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Borough



of Lewes.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Area of Borough in acres	...	...	...	1,024
Census population	...	...	...	11,249
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Population estimated to middle of year	11,249	11,249	11,249	11,249
Birth-rate per 1,000	18	21.5	22.04	21.1
General death-rate	11.9	12	12.8	10.2
Zymotic death rate	.34	.17	.8	.5
Death-rate per 1,000 from notifiable diseases	.17	nil.	.26	.3
Death-rate from phthisis	.88	1.68	.62	1.15
Death-rate under 1 year to 1,000 births	118	82.6	103.4	46.3 50.4
Deaths over 65, per centage of total deaths	41.8	37	29	50

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to present my annual report on the public health and sanitation of the Borough of Lewes during the year 1905.

The death-rate is remarkably low; by far the lowest on record.

The low death-rate of infantile mortality is even more remarkable, being only ~~46.3~~ ^{50.4} per 1,000 births.

Cases of notifiable diseases have been fairly numerous: four ended fatally. The virtual immunity of the town from enteric fever is a matter for congratulation, the only case notified being that of a prisoner in H.M. Civil Prison, clearly traced to influences external to the town.

The death-rate from consumption, though higher than that of last year, is not unsatisfactory. The Small-Pox Hospital in Offham Chalkpit was used during the summer months as a temporary Sanatorium. The results were most encouraging.

The general birth-rate is again low.

The views of the Local Government Board on the effects of the sewage discharge into the river Ouse have been stated as a sequence to the enquiry held in Lewes during October, 1904.

I desire here to express my thanks to the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Gardner, the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Roberts, and to others for various information which I have used in making this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN R. STEINHAEUSER,

Medical Officer of Health.



A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Total number of deaths of residents	...	...	...	115
Total number of deaths, including all registered cases	...	...	...	121

(including three sudden deaths of strangers, unclassified in tables; and three deaths of "non-residents" dying in Public Institutions, classified in tables.)

DEATH-RATE FOR FOUR QUARTERS OF YEAR.

1st quarter	...	...	...	...	10·6 per 1,000.
2nd quarter	...	...	...	...	10·3 "
3rd quarter	...	...	...	...	7·1 "
4th quarter	...	...	...	...	12·8 "

VARIOUS PARISHES AND INSTITUTIONS.

	Total No. of Deaths.	No. under 1 year.	Death-rate per 1,000 at all ages.
St. Ann	14	<i>Nil.</i>	6·5
All Saints'	20	2	11·1
Southover	18	2	13·3
Cliffe	24	1	14·9
St. John	28	4	9
Malling	4	2	8
St. Michael	7	<i>Nil.</i>	9·3
Public Institutions ...	7	<i>Nil.</i>	—

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES.

Cause.	No. of Deaths.
Measles	2
Scarlet Fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Whooping Cough	1
Erysipelas	2
Influenza	1
Zymotic Enteritis	2
Diarrhœa	1
Phthisis	13
Other Tubercular Diseases	5
Cancer	13
Pulmonary Diseases (other than phthisis)...	11
Effects of Alcohol	3
Heart Disease	11
Suicide	1
All other Diseases	47

From these figures it will appear that the "principal zymotic diseases" caused six deaths. Deaths from consumption are well below the average of preceding years; and the number from other tubercular diseases is fairly low.

Deaths from diseases of the chest other than phthisis are relatively few. From the effects of alcohol the number represents about the average.

The number of deaths over 65 was 50 % of the total mortality, while between 25 and 65—the working period of life—there were only 32 deaths, as compared with 47 in 1903 and 43 in 1904, both years of low mortality.

There were three sudden deaths, unclassified in tables, of strangers who had only spent a few hours in the town before death and whose addresses so far as Lewes is concerned could not be given in the Registrar's sheets. Two of these were caused by rupture of aneurysm.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 Year.	
Cause.	No. of Deaths.
Measles	1
Whooping Cough	1
Diarrhœa	1
Enteritis	1
Tubercular Disease	2
All other Causes	6

Only 12 deaths occurred under the age of one year, giving a very low rate of ^{50.4}~~46.3~~ per 1,000 births, a figure of which any town might be proud. The low death-rate from summer diarrhœa is a matter for congratulation, considering that climatic conditions were favourable to the disease, *i.e.*, high temperature and little rain. There were no deaths from premature birth, and none from respiratory diseases. This low mortality may be the result of more care on the part of mothers over their children—a pressing necessity in these days of diminishing birth-rate—and of the efforts for better sanitation on the part of the guardians of public health.

