still supplied with well and rain water, and at Holywell the supply is obtained from a fissure in the chalk. The Public Supply has during the year been extended to various cottages previously otherwise served.

Population.

A correct estimate as to the number of the population of Eastbourne is necessary since it is on this that the vital statistics are based. The number of a population at any given time being calculated by means of previous census

returns, it is obvious that the more remote the last census, the greater the likelihood that unavoidable errors may arise in the estimate obtained.

The 1894 population of Eastbourne however can be determined with sufficient accuracy for working purposes by the Registrar General's method of calculation, which apart from small numbers or special circumstances gives very fairly correct results; it assumes that the rate of increase or decrease of a population will continue the same as it has done in the previous intercensal period. Calculated on the assumption that the population of Eastbourne increased yearly from 1891 to 1894 at the same rate as we know by the census returns it increased yearly from 1881 to 1891 the population in the middle of 1894 was 40,964. The question therefore is—is Eastbourne continuing the same comparatively large rate of increase as in the years 1881 to 1891 or not? If it is, then its population at the end of June, 1894, was 40,964, if the rate of increase since 1891 has been lower or greater, then this number is an over or under estimate as the case may be. For statistical purposes in this report the population for 1894 will be taken at this estimate of 40,964, for owing to the very large number of visitors Eastbourne receives in the Summer and Autumn especially (while the census was taken in April), the average population probably far exceeds this estimate, even if Eastbourne is not now growing as rapidly as formerly.

Our death and other rates, when calculated on a population of 40,964, are, owing to the very large extra population of visitors, therefore, over estimated rather than under estimated; and as regards death rates, for example, the worst is known.

Whether the statistics are calculated according to this estimated population or according to the population calculated in other ways the difference is but a small fraction. Other methods of arriving at the number of the

population, such as by the number of dwelling-houses built since April, 1891, *i.e.*, the time of the last census, or by the Birth-Rate, give approximate results, viz. : about 40,500 by the former method and about 40,000 by the latter. According therefore to any of these methods of calculation the population of Eastbourne is between 40,000 and 41,000, probably nearer the latter.

The census of 1891 shewed that the growth of population in Eastbourne is due twice as much to immigration as to excess of births over deaths, and that while the natural increase due to births is fairly equal in both sexes, the increase due to migration is principally female.

The following shews this in detail :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Natural increase or excess of Births over deaths, 1881-1891. }	4192	2146	2046
Increase by Migration or excess of Immigration over Emigration, 1881-1891. }	8763	2459	6304
Total Increase	12955	4605	8350

These figures shew that, speaking very generally, for every three persons by which the population increases, one only is a native of Eastbourne, and also that out of every three such persons two are females.

SEX CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shews the sex constitution of the population of Eastbourne in 1881, 1891, and 1894. The 1894 estimate is based on the fact that from 1881 to 1891 the males constituted 35.55 per cent. of the total increase and the females 64.45, and assumes that the comparative rates of increase of the sexes still continue as in 1881-1891.

Year.	Males, Total.	Per centage.	Females, Total.	Per centage.	Total.	Excess of Females.
1881	10,060	45·7	11,954	54·3	22,014	1,894
1891	14,665	41·9	20,304	58·1	34,969	5,639
1894	17,180	40·7	23,784	59·3	40,964	6,604

The percentage of males is falling while the percentage of females is correspondingly rising. The percentages of males and females in Eastbourne are 40·7 and 59·3 respectively, whereas throughout England and Wales they are 48·4 and 51·6 respectively.

AGE CONSTITUTION OF EASTBOURNE POPULATION.

The following table gives the 1891 and 1894 population of Eastbourne sub-divided according to age groups. The estimates for 1894 are based on the tables given in the 1891 census report of the Registrar General.

Ages.	Census 1891.			Estimated 1894.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	344	387	731	402	454	856
1—5	1354	1422	2776	1588	1664	3252
Total under 5...	1698	1809	3507	1990	2118	4108
5—15	3727	3685	7412	4365	4317	8682
15—25	2848	5161	8009	3337	6046	9383
25—65	5786	8771	14557	6779	10274	17053
65 and upwards...	606	878	1484	709	1029	1738
Totals	14665	20304	34969	17180	23784	40964

The percentage composition of the population of Eastbourne at different groups of ages is as follows. The figures for England and Wales are added for comparison, and the figures for 1891 are chosen since the exact number of the population is only known in the census year :—

Age Groups.	Eastbourne, per cent.	England and Wales, per cent.
Under 5 years of age	10·02	12·25
5—15	21·19	22·82
15—25	22·90	19·29
25—65	41·63	40·89
65 and upwards	4·24	4·72

The age and sex constitutions of the population have an important bearing on the death and other rates. Other things being equal a population with an excess of females or of persons between 1 and 5, 5 and 15, and 15 and 25 should have a lower death rate.

Eastbourne has a large excess of females, and the death rate therefore should normally be somewhat lower than usual.

The death rates at the various age groups and of the different sexes form the only fair basis of comparison of death rates of different districts.

The distribution of the population according to Wards is shewn in the subjoined table. The 1894 estimate is only approximate and based principally on the increase in the number of dwelling-houses in each locality. It is obvious that a district such as the Central Ward cannot increase very much since it is nearly all built over, on the other hand, the other three Wards have much increased recently, especially the East and St. Mary's.

Wards.	Population in 1891. (Census).	Population in 1894. (Estimate).
East	12113	14176
Central	10501	11447
West	5736	6855
St. Mary's	6619	8486
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	34969	40964
	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shews the number of dwelling houses in Eastbourne and in each Ward at the census of 1891, and as estimated in 1894. The figures for 1894 are only approximate but may be taken as fairly correct.

Wards.	Houses inhabited at Census, 1891.	Houses built since Census to end 1894.	Persons per house 1891 Census.
East	1927	191	6.2
Central	1528	26	6.8
West	716	77	8.0
St. Mary's	1019	214	6.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	5190	508	6.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Census was taken in April; had it been taken in July or August the average number per house would have been much greater, especially in the Central Ward. The comparatively large number of persons per house in Eastbourne is due to a great extent to the large Schools, Hotels, and Boarding Houses, and not to overcrowding.

The state of Eastbourne as to overcrowding was gone into at some length by my predecessor in his report for 1893. Though Eastbourne has practically no overcrowding compared with manufacturing towns of its size, constant watching is needed to prevent it. Comparisons in this respect, with sixteen other places similar in character to

Eastbourne, were given in the 1893 report. Of the sixteen, twelve had a smaller percentage of population overcrowded. According to parishes the largest number of persons per house is in St. John's parish, viz.: 8·5; the smallest number in Norway, viz.: 5·4 per house.

The population density in the Borough as a whole in 1894 was 7·5 persons per acre; in the part of the Borough built over, it was approximately rather over 41 persons per acre.



MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages recorded in the Borough during 1894 was 256, equal to a marriage rate of 6·24 per 1000 persons living. The number in 1893 was 249, and the rate 6·38 per 1000 persons.

The marriages recorded in previous years in Eastbourne have since 1884 averaged 214 yearly.

The average annual marriage rate throughout England and Wales for the decennial period 1883-1892 was 14·9.



BIRTHS.

The births registered during 1894 numbered 975, and comprised those of 496 males and 479 females.

There were 238, 254, 245, and 238 births in the four quarters of the year in order respectively.

The birth rate for the year was 23·8 per 1000 per annum.

The births in Eastbourne and the birth rates for Eastbourne and for England and Wales for the past ten years are as follows:—

Years.	Number of Births.	Eastbourne, Birth-rate per 1000 living.	England & Wales, Birth-rate per 1000 living.
1884	848	33·63	33·6
1885	922	34·86	32·9
1886	889	32·01	32·8
1887	848	29·09	31·9
1888	780	25·49	31·2
1889	790	24·59	31·1
1890	735	21·79	30·2
1891	857	23·18	31·4
1892	921	24·77	30·5
1893	897	22·99	30·8
10 year average 1884—93	848	27·33	31·6
1894	975	23·8	29·6

Of the total number of births registered 43 were illegitimate, being a proportion of 44 to 1000 births.

The average proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births in recent years throughout England and Wales, up to 1892, was about 47 to each 1000 births.

VACCINATION.

The proportion of children in Eastbourne successfully vaccinated has diminished from year to year since 1882, when 84·48 per cent. were successfully vaccinated. It is noteworthy that following the decrease in vaccination throughout England of late years Small-pox has increased, whether the latter is an effect of the former or simply a coincidence has yet to be proved.

With so large a proportion of unvaccinated children as there is in Eastbourne it is fortunate that no case of Small-pox occurred in 1894.

The vaccination returns for recent years for Eastbourne (excluding Norway) are as follows.

*Vaccination Returns for Eastbourne (Civil Parish).