INFANT MORTALITY FOR 10 YEARS.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
1896	30	118.5
1897	30	113.2
1898	22	92
1899	32	135
1900	27	106.7
1901	27	116.8
1902	24	118
1903	20	82.6
1904	30	103.4
1905	11	46.3

Among the factors contributing towards the low general death-rate, 10·2 per 1,000, may be mentioned :—(1) The absence of influenza and of very cold weather partly accounting for (2) the low mortality from respiratory diseases ; (3) the low infant mortality ; (4) the fairly low mortality from tubercular diseases.

Below are the general death rates for the last 22 years :—

Year.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Rate per 1,000.
1884	15·9	1895	14·1
1885	19·6	1896	14·9
1886	14·7	1897	15·3
1887	16·6	1898	14·3
1888	14·5	1899	18·8
1889	15·8	1900	15·4
1890	17·1	1901	13·3
1891	15·1	1902	11·9
1892	17·7	1903	12
1893	15·5	1904	12·8
1894	13·7	1905	10·2

The years 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1899 were severe influenza years ; moreover, the death-rate in 1899 was swollen by the high mortality from diarrhoea in children. The removal of the inmates of the Workhouse to Chailey since 1902 no doubt to some extent explains the low rate of the last four years.

BIRTHS.—No. of births registered, 238 ; 21·1 per 1,000 population.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.—Thirty-nine cases were notified, including two of consumption (voluntary).

Diphtheria	5
Erysipelas	11
Scarlet Fever	20
Enteric Fever	1
Phthisis	2

DIPHTHERIA.—With regard to these cases there is little on which to make comment. They had apparently no connection with each other and were fairly distributed over the year in point of time of occurrence. Three occurred in S. Anne's parish, one in All Saints, one in Cliffe ; the last was virulent and fatal, death occurring a few hours after admission into the Infectious Hospital. Of the five cases notified three were isolated in the Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.—An unusually large number of notifications of this disease were received. Two of the cases were, unhappily, fatal, both dying of meningitis supervening on the disease in question ; both were in Cliffe, one during April, that of a child in a house where adjacent drain was open in course of connection with new sewer ; the second, also a child, during August, a sting from an insect being a possible predisposing cause.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease accounted for the majority of all notified cases. Three only occurred previous to August 31st, the remaining 17 after this date ; there were 12 notifications from 10 houses between September 20th and October 30th. The disease occurred chiefly among

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children of school age and was probably spread by personal infection. It was mild in type—as is usual during recent years—and it is probable that some cases occurred in children whose symptoms were so mild that no medical opinion was sought. It is worth emphasising here the necessity on parents of calling in a doctor in case of suspicious rashes with fever, or on the subsequent occurrence of peeling of the skin of hands and feet. The existence of mild unrecognised cases may render all efforts of isolation of those notified quite useless. There was a further difficulty, moreover, because with this slight outbreak of scarlet fever there were several cases showing a scarlatiniform eruption with slight fever and illness, but with very little or no subsequent peeling. It is almost impossible to differentiate these cases from those of true scarlet fever; some of them lacked the characteristic tongue and throat of scarlet fever. I believe the same difficulty occurred in other districts.

Of the cases notified there was, I regret to say, one death: that of a little girl, who died in the Infectious Hospital from pneumonia and empyema supervening on the scarlet fever.

SCARLET FEVER.—LOCALITIES AND DATES.

	S. Anne's.	All Saints.	Southover.	Cliffe.	S. John.	Malling.	S. Michael.
Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
May.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
June.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
July.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sept.	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
Oct.	3	—	2	2	1	—	—
Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

From this table it will appear that Southover fared the worst of all localities. Of 20 cases notified 16 were isolated at the Infectious Hospital.