Year.	Births registered.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Percentage of Children Born, Vaccinated.
1883	890	699	78·54
1884	935	692	74·01
1885	1002	650	64·87
1886	984	631	64·12
1887	902	477	52·88
1888	864	371	42·94
1889	879	270	30·71
1890	828	166	20·04
1891	934	194	20·77
1892	969	224	23·11
1893	897	132	14·71
1894	975	107	10·97

* From figures kindly supplied by Mr. J. Nicholls, Vaccination Officer.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Throughout the year 1894, Eastbourne was remarkably free from infectious diseases. During the first three months the Scarlet Fever epidemic of the previous year was subsiding; except for this there was no epidemic occurrence of notifiable infectious disease. The following table shews the annual number of cases since the date of the adoption of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act, and the sickness rate for each year.

Year.	Total number of cases notified.	Sickness-rate per 1000 of population.
1890	569	16.53
1891	243	6.94
1892	179	4.81
1893	335	8.58
1894	143	3.48

A complete table giving details of the various diseases notified from January, 1890, to January, 1895, and divided according to the years and the quarters of each year, is given in the appendix.

The distribution of the notified cases according to Wards, with the sickness rate for each Ward, was as follows:—

Notification.	Wards.				The Borough.
	East.	Central.	West.	St. Mary's.	
Diphtheria.....	18	10	2	10	40
Scarlet Fever.....	27	11	6	23	67
Enteric „	6	3	2	4	15
Puerperal Fever..	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	7	8	—	5	20
Totals	59	32	10	42	143
Sickness-rate.....	4.16	2.78	1.45	4.9	3.48

Taking into consideration the class of population in the respective Wards the results shewn by this table are what might have been expected, except that the Central Ward had comparatively rather less than its due share of infectious disease, while St. Mary's Ward had rather more.

The incidence of infectious disease on the different sexes and on different age groups of the population is given in the subjoined tables.

As is usual there was an excess of females in the Diphtheria class only.

Notifications, 1894.

AGE INCIDENCE.

Disease.	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 and upwards.
Scarlet Fever	1	14	40	8	3	—
Diphtheria	—	7	17	7	10	—
Enteric Fever.....	—	—	3	7	5	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—	3	16	—
Puerperal Fever...	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals.....	1	22	60	26	34	—

SEX INCIDENCE.

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever	38	29	67
Diphtheria... ..	13	27	40
Enteric Fever	8	7	15
Erysipelas	14	6	20
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1
Totals	73	70	143

Of the 143 cases it is practically certain that 15 were imported, that is, the patients were visitors and brought the disease with them, or were caused by imported cases.

Of these 15 cases 10 were Scarlet Fever, 3 Diphtheria, and 2 Enteric Fever cases. It is very possible that others also were due to convalescent visitors.

HOUSE DISTRIBUTION.

The 143 cases of infectious disease notified occurred in 108 different houses.

In 91 houses there was one case in each	{	Diphtheria,	28 houses.
		Puerperal Fever,	1 "
		Scarlet	" 27 "
		Erysipelas	20 "
		Enteric Fever	15 "
In 8 houses there were two cases in each	{	Diphtheria,	3 "
		Scarlet Fever,	5 "
In 5 houses there were three cases in each	{	Diphtheria,	2 "
		Scarlet Fever,	3 "
In 1 house there were four cases	{	All Scarlet Fever.	
In 1 house there were five cases			
In 1 house there were six cases			
In 1 house there were seven cases			

In two houses where there were more cases than one the infection occurred at two distinct periods, and from distinct causes; in all the other cases, where there were more cases than one, the cases occurred at or about the same time, and either arose from a common cause or followed one another with a causal connection.

In one house diphtheria and scarlet fever occurred about the same time; except in this case from no house were there two distinct diseases notified.

Into each case of disease notified thorough investigation was made, and notes were taken of every circumstance connected with it, including the sanitary condition of the house. A record is kept of the house incidence of each disease.

Roughly classified, of the 108 houses affected 56 houses were in good sanitary condition, 28 were fair, and the remainder not satisfactory, 17 being decidedly bad.

Houses whose sanitary condition was bad, and which required attention, have either already been amended or are in hand with a view to amendment.

Although intercourse in Schools is a fruitful cause of spread of infectious diseases as a rule, but one set of seven cases occurred in 1894 in connection with any particular School. There was no "milk" epidemic, nor did any laundry act as a centre for the spread of disease. The cases were for the most part isolated cases, and in many instances the most diligent investigation failed to trace the definite cause, although possible causes were nearly always obtained.

Among the causes of the decrease in the number of infectious diseases notified in 1894 are the following :—

1. The absence of epidemics.
2. The immediate action taken by the department on the receipt of notifications, including disinfection by skilled inspectors.
3. The existence of epidemics in 1893, lessening the number of susceptible children in 1894 as they had already suffered.
4. The improved sanitary condition of the Borough.
5. The meteorological conditions, especially the low summer heat and the almost continuous rainfall in the summer.
6. The increased percentage of cases removed to the Sanatorium and the consequent lessening of the foci of infection.

REMOVALS TO THE SANATORIUM.

In some measure the freedom of the Borough from infectious disease in 1894 was due to the thorough isolation of so many of the cases, 72·9 per cent. of the whole number notified (except erysipelas cases) being removed to the Borough Sanatorium. This appreciation of the advantages offered by that institution must be a source of gratification

to anyone interested in the sanitary welfare of the town. Each case removed means one centre less from which infectious disease may be disseminated, and not only is the danger and risk of illness, and even death, lessened for those around the patient, but the patients themselves stand a better chance of recovery.

The percentage of cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria removed to the Sanatorium during the three past years has been in each year as follows :—

In 1892, 56·9 per cent. of the cases.

In 1893, 64·5 „ „

In 1894, 72·9 „ „

The percentages of cases removed in 1894 of each disease were as follows :—

Disease.	Number of cases notified.	Number removed.	Percentage of Removals.
Scarlet Fever	67	48	71·6
Diphtheria... ..	40	29	72·5
Enteric Fever	15	12	80·0

The highest percentage of cases was removed from the East Ward from among the poor. This is as it should be, seeing that it is in the smaller houses that isolation is practically impossible and a dead letter. The old prejudices against an isolation hospital are fortunately disappearing with the advance of education and with the improvements in the hospitals themselves.

In the above three diseases the fatality of the cases which were removed to the Sanatorium was 7·8 per cent. ; of the remaining cases, *i.e.*, those not removed to the Sanatorium, the fatality was 12·1 per cent.

In 1893 the fatality for these diseases was 3·0 per cent in the Sanatorium cases, and 10·2 per cent. in the remaining cases. The difference is due partly to the excellent accom-

modation, nursing and care received at the Borough Hospital by the poor who cannot obtain the same at home, and partly to other causes. The medical treatment is the same in or out, as patients at the Hospital are at liberty to have their own medical attendants if they wish.

SCARLET FEVER.

I have already mentioned or given in tables most of the information as to this disease in 1894. The epidemic of 1893 had not quite subsided early in the year, but after March the number of cases was small. The cases occurred here and there throughout the town, and there was no epidemic outbreak except the continuation alluded to of that of 1893.

The total number of cases was 67, as against 218 in 1893 and 57 in 1892.

I am fortunately able to report that only in two instances was there any hint of a possibility that patients or clothing, &c., from the Sanatorium could have conveyed the disease.

In each of these cases some months elapsed between the return of the patients with their clothes and the second case, and there are reasonable grounds for the supposition of a causal connection in one case only, where the second series of cases occurred soon after the opening of a package of clothing which had remained untouched for a long time after its removal from the Sanatorium.

In the other case a visitor imported the disease, and about three months later, on another case occurring in the school in London at which this child attended, the new case was said to be due to infection from Eastbourne by means of the child who had imported the disease into the Borough. The theory appears to me rather far-fetched.

The fatality was one case out of sixty-seven. The sixty-seven cases occurred in thirty-nine houses, the sanitary condition of which received the attention of the department as already mentioned.

In one or two instances the patients were admitted in the desquamation stage, a doctor having been called in only at the onset of a second case.

Among persons of the poorer class especially, there is a most mistaken notion prevalent with regard to the "catching" of Scarlet Fever, Measles, &c., viz.: that the children are bound to have it, and that if there is a mild case in the house the others might as well have it at once, and "have done with it."

This is a most mistaken notion, for from a mild case a most severe one may develop, with possible fatal result. Moreover no one is "bound" to suffer from Scarlet Fever (or from Measles, &c.) and the chances of "catching" it are less and less the older the individual becomes. The fatality of the disease in children also decreases with age, hence there is every reason to avoid it as long as possible.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of this disease, namely 40, shews a marked decrease compared with the numbers of previous years, the numbers having been 58 in 1893, 59 in 1892, 184 in 1891, and in 1890, 495.

The conditions predisposing to Diphtheria are not thoroughly understood, though many of them, such as school intercourse, insanitary dwellings, &c., are well known. The steady and large decrease of Diphtheria in Eastbourne is gratifying, since Diphtheria is not decreasing elsewhere in the same way as such diseases as Enteric Fever and Phthisis are, but is rather on the increase, especially in large centres of population. I have not yet had time to thoroughly work out the house and street incidence of Diphtheria in Eastbourne but hope to make it the subject of a special report when time permits. The fatality was 6 out of 40 cases. Two of the fatal cases were from the East Ward, three from the Central Ward, and one from St. Mary's Ward. The proportion of cases isolated at the Sanatorium has been

already given. The cases were distributed in the various Wards as follows:—East Ward 18, Central 10, West 3, St. Mary's 9. It is probable that the occasional flooding has something to do with the prevalence of Sporadic Diphtheria.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Fifteen cases of this disease were notified as compared with 16 in 1893. The yearly average since notification has been adopted has been 15.

As far as could be ascertained by investigations made when each case was notified, only two of these cases were apparently causally connected; two others were imported into the Borough.

The fatality, viz.: 4 out of 15, was rather above the average.

The 15 cases originated in 15 different houses in different parts of the Borough as follows:—East Ward 6 Central 3, West 2, St. Mary's 4.

Much has been done, in the East and Central Wards especially, towards improvements in house sanitation and drainage, and measures have been taken in the affected houses where necessary. The number of cases of Enteric Fever should be still farther reduced, and it must be remembered that though the meteorological conditions were against Enteric Fever in 1894 the average number of cases occurred.

This disease is eminently a "preventible" one, and no doubt the removal of 100 per cent. of the cases of Enteric Fever in the East Ward to the Sanatorium was effectual in preventing more cases occurring.

At the Sanatorium the infectious dejecta are destroyed in a Cremator, elsewhere it has to pass into the sewers, which is objectionable, especially as the levels in the East of the town do not allow of much fall in the sewers.

ERYSIPELAS.

Twenty cases occurred, viz.: Nine in the East Ward, six in St. Mary's, and five in the East Ward, with no fatal result.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case notified, not fatal, in the East Ward. The premises were in a very bad state indeed, and have since been amended.

DISINFECTION.

As regards the rooms and houses infected, in nearly every case disinfection has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. It should in fact never be done by anyone else, for though the directions of the medical attendant are doubtless all right, the method of carrying out those directions is by no means necessarily so. The disinfection by the Inspectors has been thorough, especially where the patients have been removed to the Sanatorium. If not so removed it is not possible to make sure that in convalescence the patients have not gone beyond the bounds of isolation and have not carried infected matter beyond the actual sick rooms.

The question of providing temporary accommodation for the relatives of patients of the poorer classes displaced during disinfection of their rooms is important, and is now receiving the attention of the Sanitary Committee.

Very few articles have been injured during disinfection, but one serious claim resulted from the unauthorised use of sulphur instead of superheated steam by the new disinfectant attendant.

The sending of clothing, &c., for disinfection after any infectious disease, even after so comparatively light a disease as "Ringworm," should in my opinion be encouraged by the Authority. Clothes, &c., from patients who have suffered from Tinea, Measles, and Whooping Cough have been disinfected at the Sanatorium during 1894, when such disinfection has been applied for.

DEATHS.

The deaths recorded during 1894 were 430 in number, and were distributed amongst the various classes of disease as follows :—

Class.	Disease.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Class I ...	Zymotic Diseases	33	7·67
„ II ...	Parasitic Diseases... ..	0	0·00
„ III ...	Dietic Diseases	2	0·47
„ IV ...	Constitutional Diseases ...	113	26·28
„ V ...	Developmental Diseases ...	63	14·65
„ VI ...	Local Diseases	195	45·35
„ VII ...	Deaths from violence	11	2·56
„ VIII ...	Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes	13	3·02
Total.....		430	100·00

The total death rate for the Borough for 1894, inclusive of every death that took place, was but **10·49** per 1000 per annum. Excluding the deaths of visitors to Eastbourne, which numbered 37, the rate was **9·59** per 1000 per annum.

This is an extremely low rate of mortality, and I can find no previous record of such a rate in Eastbourne, although the annual rate has been low as a rule.

I append a table shewing the total number of deaths and the death rates in Eastbourne in each recent year ; as a

matter of interest the rates for England and Wales during some of those years have been added, but comparisons cannot be fairly made owing to the excess of females in Eastbourne, as shewn earlier in this report in my description of the sex constitution of the population. (The age constitution of Eastbourne is about the average of England and Wales.)

Years.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.	Death Rate (corrected) exclusion of deaths of visitors	Death Rate of England and Wales.
1884	350	13·89	11·95	19·7
1885	386	14·59	14·03	19·2
1886	443	15·95	14·66	19·5
1887	355	12·18	11·45	19·1
1888	421	13·75	12·90	18·1
1889	416	12·95	10·92	18·2
1890	485	14·38	12·92	19·5
1891	468	13·21	12·51	20·2
1892	505	13·58	11·67	19·0
1893	576	14·76	12·79	19·2
10 years average }	440	13·92	12·58	19·2
1894	430	10·49	9·59	16·6

The low death rate in 1894 was a feature in most parts of England. The principal abnormal meteorological conditions were an absence of hot weather during the summer, and an increase in the rainfall, both in amount and duration, as compared with other years.

Excluding the deaths in the various institutions (which are situated principally in St. Mary's Ward) the deaths were distributed over the various Wards of the Borough as follows :—

Wards.	Number of Deaths 1894.	Death Rates per 1,000.		
		1894.	1893.	1892.
East	151	10·6	17·01	13·35
Central	118	10·3	9·54	11·28
West	31	4·5	} 15·82*	10·35
St. Mary's	59	6·9		
Institutions... ..	63	..	...	...

*The 1893 Rate is uncorrected by exclusion of Deaths in Institutions.

Sixty-three deaths occurred in Institutions as follows :—

Institutions.	Ward.	Number of Deaths.
Workhouse... ..	St Mary's	34
Princess Alice Hospital ...	St. Mary's	17
Borough Sanatorium... ..	St. Mary's	7
All Saints' Hospital	West	3
Upwick Vale Home	St. Mary's	1
Leaf Hospital	East... ..	1

The records do not make it possible for me to allocate the various deaths in some of the Institutions to the respective Wards. I am unable therefore to give a corrected death rate for each Ward for 1894.

The death rates for the Central and East Wards, though not excessive, are not so favourable as those of the other two Wards. Though the numbers are too small for accurate deductions to be made, it is noteworthy that, as usual everywhere, the death rates are largest in the districts of greatest density, and smallest (as in the West Ward) where there is the smallest proportion of the poorer classes.

Owing to the large Schools, Hotels, and Boarding Houses, the number of persons per house in Eastbourne is no criterion as to the amount of overcrowding, and therefore has no bearing on the variation in the death rate which might be due to that cause.

It will be noticed from the table that the Central Ward had a particularly low death rate in 1893 and did not share in the general reduction of death rates in 1894. The Central Ward has always a large proportion of the deaths of visitors, owing to the large proportion of Boarding Houses, Lodging Houses, and Hotels in that Ward.

The 430 deaths include those of 209 males and 221 females. The death rate for males for 1894 was 11·5, that for females 9·2, the death rate for females being lower than that for males in Eastbourne as is the rule elsewhere.

Ages at Death.

The death rate at each age-group is most important in instituting comparisons with death rates of other districts, since what may be termed the normal death rates for the respective groups differ so widely. The age-group death rates for the different sexes are also given in a separate table.

Ages.	Deaths in 1894.	Death Rates per 1,000. Eastbourne.		
		1894.	1893.	1892.
Under 1	95	110·98	159·5	196·9
1—5	24	7·38	32·6	9·5
Total Under 5 ...	119	28·96	59·03	48·6
5—15	13	1·49	2·15	2·15
15—25	20	2·02	3·99	3·99
25—65	146	8·08	9·56	9·56
Over 65	132	75·25	79·31	79·31

In every age-group the diminished death rate in 1894 over both the previous years is manifest, but most particularly so in the groups under 5 years.

Table shewing the Death Rates of the different Age Groups for each sex separately.

Males.				Females.		
Ages.	Number living.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 living at each age group.	Number living.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 living at each age group.
Under 1	402	53	131·84	454	42	92·51
1—5	1588	15	9·44	1664	9	5·40
0—5	1990	68	34·1	2118	51	24·07
5—15	4365	8	1·8	4317	5	1·15
15—25	3337	13	3·8	6046	7	1·15
25—65	6779	69	10·17	10274	77	7·49
Over 65	709	51	71·93	1029	81	78·71

The deaths during 1894 occurred in the four quarters of the year as follows :—

First Quarter	...	...	124
Second Quarter	...	...	97
Third Quarter	...	...	103
Fourth Quarter	...	...	106
			—
			430
			—

The subjoined table gives some interesting comparisons of quarterly death rates.

Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 for each quarter of 1894.

Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Eastbourne	12·08	9·44	10·04	10·32	10·49
England & Wales... { Town Districts	20·0	16·2	14·9	17·1	17·1
{ Country Districts	19·9	15·0	12·7	15·0	15·6

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants, that is of children of ages under one year, was 95; males 53, females 42. Infantile mortality is calculated on the number of births registered, and for 1894 therefore it was 97 per 1000 births. This is a low rate of infant mortality, and the conditions in Eastbourne are such that the rate should naturally be low. The average rate for England and Wales in recent years has been about 135 per 1000 births. The infant mortality of Eastbourne in previous years is shewn in the table below, which also shews that after the excessive mortality of the past two years the rate is again somewhat below the average.