MEASLES.—An outbreak occurred in the summer, two of the cases being fatal. The whole of the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough were closed from June 23rd—July 3rd.

ENTERIC FEVER.—During the year only one case was notified. This was from H.M. Civil Prison. Although our system of sewage disposal is open to objection it is reassuring to find that *not a single* case of enteric occurred amongst the—properly speaking—residents of the town. The one case reported was that of a prisoner; the cause was carefully investigated and traced without doubt to influences external to the town.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The mortality from phthisis (13 or 1·15 per 1,000), though much higher than the unusually low death-rate of last year, is not discouraging, and as will be seen by reference to the table below is well below the average, being among the four lowest recorded. The number of deaths from other tubercular diseases was lower than last year's figures.



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MEASURES ADOPTED FOR DEALING WITH CONSUMPTION.—*i. Provision of temporary Sanatorium.* As foreshadowed in my last report an important and successful attempt was made to treat on sanatorium lines a number of patients of moderate means. By the kindness of the Town Council the hitherto unused Small-Pox Hospital in Offham Chalkpit was placed at my disposal for the reception of consumptives during the summer months, the owner of the land, the Marquess of Abergavenny, having consented to its use for this purpose.

Through the great kindness and generosity of those in the town and neighbourhood interested in the scheme a Committee of Management was appointed and a sum of money raised sufficient to equip and furnish the hospital, provide nurses and (with the addition of a weekly payment of 10s. 6d. per patient) to maintain four and afterwards eight male patients in this temporary Sanatorium for five months.

The results of this experiment were most satisfactory. Of 13 patients admitted,

Two were discharged as apparently "cured."

Three were so much benefitted that they were practically able to return to work.

Five, though much improved, were considered to require further treatment and were passed on to other sanatoria.

Three were discharged after a few days' treatment as being too ill, or unsuitable for sanatorium treatment.

The Sanitary Committee were good enough to express their appreciation of these results. I can confidently recommend the Committee and the whole Council to support any further effort in this direction as far as they possibly can, because the benefit to the community is so undoubted :—

- i. From a Public Health point of view: the consumptive patient leaves his home, which can be then disinfected, his housemates thereby being no longer subject to infection. He returns to his home improved in health, able and willing to preach the doctrine of the healthy life.
- ii. From a point of view of Political Economy: money spent is directly and amply repaid by the increased wage-earning capacity of the patient treated. In Germany, Insurance and Friendly Societies have found that it actually pays them to maintain sanatoria for their consumptive members.

The following considerations regarding sanatoria have forced themselves on my notice :—

1. There is no advantage in great outlay. The simple and cheaper the structural arrangements the better: at the same time, absolute comfort and facilities for amusement for patients is essential.
2. The original cost of finding and equipping a sanatorium and possibly of structural upkeep might be expected from municipal aid and public benevolence. Cost of maintenance, nursing, &c., must be found by patients themselves.
3. A prospect of cure from sanatorium treatment can only be expected from residence for at least six months. From an educational point of view, however—together with some improvement—a month's residence is highly useful, as Dr. Newsholme has shown so well at Brighton.

Other measures adopted for dealing with consumption :—

- ii. *Voluntary Notification.* Only two cases notified. Medical men, however, themselves willingly act in the capacity of health officer, advising their patients how to avoid causing infection.

- iii. Disinfection of rooms and bedding; attention to sanitary defects in houses previously occupied by consumptives.

It is clear that only by improving the conditions under which people live can a healthy stock be produced, freed gradually more and more from the taint of consumption and kindred diseases. Healthy homes, healthy workplaces, education of children in the principles of health, increased opportunities for recreation, less consumption of alcohol are the measures indicated.

MORTALITY FROM PHTHISIS FOR LAST 20 YEARS.