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Mortality per 1000 births.
1894	95	97
1893	130	144
1892	153	166
Average of ten years up to 1893	106·6	125

The difference in the infant mortality of 1894 compared with that of each of the two previous years is striking, and is due more to the fact that in 1892 and 1893 the mortality was excessive than that in 1894 it was unusually small. The subjoined table shews the principal causes of the deaths of infants in each of these years.

Deaths.	1892	1893	1894
From Zymotic diseases	35	56	9
Constitutional diseases... ..	15	9	14
Developmental disease... ..	36	19	22
Local diseases	53	27	38
Deaths from violence	5	1	—
Deaths from ill defined and not specified causes	9	18	12

The most striking fact in this table is the diminution of deaths from Zymotic diseases in 1894; much of this is due to the unseasonable summer, and its favourable effect on the reduction of the number of the cases of Diarrhœa, one of the most fatal diseases of infants. Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa are responsible for practically all the Zymotic deaths of infants, as the following table shews:—

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year).			
Disease.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Measles	1	10	—
Whooping Cough	3	13	1
Diarrhœa	30	30	7
Other Zymotic diseases ...	1	3	1

The rate of infantile mortality is sometimes used as a rough indication of the healthiness or otherwise of a district.

In the absence of information as to the distribution of the births according to the Wards I am unable to give a true comparative mortality, but the deaths of infants occurred in the respective Wards as follows :—

Ward.	Population.	Infant Deaths.
East	14176	59
Central	11447	20
West	6855	2
St. Mary's	8486	14
	40,964	95

Senile Mortality.

Of the 430 deaths which occurred in 1894 there were, at ages from 65-75, 60; at ages from 75-85, 51; at ages from 85 and upwards, 21.

Zymotic Diseases.

This important class includes not only the "seven principal zymotic diseases" of the Registrar General, but also all diseases of a Miasmatic, Diarrhœal, Malarial, Zoogenous, Venereal or Septic nature.

In this class there were thirty-three deaths, forming a percentage of 7·67 of the total deaths for the year. In 1893 no less than 27·00 per cent. of the deaths were from Zymotic diseases, and in 1892 18·8 per cent. From the seven principal Zymotic diseases there occurred twenty deaths. A table in the appendix gives these in detail and compares them with the corresponding deaths in previous years.

The Zymotic death rate for 1894 (*i.e.*, the death rate for the seven principal Zymotic diseases) was but ·48 per 1000, the total Zymotic rate being ·80 per 1000 per annum.

The thirty-three Zymotic deaths resulted from the following diseases :—

Disease.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Influenza	9	1	8
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Diphtheria	6	2	4
Enteric Fever	4	3	1
Diarrhoea	8	5	3
Syphilis (congenital)	1	1	—
Septicæmia	2	—	2
Puerperal Fever... ..	1	—	1
Totals	33	13	20

The lowest previously recorded total Zymotic death rates were 1·46 per 1000 in 1892, 1·53 in 1888, and 1·92 in 1891, in all the other years the rate was either over 2 or even 3.

Total Zymotic deaths and death rates since 1885.

Year.	Total Zymotic deaths Eastbourne.	Zymotic death rate per 1000, Eastbourne.
1885	58	2·19
1886	83	2·98
1887	64	2·19
1888	47	1·53
1889	90	2·80
1890	112	3·32
1891	68	1·92
1892	54	1·46
1893	145	3·71
1894	33	0·80

The Zymotic deaths were distributed as follows :—

Ward.	Number of Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate.
East	12	0·84
Central	11	0·95
West	1	0·14
St. Mary's	9	1·06

The Zymotic deaths in Institutions have been distributed among the Wards to which they belong as far as possible.

The number of Zymotic deaths in the various Wards is too small to allow useful deductions to be drawn therefrom, but with regard to the proportionately large number in St. Mary's Ward it must be recorded that, from the situation of the cases, the presence of the Sanatorium in that Ward could have had no part in the causation of any of them.

Among the causes of the lowness of the Zymotic death rate are the following :

- I. The small number of cases of infectious disease.
- II. The lessening in previous years of the number of susceptible persons. Infectious diseases tend to periodicity in their incidence on a community, and as the Borough had previously suffered so much, it was natural that 1894 should have been somewhat exempt.
- III. The meteorological conditions of low air and earth temperatures, and of excessive and continuous rainfall.
- IV. The increased proportion of infectious cases that were removed to the Borough Sanatorium.
- V. Finally, and not least, the gradual improvement in the Sanitary condition of the Borough.

The Zymotic deaths occurred in the four quarters of the year as follows :—

First Quarter	...	...	14
Second Quarter	...	...	6
Third Quarter	...	...	6
Fourth Quarter	...	...	7
			—
The Year	...		33
			—

MEASLES.

In 1893 55 deaths were recorded from this disease, whereas in 1894 I have none to report. In 1893 there was an epidemic of Measles, and most of the susceptible children probably had the disease: this may account somewhat for the absence, in 1894, of this disease as a cause of mortality. The corrected average number of deaths in recent years from Measles has been 5·8.

SCARLET FEVER.

The one death from this disease occurred early in the year in the course of the winding up of the epidemic of 1893. In 1893 there were seven deaths. Until 1893 the average had been 1 death per annum.

WHOOPING COUGH.

One death, the patient being a female infant. In 1893 29 deaths occurred from Whooping Cough. Average since 1883 10·1 per annum.

INFLUENZA.

Nine deaths of patients of various ages from 25 upwards to 80. One male and eight females. These mostly occurred during a small epidemic early in the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

The deaths from this disease were six in number, all in children of between 1 and 15 years of age. Two were boys, four were girls.

The deaths were scattered throughout the year and there was no epidemic at any time.

In 1893 there were eight deaths, and owing to the epidemic of 1890-91 the average number of deaths in recent years has been 29.

ENTERIC FEVER.

This disease caused four deaths, and except Influenza is the only disease in which, in 1894, the number of deaths is over the average of recent years. The average number of deaths in this disease since 1883 has been 3.4. There were three deaths from Enteric Fever in 1893.

Of the four fatal cases of Enteric Fever of 1894 one was an imported case.

The patients were of ages from 15 to 35 years, three being males and one a female.

DIARRHŒA.

There were eight deaths, five of males and three of females, from this disease. The patients were all very young children.

The average number in recent years has been over 23, and in 1893 the number was 39.

There is no doubt that the unseasonable summer of 1894 saved many children's lives.

The deaths occurred in the various Wards as follows:—East 4, Central 2, St. Mary's 2, the wealthiest Ward (West) being exempt and the poorest (East) having most cases as usual.

Fuller details of the cases are given in the tables in the appendix.

Dietic Diseases.

From these diseases two adult males died, one of Chronic Alcoholism and one of Delirium Tremens. It is obvious that the majority of deaths from such causes as

Chronic Alcoholism are naturally referred to diseases of organs, such as kidneys and liver, which are particularly affected by alcohol and therefore are included among "local diseases."

Constitutional Diseases.

Of these diseases (the deaths from which are detailed in the tables in the appendix) I have to mention specially two main classes, viz.: the various forms of Cancer and of Tuberculosis.

Cancer.

This term is popularly used to include all malignant growths, and not merely the carcinomata class, and will be used here in the same sense.

The annual number of deaths from Cancer throughout England and Wales, up to and including 1892, reached its highest point in 1891, and was but slightly lower in 1892, when the deaths numbered 93,420, equal to 3·16 per 1000 of the population.

In Eastbourne in 1894 there were 36 deaths from Cancer, as against 25 in 1893, and 27 in 1892.

The 36 deaths of 1894 included 10 of males and 26 of females, and the rate per 1000 was ·87. Local numbers are too small to afford any adequate basis for comment.

Phthisis.

The number of deaths from Phthisis in Eastbourne in 1894 was 40, including 25 of males and 15 of females. The total death rate from Phthisis was 0·97 per 1000 per annum, and the male and female death rates 1·4 and 0·63 per 1000 respectively.

Six of the deaths from Phthisis occurred among visitors to the town. The corrected Phthisis rate is therefore '8.

Young adults formed the great bulk of the patients who died.

Throughout the country the Phthisis death rate is diminishing steadily as sanitary conditions improve. Investigations into the connection of the decrease of Phthisis with the carrying out of general sanitary improvements have given exceedingly striking results. Comprehensive improvement works have in various districts been followed by a reduction in the Phthisis death rate of 25 per cent. or more.

The Phthisis death rate for England and Wales for 1892, which is the last published at the date of writing, was 1'468 per 1000 and was the lowest on record, the rate for males being 1'626 and for females 1'322.

Compared with 1892 and 1893 the deaths from Phthisis and other Tubercular diseases have been as follows.