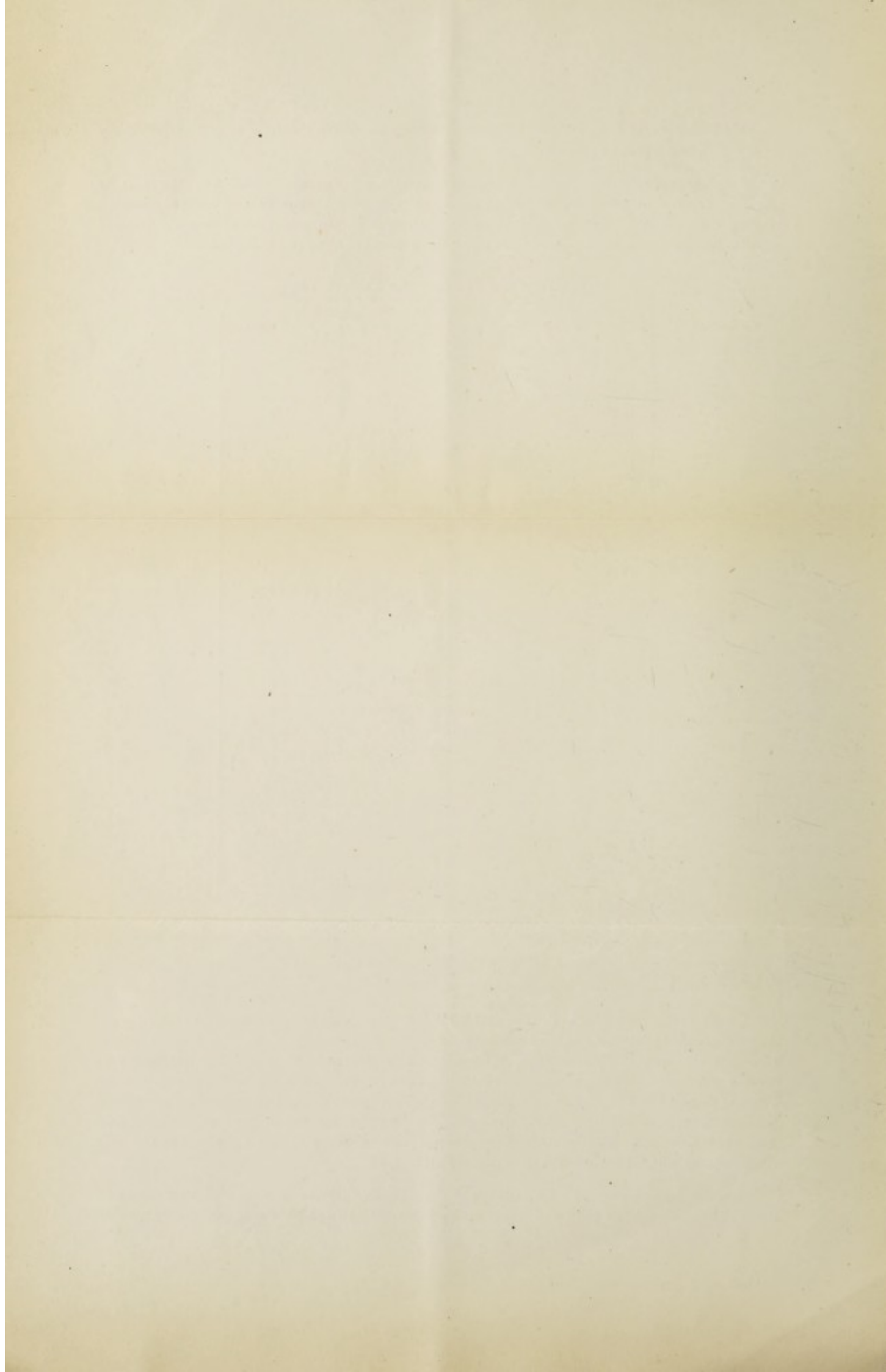
Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1886	22	2
1887	16	1'4
1888	16	1'4
1889	12	1'09
1890	18	1'6
1891	16	1'4
1892	12 ($\frac{2}{3}$ year)	1'4
1893	19	1'7
1894	18	1'6
1895	16	1'4
1896	10	'9
1897	16	1'4
1898	17	1'5
1899	19	1'7
1900	21	1'9
1901	18	1'6
1902	10	'88
1903	19	1'6
1904	7	'62
1905	13	1'15

INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL is situated in the parish of St. John (Without). It is a galvanised iron and timber structure, built on a brick foundation. It contains two wards, with space for four beds in each. It is available for patients from the Borough only.