Diseases.	Number of Deaths.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.
Phthisis	38	39	40
Other Tubercular Diseases	32	16	19

Phthisis being without doubt among the "preventible" diseases it is satisfactory to note the decrease in the death rate from that cause. Much however remains to be done in assisting in the prevention of Phthisis, and one of the chief disadvantages of the non-adoption of the Abattoir scheme by the Corporation is that without such a scheme proper inspection for the rejection of Tuberculous meat is not possible. Overcrowding, which is another of the more important predisposing causes of Phthisis, has received the constant attention of the department.

Developmental Diseases.

Premature birth was the certified cause of death in 18 cases (7 males and 11 females) as compared with 15 in 1893 and 35 in 1892. As was to be expected, an undue proportion of these cases occurred in the East Ward, which contains the bulk of the poorer classes of Eastbourne, whereas none of them occurred in the West Ward. Among other causes poverty is always associated with a large number of premature births.

Congenital malformations accounted for 5 deaths, which is about the usual average number.

Forty deaths were ascribed to "Old Age," and many of the deaths registered from "Bronchitis" and "Heart Disease" were accelerated by "Senility" also.

Local Diseases.

Diseases of the Nervous System caused 44 deaths, as compared with 48 in 1893 and 46 in 1892; the majority of these were from "Apoplexy." "Convulsions" caused 11 deaths in infants, ten being of males. "Convulsions" is a vague term, and refers to a symptom rather than to a disease. Cases of "Convulsions" occur however which can with difficulty be ascribed to any particular disease, and cases of this sort apparently caused the 11 deaths so recorded.

Diseases of the Circulatory System caused 41 deaths in 1894, as compared with 42 in 1893 and 28 in 1892.

Rheumatism is a disease which is probably to some degree preventible by proper sanitation, and is an important cause of Heart Disease in young people. What will tend to prevent Rheumatism therefore will tend to prevent some of the deaths from diseases of the Circulatory system.

In compiling the tables in the appendix causes of death certified as "Heart Disease" have been included under "Other diseases of the heart," but many of these should no

doubt have been included under "Valvular Diseases," had the certificates been less vague.

Diseases of the Respiratory System, excluding Phthisis or Tuberculosis of the lungs, caused 71 deaths in 1894, 92 in 1893, and 82 in 1892. This group includes many diseases which may be said to be "preventible" to some degree, and there is no doubt that, other things being equal, with greater care and proper sanitation the number of deaths of young people from Respiratory diseases can be reduced.

Arranged according to the quarters of the year the deaths occurred as follows :—

First Quarter	35	Third Quarter	9
Second Quarter	17	Fourth Quarter	10

The fourth quarter of 1894 was unusually mild, and the young and old accordingly escaped.

Bronchitis was the chief cause of death in this group, and accounted for 48 deaths. As usual, very young and very old persons suffered mostly, only five of the deaths being of persons between 5 and 55 years of age.

Deaths from Violence.

These deaths numbered 11, as compared with 16 in 1893 and 13 in 1892.

Of the eleven, 9 were from accident or negligence, and 1 from suicide (7 from suicide in 1893); in the eleventh case it was undecided whether the cause was accident or suicide. None of the deaths from violence were in persons under 25 years of age.

Uncertified Deaths.

There were three deaths not certified either by medical men or coroners. The probable causes of the deaths were as follows :—

Male aged 35, probably Consumption.

Female aged 5 hours, Immaturity and Inanition.

Male aged 1½ hours. Ditto.

There should be no such class as "uncertified deaths," for while it remains there is a chance, even though it may be but a small one, of possible crime remaining undetected. There is no adequate reason why these three deaths should not have been certified. Fortunately the number of uncertified deaths throughout the country is diminishing.

Inquests.

There were twenty-three Inquests held in Eastbourne during 1894 and the respective causes of death were found to be as follows:—

Sex.	Age.	Finding.
M	58	Accidental shock from burns.
F	36	Natural causes.
M	84	Accidental Syncope from shock. Fell and fractured right thigh.
M	26	Accidental, fell from scaffold. Ruptured liver, hæmorrhage and shock.
M	27 hours	Natural causes.
F	75	Natural causes.
F	a few minutes	Misadventure, Inattention at birth.
F	72	Natural causes.
M	26	Accidentally killed by a fall of chalk, shock to system.
M	52	Natural causes.
F	88	Accidentally fell down and fractured left thigh, Ulceration of Buttocks, Congestion of Lungs.
F	46	Pneumonia, following an attack of Delirium Tremens arising from shock by an accidental fracture of leg, deceased being of intemperate habits and having fallen down.
F	67	Natural causes.
M	72	Natural causes.
F	11 weeks	Exhaustion from acute Inflammation of Stomach.
M	55	Natural causes.
M	68	Natural causes.
F	29	Suicide whilst of unsound mind.
F	35	Shock to system by burns.
M	52	Found drowned.
M	86	Shock.
M	77	Bronchitis following fracture of neck of right thigh bone.
F	64	Natural causes.

SANITARY WORK, 1894.

It is difficult to reduce to figures a statement of the Sanitary work carried out during the year, but tables are given shewing what has been done by the officials of the Sanitary Department in many directions.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.

There has been still a steady demand for these ; 108 new Certificates were issued, the numbers in 1893 and 1892 being 149 and 100 respectively. At the end of December, 1894, 507 houses had been certified and many were in hand with a view to certification. Enquiries as to the requirements, &c., have been received from other towns, with a view to their adoption elsewhere.

SEWERAGE, &C.

In another portion of my report will be found a summary as to the work done in connection with the above as far as this Department has been concerned during 1894. In the abatement of nuisances a large amount of work has been carried out in connection with the subsidiary drains, especially in the East and Central Wards, and much remains to be done.

To supply the increasing needs of the Borough, and for the prevention of flooding during heavy rains, plans for a large and comprehensive scheme of re-sewerage and additional ejector power have been passed by the Council. I have already referred to the occasional flooding of parts of the Borough as affecting the Public Health, and steps for its prevention should be taken without delay.

The discharge of the crude sewage into tidal waters at such a distance from the town as Langney Point gives rise

to no nuisance whatever on the foreshore or elsewhere, the sewage being carried right away from the foreshore of the Borough.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

Late in the year the Council decided to again undertake the removal of garden refuse with the ordinary domestic refuse. This will have the effect of removing a source of nuisance in the back lanes of the residential districts, and of lessening the number of complaints received. The use of properly covered carts for the removal of refuse, which has been commenced, should be thoroughly carried out without delay; uncovered refuse carts are not merely offensive nuisances but decidedly injurious to health.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The Slaughter Houses of the Borough have engaged much time at the meetings of the Sanitary Committee, and various reports on the unsatisfactory structural conditions of some of them were presented by the late Medical Officer and myself during 1894.

The Abattoir scheme having been rejected by the Council, it remained to enforce the proper carrying out of slaughtering at private houses.

Early in the year, six months notice was given for the closure of the Slaughter Houses at Bourne Street and at Vine Square; the latter were closed at the expiration of the time and are not now used but with regard to the former the notice was withdrawn and the question of their continued existence is now before the Local Government Board. In view of the fact that from its situation in the midst of houses the Slaughter House is, and must be, a nuisance even if the very necessary interior amendments are carried out the closure should have been completed. In the other cases, namely:—of Lower Drove, Latimer Road, Upwick, Ocklynge, and The Crumbles Slaughter Houses, some of the amendments required by the Sanitary Committee have been carried out but not all.

The Slaughter Houses are situated in St. Mary's (2) and the East Ward (4), and have been frequently visited by the Inspectors for those Wards and by the Medical Officer. No serious complaint has been made as to the condition in which they have been kept (beyond the general objections of the Sanitary Committee to certain of them) though occasional small breaches of the Bye-laws have had to be noted.

In an increasing town such as Eastbourne, the rejection of the proposals to erect a Public Abattoir was detrimental to the interests of the Public Health. The advantages of an Abattoir are so many and so obvious that it is scarcely necessary to enumerate them; the closing of the private Slaughter Houses situated in various parts of the town, each of which is liable to become a nuisance, the removal of slaughtering from the close proximity of dwelling houses, the supervision of the slaughtering, the inspection of meat, the collection of the animal refuse and offal in one place, instead of in many, are among the principal. With the advance of the times the question must again arise, and the longer it is postponed the more costly and difficult will be the closing of the private houses.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The condition of the Common Lodging Houses of the Borough being highly unsatisfactory the Council has approved of a scheme of the Sanitary Committee by which a Borough Common Lodging House will be provided. This has been carried out elsewhere with success and should be carried out in Eastbourne without delay. Such Municipal Lodging Houses can be made self-supporting, but this is not a *sine qua non*, since the ratepayers at large derive advantage from the supervision of the inmates, especially in connection with the dissemination of diseases such as small-pox by tramps.

Towards the end of the year notices were issued for the

closure of one of the three Common Lodging Houses at Eastbourne.

The compulsory closure of a second Common Lodging House must shortly follow for similar reasons. It was with great reluctance this step was decided on, since accommodation elsewhere had not yet been provided; the houses in question, however, were not only sanitarily unfit for human occupation, but were becoming actually dangerous structurally.

ANALYSES.

As will be seen by the tables which are given only four out of 59 samples of food taken for analysis were adulterated, one of which was sold as an adulteration and therefore was of the quality asked for.

The analyses of samples of water are given elsewhere.

OVERCROWDING.

Notices have been served in two instances, and various verbal warnings given, but no legal proceedings have been necessary.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Complaints have been received of nuisances arising from one of the Marine Stores of the Borough, and have been attended to. No complaint has been made of the other Marine Store or of the Fat Boiling Works.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

On July 1st, 1894, Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, 1885 and 1886, came into operation. These Regulations provide for Inspection of Cattle; for Lighting, Ventilation, Cleansing, Drainage and Water Supply; for securing the cleanliness of Milk stores, Milkshops and Milk vessels; and for prescribing precautions to be taken by purveyors of milk and retailers, against infection or contamination.

The Registration of Dairies, &c., which had somewhat lapsed, has during the latter part of the year been thoroughly taken in hand and a careful inspection made of all the Cowsheds, Milkshops and Dairies. About one-third of the whole number required amending, the amendments being at the end of the year nearly complete.

No milk supply has in 1894 been found to be a factor in the causation of any infectious disease.

Tables shewing the Number, Situation, and Sanitary Condition of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, and a summary of the work done in connection with the carrying out of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.

Class.	East Ward.	Central Ward.	West and St. Mary's Wards.	Totals.
Dairies	4	6	6	16
Cowsheds	1	—	5	6
Milkshops	19	5	9	33
Totals ...	24	11	20	55

Condition on Examination.	Milkshops			Dairies.			Cowsheds.			Totals.
	E.	C.	W. & St. My's	E.	C.	W. & St. My's	E.	C.	W. & St. My's	
In good Sanitary condition ...	9	5	6	1	6	5	1	—	2	35
Insanitary structurally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Otherwise not Sanitary	10	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	1	18
Totals	19	5	9	4	6	6	1	—	5	55

Works Carried Out.	Milkshops.			Dairies.			Cowsheds.			Totals.
	E.	C.	W. & St. My's	E.	C.	W. & St. My's	E.	C.	W. & St. My's	
Number amended	5	1	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	14
Number in course of structural amendment ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	6
Number closed during year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	7	1	2	3	4	1	—	—	2	20

Office Work during 1894.

Calls and Communications received and entered	...	2,069
Letters and Reports written	...	916
Dust Complaints received	...	45
Entries made in Inspectors' Journal	...	695
Entries made in Register of Defects and Nuisances	...	334
Notices Issued	...	539
Entries made in Register of Samples taken	...	59
Returns of Inspectors' Work, Notices issued, &c.		
made to Committee	...	24
Entries made in Notification Register	...	143
Entries made in Voluntary Sanitary Register	...	109
Sanitary Certificates Issued	...	108
Entries made in Register of Cowsheds and Dairies	...	55
Certificates of Registration Issued for same	...	55
Entries made in Register of Bake-houses	...	43
Entries made in Register of Slaughter-houses	...	13
Entries made in Register of Seizures of Unsound Meat	...	8
Entries made in Register of Letters requesting Amendments	...	82

Premises receiving constant inspection and
attention during 1894.

WEST & ST. MARY'S WARDS.

Number of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	11
" " Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " Farmyards	...	...	...	...	...	6
" " Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	15
" " Private Stables	...	...	...	...	...	95
" " Livery Stables	...	...	...	...	...	8
" " Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	8
" " Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

CENTRAL WARD.

Number of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	16
" " Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
" " Farmyards	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
" " Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	11
" " Private Stables...	...	...	...	...	...	90
" " Livery Stables	...	...	...	...	...	12
" " Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
" " Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
" " Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

EAST WARD.

Number of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	16
" " Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Farmyards	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
" " Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	23
" " Private Stables...	...	...	...	...	...	54
" " Livery Stables	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	3

Unsound Meat, &c.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Description and Quantity of Article.	Where exposed for Sale.	Result of Legal Action.
Sausages, 14lbs. } Sausage Meat, 5½lbs. }	No. 144, Seaside ...	Fined 40s., including costs
Crabs, three	No. 61, Cavendish Place	Fined 40s., including costs

Unsound Meat, &c., Destroyed,

BUT NO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN.

Description of Article.	Where Found.	At whose order destruction carried out.
Pickled Pork... ..	53f, Terminus Road...	Medical Officer of Health
Beef, Mutton, and Bones, 16lbs.	1a, Church Street ...	Inspector of Nuisances
Beef, about 2lbs.	112, South Street ...	„ „
Shrimps, about 1 quart ...	53f, Terminus Road...	„ „
Chestnuts, 32 quarts	On a Barrow in Gilbert Road	A Justice of the Peace
Dried Herrings, 250	On a Barrow in Seaside Road	Medical Officer of Health

Return of Work under Food and Drugs Act, 1894.

Foodstuffs, &c.	Samples taken.	Returned as		Proceedings, &c.
		Genuine.	Adulterat'd	
Milk	18	18	—	Sold as mixture of Margarine and Butter ; no fraudulent adulteration
Butter	15	14	1	
Lard	1	1	—	
Coffee	1	—	1	No prosecution
Mustard... ..	2	1	1	No prosecution
Ground Ginger ...	3	3	—	Prosecution and conviction; fined 1s. and costs
Brandy	2	2	—	
Gin... ..	2	2	—	
Whisky	4	3	1	
Rhubarb... ..	1	1	—	
Tea... ..	3	3	—	
Vinegar	2	2	—	
Nougat	2	2	—	
Totals	59	55	4	

**Magisterial Proceedings respecting various Cases
brought before the Justices during the year
1894.**

No.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
1	Exposing for sale Sausages and Sausage Meat in an unsound state and unfit for food	Feb. 26th	Fined 40s., including costs
2	Selling adulterated whiskey	April 30th	Fined 1s. and costs
3	Exposing for sale Crabs in an unsound state and unfit for food	Aug. 20th	Fined 40s., including costs
4	Default in complying with notices to abate Nuisance	Oct. 18th	Fined £5, and costs £7 3s. and works ordered to be done as set out in notices
5	Non-payment of costs to Sanitary Authority for the removal of an accumulation of manure and dung	Oct. 22nd	Money paid into Court
6	Default in complying with notice to abate Nuisance	Dec. 17th	Withdrawn on defendant paying the costs, the works having been completed since the service of summons

Notices Issued in 1894.
WEST AND ST. MARY'S WARDS.

Section of Act.	No. Issued.	No. complied with.	No. Lapsed.	No. Outstanding.
<i>a</i> Sec. 91 Public Health Act	90	83	6	1
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 ,, ,,	30	27	2	1
<i>c</i> Sec. 41 (& 19 of 1890 Act),,	7	6	1	—
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 ,, ,,	1	1	—	—
<i>e</i> Sec. 106 Eastbourne Improvement Act	37	31	6	—
Totals	165	148	15	2

CENTRAL WARD.

Section of Act.	No. Issued.	No. complied with.	No. Lapsed.	No. Outstanding.
<i>a</i> Sec. 91 Public Health Act	119	90	22	7
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 „ „	43	37	5	1
<i>c</i> Sec. 41 (& 19 of 1890 Act),,	13	13	—	—
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 „ „	2	2	—	—
<i>d</i> Sec. 49 „ „	4	4	—	—
<i>e</i> Sec. 106 East. Imp. Act ...	58	44	12	2
Totals	239	190	39	10

EAST WARD.

Section of Act.	No. Issued.	No. complied with.	No. Lapsed.	No. Outstanding.
<i>a</i> Sec. 91 Public Health Act	55	40	13	2
<i>b</i> Sec. 36 „ „	32	27	5	—
<i>c</i> Sec. 41 (& 19 of 1890 Act),,	21	10	—	11
<i>f</i> Sec. 46 „ „	4	4	—	—
<i>e</i> Sec. 106 East. Imp. Act ...	27	17	10	—
Totals	139	98	28	13
Grand Totals	543	436	82	25

- a.* To abate nuisances of various sorts.
b. To provide proper closets, dustbins, &c.
c. To relay and repair defective drains.
d. To remove offensive accumulations.
e. To separate the water systems of closets from those for domestic uses.
f. To cleanse, disinfect, &c., houses.

Six houses have been dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes 1890 Act as being unfit for human habitation, 2 closed, 3 altered and made fit.

Appendix.



TABLE I.

Table shewing the Births and Marriages and Deaths, at certain age periods, in Eastbourne for 1894, and for the 10 preceding years.