LEWES INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL is available for infectious cases from the Borough of Lewes and from the parishes lately forming the District of Lewes Rural District Council. The hospital consists of one block—with two wards, male and female, containing eight beds each—intercepted by a covered way from a building consisting of the living rooms of hospital keeper, convalescent room, &c. There is a small block adjacent containing the disinfector (Thresh's) and coach-house for ambulance. Nineteen cases were admitted during the year. Patients are required to pay cost of maintenance only. It is now left to the discretion of the Medical Superintendent to admit patients in very poor circumstances without being required to pay even this cost.

The difficulty of providing for isolation of cases of two different diseases was fully discussed. Short of building another pavilion I do not see how this difficulty can be solved. Several suggestions



were made and plans prepared with a view to altering and adapting the present building for the reception of two diseases. But since none of them could, in my opinion, be adopted with much more safety than exists at present (so far as the reception of two diseases at the same time is concerned), I could not advise the Committee to spend money on alterations which would not satisfactorily meet the case; the matter was therefore allowed to drop for the present.

B.—SANITARY WORK.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Part III., was adopted in September.

LODGING-HOUSES.—The two lodging-houses have been frequently visited by the Sanitary Inspector and found well kept.

Only one of these is a common lodging-house according to the meaning of the Act; it will accommodate 40 persons.

The other is a licensed public-house, adapted to receive several lodgers; it is not registered.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—Nine in number. Generally speaking, fairly well kept. In several the old structural condition is such that a reasonably high standard of cleanliness cannot be maintained. In one defective drainage was found.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS.—Consequent on Sanitary Inspector's Report of September, 1904, a good deal of improvement in the sanitary arrangements have been made, thus,—

Drain ventilated; W.C. furnished with flushing apparatus.

New cans provided; old cans disused.

Dustbin provided.

Premises re-drained in four instances.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE.—Collection is undertaken by the Corporation's own horses, carts and men, and is still made once in every seven days. I am of opinion that a still more frequent collection, *e.g.*, twice a week during the summer months, is highly desirable and would tend to diminish the incidence of such diseases as diarrhoea in children.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—No complaints received in respect of the two fellmongers and one soap-boiling business; the premises have been found to be kept in cleanly state.

FRIED FISH SHOP in John Street. This business has changed hands and is now conducted without offence.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—The number on the register is 122. In four cases cleansing and sanitary improvements were effected. One out-worker was found living in uncleanly surroundings; he has since left the town.

I. SANITARY CONDITION OF WORKSHOPS AND WORK PLACES:—

(a) *Cleanliness*: Four cases dealt with.

(b) *Air Space*: In many ample; in others the limit is quite or almost reached. I would again draw attention to the fact that 250 cubic feet is quite insufficient to secure the requisite 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour per head except under the infliction of an unbearable draught.

(c) *Means of Ventilation*: Fair on the whole; not always, however, employed.

(d) *Light*: In the larger work rooms provision generally good.

(e) *W.C. Accommodation*: Re-construction in a few places; in many accommodation is bad.

II. Special sanitary regulations for Bakehouses are observed.

III. HOME WORKERS: One out-worker dealt with on account of uncleanly condition of house.

IV. A list of Home Workers is kept.

V. A register of Workshops is kept.

BAKEHOUSES.—Generally found to be kept in cleanly condition.

HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES.—Five houses have been closed during the year :—

Green Wall—two. It is proposed to use the site for the extension of Baptist Sunday School.

Malling Street—three—demolished. Three new houses being erected on the site.

Mr. Gardner has furnished me with the appended table :—

Summary of Houses and Premises dealt with by the Inspector of Nuisances during 1905.