Year.	Population estimated at middle of year.	Births register'd	Marriag's	Deaths registered.			
				At all ages.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	In Public Institutions.
1894	40,964	975	256	430	95	119	63
1884	25,192	848	218	350	97	124	40
1885	26,447	922	222	386	92	160	31
1886	27,765	889	169	443	124	164	38
1887	29,148	848	175	355	99	142	30
1888	30,600	780	206	421	89	137	46
2889	32,124	790	216	416	98	147	72
1890	33,724	735	199	485	81	161	111
1891	35,405	857	250	468	103	158	74
1892	37,168	921	236	505	153	181	73
1893	39,020	897	249	576	130	231	91
Avrge. of 10 years	31,659	848	214	440	106	160	60

At the Census of 1891 there were 5,190 inhabited houses.

TABLE II.

Table shewing the weekly Notifications of Infectious Disease during 1894.

Week.		Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Totals.
No.	Date of Ending.						
1	January 6	...	3	2	...	...	5
2	" 13	1	...	1	1	...	3
3	" 20	...	...	8	...	...	8
4	" 27	2	1	...	...	...	3
5	February 3	2	1	7	...	...	10
6	" 10	1	...	7	...	...	8
7	" 17	...	...	3	...	...	3
8	" 24	4	1	1	...	...	6
9	March 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	" 10	1	1	1	...	...	3
11	" 17	2	...	...	...	1	3
12	" 24	2	1	1	1	...	5
13	" 31	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	April 7	1	...	1	1	...	3
15	" 14	1	...	1	1	...	3
16	" 21	...	...	3	...	...	3
17	" 28	...	...	1	...	...	1
18	May 5	...	...	...	1	...	1
19	" 12	...	...	...	1	...	1
20	" 19	...	...	3	...	...	3
21	" 26	...	1	1	1	...	3
22	June 2	1	1	3	...	...	5
23	" 9	...	...	2	1	...	3
24	" 16	...	...	1	1	...	2
25	" 23	1	1	2	...	...	4
26	" 30	1	...	3	1	...	5
27	July 7	...	...	1	...	...	1
28	" 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	" 21	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	" 28	...	...	1	...	...	1
31	August 4	2	...	...	1	...	3
32	" 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	" 18	...	...	1	...	...	1
34	" 25	...	...	1	...	...	1
35	September 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	" 8	2	1	...	...	...	3
37	" 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	" 22	1	2	1	...	...	4
39	" 29	1	2	1	1	...	5
40	October 6	4	1	...	1	...	6
41	" 13	1	...	1	...	...	2
42	" 20	...	1	...	1	...	2
43	" 27	2	...	3	...	...	5
44	November 3	1	...	2	...	...	3
45	" 10	...	...	1	...	...	1
46	" 17	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	" 24	1	...	2	...	...	3
48	December 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	" 8	1	1	...	...	...	2
50	" 15	3	1	...	...	...	4
51	" 22	...	...	...	1	...	1
52	" 29	1	...	...	...	...	1
	29 to 31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		40	20	67	15	1	143

TABLE III.

Table shewing the number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the 10 years, 1884—1893, and in the year 1894.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894.	
											Cases.	Death-rate.
Small-pox	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...
Measles	2	12	2	6	...	10	3	...	2	55	9.2	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	7	1.6	0.02
Whooping Cough	3	4	21	3	17	2	3	20	3	29	10.5	0.02
Diphtheria	8	15	12	9	13	52	80	33	5	8	23.5	0.14
Enteric Fever	3	4	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	2.8	0.09
Puerperal Fever...	1	2	1	2	4	...	1	2	1	1	1.5	0.02
Other Septic Diseases	2	3	5	5	2	3	7	2	3	3	3.5	0.04
Diarrhoea	36	17	39	35	5	20	15	8	37	39	25.2	0.19
Totals	57	58	83	64	47	90	112	68	54	145	77.8	0.50
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 population	2.26	2.19	2.98	2.19	1.53	2.80	3.32	1.92	1.46	3.71	2.43	...

The Death-rate in 1894 from the Registrar-General's principal Zymotic Diseases was 0.48 per 1,000 per annum.

The total Death-rate in 1894 from all Zymotic Diseases was 0.80 per 1,000 per annum.

TABLE IV.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.
Returns for 1890—1894.

YEAR.	1890.					1891.					1892.					1893.					1894.				
	1	2	3	4	Ye'r	1	2	3	4	Ye'r	1	2	3	4	Ye'r	1	2	3	4	Ye'r	1	2	3	4	Ye'r
Diphtheria	159	134	98	104	495	76	32	29	47	184	23	16	9	11	59	11	18	14	15	58	15	5	6	14	40
Scarlet Fever	4	12	15	11	42	4	5	2	6	17	16	11	9	21	57	11	58	101	48	218	31	21	6	9	67
Enteric Fever	1	3	1	6	11	4	2	4	7	17	3	4	4	5	16	6	...	8	2	16	2	8	2	3	15
Puerperal Fever .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas.....	6	3	4	7	20	10	3	2	10	25	15	8	10	11	44	12	12	10	7	41	8	3	5	4	20
Relapsing Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	170	153	118	128	569	94	42	37	70	243	57	41	32	49	179	41	89	133	72	335	57	37	19	30	143

Sickness-rate for 1890 (estimated population, 33,724)—16·87.
 " " 1891 " " 35,405)—6·89.
 " " 1892 " " 37,168)—4·81.
 " " 1893 " " 39,020)—8·58.
 Average for four years, 1890-93—9·28.
 Sickness-rate for 1894 (estimated population), 40,964)—3·48.

TABLE V. — ESTIMATED POPULATION, 40,964.

					1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1894.
BIRTHS.	Males	...	...	...	114	120	132	130	496
	Females	...	...	...	124	134	113	108	479
	Total	...	...	...	238	254	245	238	975
	Equivalent annual rate per 1000 persons				23.56	25.13	23.72	23.23	23.8
NOTIFICATIONS	Diphtheria	...	...	...	15	5	6	14	40
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	8	3	5	4	26
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	31	21	6	9	67
	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	2	8	2	3	15
	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total	...	...	...	57	37	19	30	143
	Sickness-Rate	...	...	...	5.64	3.53	1.84	2.92	3.48
DEATHS.	Males	...	...	...	58	48	56	47	209
	Females	...	...	...	66	49	47	59	221
	Total	...	...	...	124	97	103	106	430
	Non-Residents	...	...	...	7	10	8	12	37
	Corrected Total	...	...	...	117	87	95	94	393
	Under 1 year	...	...	...	27	18	30	20	95
	1-5 years	...	...	...	9	5	4	6	24
	5-15 years	...	...	...	5	2	2	4	13
	15-65 years	...	...	...	43	46	38	39	166
	Over 65 years	...	...	...	40	26	29	37	132
	Equivalent annual rate per 1000 persons				12.1	9.4	10.0	10.3	10.4
	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births				113	71	122	84	97
CAUSES OF DEATH, &C.	Zymotic Diseases	Miasmatic Diseases	...	...	13	4	...	4	21
		Diarrhæal Diseases	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
		Septic Diseases	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
		Other Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Dietic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Constitutional Diseases	Malignant Diseases	...	...	8	7	13	8	36
		Phthisis...	...	...	9	11	12	8	40
		Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	4	3	5	7	19
		Glycosuria	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
		Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	2	1	4	8	15
	Premature Birth...	...	...	...	7	6	3	2	18
	Old Age	...	...	...	6	10	10	15	41
	Local Diseases	Apoplexy	...	...	3	6	6	6	21
		Convulsions	...	...	3	6	2	...	11
		Other Nervous Diseases	...	...	5	5	1	1	12
		Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	11	7	11	11	40
		Respiratory	...	...	35	17	9	10	71
		Digestive	...	...	4	6	7	4	21
		Urinary	...	...	3	1	...	5	9
		Reproductive	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
		Other Local Diseases	...	...	2	...	1	3	6
	Accident	...	...	...	3	2	1	5	11
	Ill defined causes	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	10
	Inquests held	...	...	...	5	6	5	8	24
	Deaths in Institutions	...	...	...	17	20	15	11	63
	Not certified	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
	Other Developmental Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
METEOROLOGY.	Atmospheric Pressure, inches (corrected)	Mean	...	...	30.006	29.957	29.994	29.982	29.985
		Highest	...	...	30.544	30.354	30.459	30.632	30.632
		Lowest	...	...	29.208	29.490	29.290	28.962	28.962
	Temperature	Mean	...	...	42.5	52.5	59.1	48.9	50.7
		Highest	...	...	55.3	74.4	76.8	67.0	76.8
		Lowest	...	...	15.0	35.6	42.2	28.5	15.0
	Total rainfall (inches)	...	...	...	7.43	5.66	12.94	12.21	38.24
	Mean moisture (per cent.)	...	...	...	84.1	80.7	85.9	84.8	83.8
	Bright sunshine, hours recorded	...	...	...	372.9	583.9	467.8	244.5	1669.1
	Wind, prevailing direction	...	...	...	W	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	W
	Mean hourly velocity (miles)	...	...	...	15.1	10.9	8.9	12.5	11.8

TABLE VI.
Showing the Causes of the Deaths during 1894, divided according to Age-Groups and Wards.