1905.	No. of houses and premises dealt with.	No. of houses redrained.	No. of houses closed.	No. of Work-shops amended.	No. of wells and cesspools abolished.	No. of Milkshops amended.	No. of Houses disinfected.
January ...	45	31	—	—	18	3	4
February ...	30	8	—	2	2	1	1
March ...	56	27	2	1	4	1	2
April ...	63	18	—	1	8	1	3
May ...	48	12	2	—	—	—	4
June ...	51	14	—	1	6	1	3
July ...	91	18	—	—	2	—	3
August ...	64	34	—	—	7	—	3
September ...	35	6	—	—	3	—	6
October ...	25	7	—	—	5	—	9
November ...	24	8	—	—	—	—	5
December ...	36	9	1	—	3	—	7
Totals ...	568	192	5	5	58	7	50

Fifty Notices were served in respect to the above works.

PROSECUTION.—One, under sec. 116 P.H.A., an itinerant vendor of bananas was prosecuted for exposing unsound food for sale.

The Bench of Magistrates dismissed the case with a caution.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply is derived from the Lewes Water Company's Water-works, the Cliffe and other pumps.

I am informed that the approximate number of houses connected with the company's mains during 1905 was 40; w.c.'s connected, 65.

The approximate quantity of water consumed per head per day for domestic and unmetered trade purposes was 26 gallons.

Water from the company's mains and from the Cliffe pump was last analysed chemically in November, 1905, with satisfactory result. I am of opinion that water from both sources should be analysed at least four times yearly.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (November, 1905).

					Water Company.		Cliffe Pump.	
					Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
Total solids	...	...	...	...	19.0		25.8	
Solids after ignition	...	...	...	...	9.5		12.8	
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	1.8		2.6	
Ammonia (free)	...	...	...	...		.020		.024
Ammonia (albuminoid)	...	...	...	...		.048		.058
Oxygen taken from permanganate in $\frac{1}{4}$ -hour	...	...	...	...	None		None	
Oxygen taken from permanganate in 4 hours	...	...	...	...	None		Trace	
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	...	...	...	...	.28		.45	
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	None		None	
Hardness (total)	...	...	...	...	9.1 ° Clark		9.7 ° Clark	
Hardness after boiling	...	...	...	...	2.1 ° Clark		3.0 ° Clark	
Phosphates...	...	...	...	...	None		None	
Metallic Impurity	...	...	...	...	None		None	

POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—The views of the Local Government Board, taken as a result of the Enquiry in 1904 as to the pollution of the river Ouse, have been given.

The Board "are not satisfied from the evidence adduced that enteric fever prevalence at Newhaven and Piddinghoe has been attributable to the pollution of the Ouse by the sewage of Lewes."

They are, however, "satisfied from their Inspector's Report that a highly objectionable and possibly dangerous condition of the Ouse in the neighbourhood of Lewes is from time to time occasioned by the discharge into the river of the crude sewage of Lewes at all states of the tide and that such objectionable condition should so far as possible be put an end to."

The Board has addressed a communication to the Town Council drawing attention to the "unsatisfactory state of affairs brought to light by the Inquiry and urging them to take steps as early as possible to remedy the conditions referred to."

The matter has been thoroughly considered by the Rivers Pollution Sub-Committee and is at present in the hands of the Local Government Board.

WELLS AND CESSPOOLS.—Fifty-eight disused wells and cesspools have been abolished. The Sanitary Inspector comments upon the number of disused wells still existing unfilled: "The general practice seems to have been, upon the Water Company's water being laid on, either to use the well as a cesspool or to cover it over with a few wood slabs: being then covered with earth and perhaps paved over all trace of it is lost."

DRAINAGE.—The Borough Surveyor, Mr. Roberts, has kindly furnished me with particulars as regards new sewers.

							Cost.
New Road	...	...	...	6-in. sewer	...	...	£41
East Street	...	...	...	9-in. sewer	...	...	£150
School Hill	...	...	...	6-in. sewer	...	...	£20
East Street	...	...	...	6-in. sewer	...	...	£9
Talbot Terrace	...	...	...	3 inspection chambers	...	...	£10
Little East Street and Eastgate Street	...	...	...	9-in. sewer	...	...	£125
Total cost							£355

All executed by own staff.

TABLE I.

Borough of Lewes.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	11,000	276	25	35	126.8	167	15.1	24	6	—	161	14.6
1896	11,000	253	23	30	118.5	165	15	18	—	—	165	15
1897	11,000	265	24	30	113.2	170	15.4	21	—	—	170	15.4
1898	11,000	239	21.7	22	92	158	14.3	16	—	—	158	14.3
1899	11,000	237	21.5	32	135	207	18.8	35	2	—	205	18.6
1900	11,000	253	23	27	106.7	170	15.4	27	6	—	164	14.9
1901	11,249	231	20.5	27	116.8	156	13.8	23	2	—	154	13.6
*1902	11,249	203	18	24	118	140	12.4	11	6	—	134	11.9
1903	11,249	242	21.5	20	82.6	137	12.17	7	2	—	135	12
1904	11,249	248	22.04	30	103.4	146	12.9	7	1	—	145	12.8
Averages for years 1895-1904.	11,099	244.7	22.02	27.7	111.3	161.6	14.5	18.9	3.5	—	159.1	14.3
1905	11,249	238	21.1	11	46.3	118	10.4	7	3	—	115	10.2

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water). } 1,024

Total population at all ages..... 11,249
Number of inhabited houses 2,423
Average number of persons per house 4.6

At Census of 1901.

* Workhouse removed from Lewes to Chailey.

Journal of the Board of Directors of the City of New York

Date	Place	Subject	Remarks	Amount	Total
1890					
1891					
1892					
1893					
1894					
1895					
1896					
1897					
1898					
1899					
1900					
1901					
1902					
1903					
1904					
1905					
1906					
1907					
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1918					
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The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1890 to 1900, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1901 to 1910, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1911 to 1920, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1921 to 1930, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1931 to 1940, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1941 to 1950, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1951 to 1960, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1961 to 1970, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1971 to 1980, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1981 to 1990, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 1991 to 2000, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 2001 to 2010, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 2011 to 2020, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 2021 to 2030, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 2031 to 2040, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 2041 to 2050, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 2051 to 2060, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 2061 to 2070, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 2071 to 2080, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 2081 to 2090, and the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, from 2091 to 2100.

TABLE II.

Borough of Lewes.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1905 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	ST. ANNE'S.				ALL SAINTS.				SOUTHOVER.				CLIFFE.				ST. JOHN'S.				SOUTH MALLING.				ST. MICHAEL'S.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1895 ..	2019	..	22	3	1903	..	21	2	1254	..	24	8	1559	..	24	6	2956	..	35	11	502	..	5	3	804	..	12	0
1896 ..	2019	..	24	4	1903	..	31	2	1254	..	15	2	1559	..	24	3	2956	..	24	16	502	..	4	1	804	..	7	1
1897 ..	2019	..	29	9	1903	..	21	2	1254	..	19	4	1559	..	20	4	2956	..	47	8	502	..	5	1	804	..	8	2
1898 ..	2019	..	29	2	1903	..	22	5	1254	..	20	1	1559	..	20	3	2956	..	32	5	502	..	6	3	804	..	13	3
1899 ..	2019	..	32	4	1903	..	24	3	1254	..	25	3	1559	..	19	3	2956	..	45	10	502	..	19	6	804	..	8	0
1900 ..	2019	..	25	9	1903	..	31	4	1254	..	19	2	1559	..	28	3	2956	..	41	7	502	..	5	1	804	..	15	1
1901 ..	2146	..	23	1	1801	..	22	3	1350	..	22	4	1605	..	21	1	3099	..	39	12	496	..	6	1	748	..	17	5
1902 ..	2146	..	20	3	1801	..	23	3	1350	..	15	3	1605	..	20	6	3099	..	39	9	496	..	6	0	748	..	6	0
1903 ..	2146	..	16	2	1801	..	21	1	1350	..	18	3	1605	..	19	3	3099	..	39	8	496	..	6	2	748	..	16	1
1904 ..	2146	..	20	4	1801	..	26	5	1350	..	24	4	1605	..	20	3	3099	..	34	8	496	..	8	3	748	..	13	3
Averages of Years 1895 to 1904.	2069	..	24	4.1	1862	..	24.2	3	1292	..	20.1	3.6	1577	..	21.5	3.4	3015	..	37.5	9.4	499.6	..	7	2.1	782	..	11.5	1.6
1905 ..	2146	..	14	<i>nil</i>	1801	..	20	2	1350	..	18	2	1605	..	24	1	3099	..	28	4	496	..	4	2	748	..	7	<i>nil</i>

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I., as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.