[illegible]

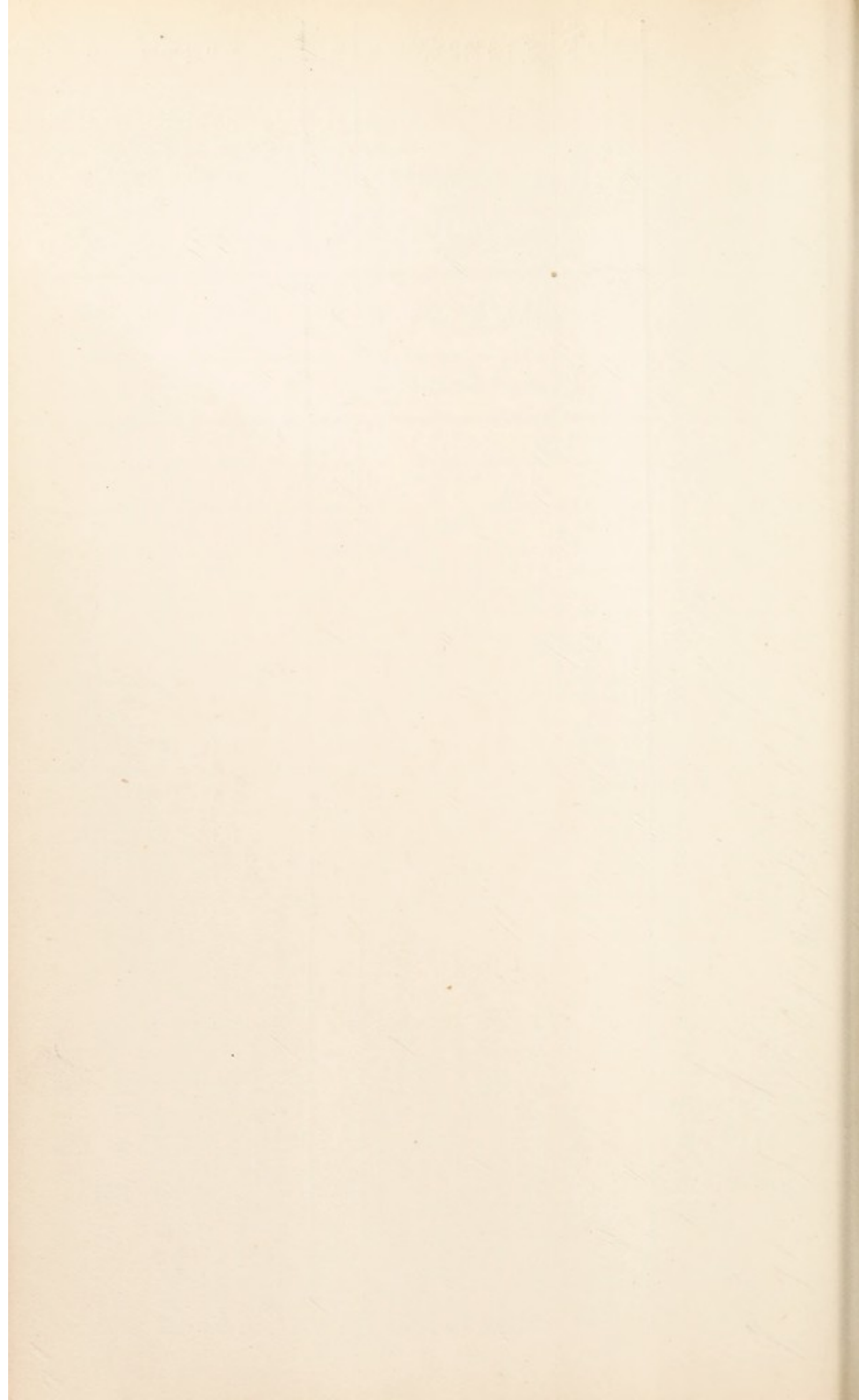


TABLE VII.

(A) TABLE OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894, IN THE EASTBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AGES AND LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.) (a)	Mortality from all causes, at subjoined Ages.							Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.																						
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	(i)	1	2	3	4	Fevers.					10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
													Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing	Puerperal.													
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.		
East Ward	151	59	14	5	7	41	25	Under 5 upwards.	1	1	4	2	1	21	2	..	42	73
Central Ward	118	20	4	2	3	40	49	Under 5 upwards.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	7	9	..	46	78
West Ward	31	2	..	..	1	14	14	Under 5 upwards.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	11	3	57	95
St. Mary's Ward	67	12	5	..	1	18	31	Under 5 upwards.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	22	29
Princess Alice Hospital	17	..	..	1	3	13	..	Under 5 upwards.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	6	2	24	45
Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital	7	..	1	4	2	Under 5 upwards.	1	1	1
Union Workhouse	34	1	..	1	3	16	13	Under 5 upwards.	..	1	3	..	2	3	1	6
All Saints' Convalescent Hospital	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	Under 5 upwards.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	17	33
Smaller Institutions	2	1	1	..	Under 5 upwards.	1	1	1	3
TOTALS	430	95	24	13	20	146	132	Under 5 upwards.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	2	..	4	30	3	..	74	123

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto .. .. .	..	..	None known	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto, visitors	38	3	..	..	1	20	14	5 upwards.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	6	5	3	1	19	35



TABLE VIII.

(B) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, DURING THE YEAR 1894, IN THE EASTBOURNE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

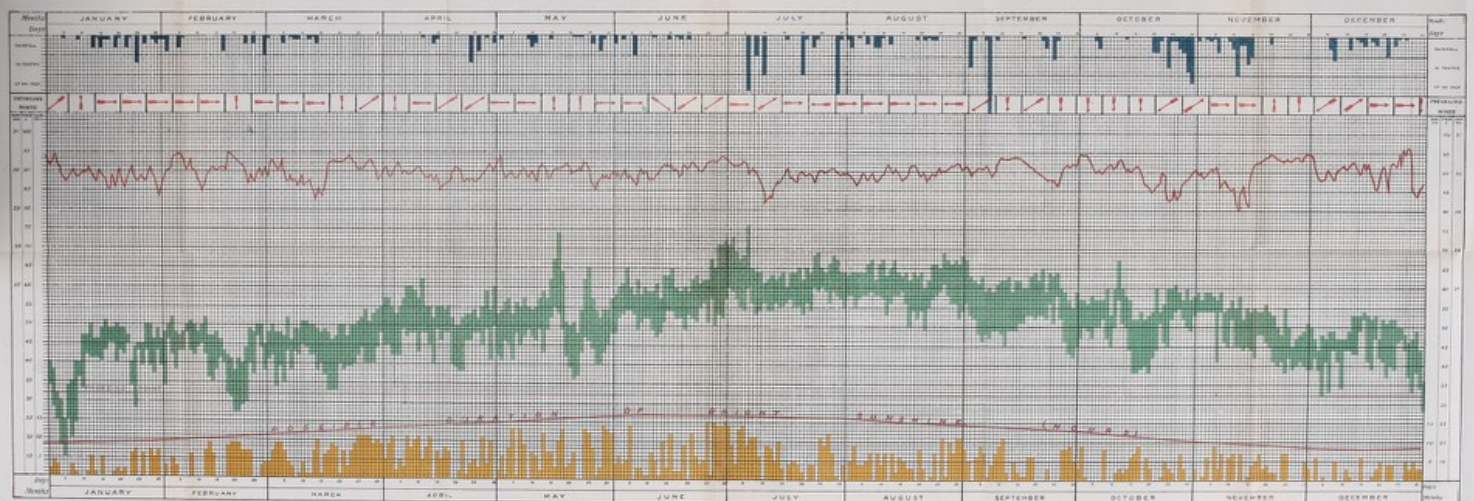
NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all Ages.			Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.													Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital.													
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.	Registered Births.		1	2	3	4	Fevers.					10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	Fevers.					10	11	12	13	
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.					
(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			
East Ward	12,113	14,176	975	Under 5 upwards.	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Ward	10,501	11,447		Under 5 upwards.	..	16	17	6	1	..	6	16	13	6
West Ward	5,736	6,855		Under 5 upwards.	..	4	4	2	2
St. Mary's Ward	6,619	8,486		Under 5 upwards.	..	12	5	3	7	5	3	2
Princess Alice Hospital		Under 5 upwards.	..	1	2	1	1	2	1
Union Workhouse		Under 5 upwards.	..	3	3	1	1
All Saints' Convalescent Hospital		Under 5 upwards.	..	19	7	3	4	13	4	2
Upwick Vale Home .. .. .	..	..	Under 5 upwards.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Station Hospital .. .. .	..	..	Under 5 upwards.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leaf Homœopathic Hospital .. .. .	..	..	Under 5 upwards.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	34,969	40,964	975	Under 5 upwards.	..	15	8	..	..	15	..	..	1	..	19	..	..	..	11	6	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

Notification of Infectious Disease has been compulsory in the District since January, 1890.



Borough of Eastbourne

Chart showing the principal Meteorological Conditions during each day of the year 1894



Rainfall — Barometric Pressure (Reduced to 29.7 and Sea Level) — Temperature (Maximum and Minimum) — Sunshine —