Borough of Lewes.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY						
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.				St. Anne.	All Saints.	Southover.	Cliffe.	St. John.	South Malling.	St. Michael.	St. Anne.	All Saints.	Southover.	Cliffe.	St. John.	South Malling.	St. Michael.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.												
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	5	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Membranous croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	11	..	1	3	1	5	1	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	20	..	5	10	3	2	..	3	1	7	..	..	2	1	6	2	5	..	..
Typhus fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*
Totals	37	..	7	16	4	8	1	8	4	8	7	1	4	1	6	3	5	..	..

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL: LEWES INFECTIOUS.

* Notified by Governor of H.M. Gaol.

TABLE IV.

Borough of Lewes.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SURJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON-RESIDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. Anne.	All Saints.	Southover.	Cliffe.	St. John.	South Malling.	St. Michael.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Scarlet fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Whooping-cough	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and membranous croup	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Other continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(See notes at back)															
Enteritis	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
(See notes at back)															
Puerperal fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(See notes at back)															
Erysipelas	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13	..	..	..	1	11	1	1	4	2	2	3	..	1	..
Other tubercular diseases ..	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease ..	13	..	..	..	..	5	8	1	3	..	5	4	..	..	..
(See notes at back)															
Bronchitis	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..
Pneumonia	5	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of respiratory organs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver															
Venereal diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases	11	..	..	..	..	4	7	3	1	2	2	3	..	..	..
Accidents .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
All other causes	46	6	3	..	..	7	30	6	12	9	7	7	1	4	2
All causes	115	12	8	3	3	32	58	14	20	18	24	28	4	7	7

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents" are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhoea, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis;
Zymotic enteritis;
Epidemic diarrhoea. Summer diarrhoea;
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea;
Choleraic diarrhoea, cholera, cholera nostras
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastroenteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

JOHN R. STEINHAEUSER,

Medical Officer of Health.

February 12th, 1906.

Borough of Lewes.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	400		
(Including Factory Laundries.)			
Workshops			
(Including Workshop Laundries.)			
Workplaces			
Homeworkers' Premises	65	2	
Total	465	2	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1	1		
Want of ventilation	None			
Overcrowding	None			
Want of drainage of floors	None			
Other nuisances	None			
†Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1			
{ unsuitable or defective				
{ not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ..	None			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	None			
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 107)	*			
Giving out work to be done in { unwholesome (S. 108) } premises which are { infected (S. 110) }	None			
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (S. 109)	None			
Other offences	—			
Total	2	1		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and, if so, what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

* No names have been sent, but all are known to us.

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3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.										Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—											
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)										None.	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)										Notified by H.M. Inspector. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	
Other											
										None.	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—											
Certificates granted during the year										None.	
In use at the end of the year										3	
Homework :—											
List of Outworkers* (S. 107) :—										Number of	
										Lists.	Outworkers.
Lists received										None.	12
Addresses of Outworkers..										{ forwarded to other Authorities	
										{ received from other Authorities	
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—										Wearing Apparel.	Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)										None.	None.
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises										None.	None.
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)										None.	None.
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year :—											
Builders Workshops										12	
Smiths										11	
Cycles										4	
Coach builders										4	
Masons										3	
Bakehouses										15	
Plumbers										6	
Furniture										3	
Harness makers										3	
Boot makers										7	
Rope makers										1	
Tailors										9	
Dressmakers										17	
Milliners										7	
Others										3	
Total										105	

* The Lists should be received twice in the year. The year's figures required in the Table are then obtained by adding together the two half-yearly totals.

STATE OF NEW YORK

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE	AMOUNT
John Doe	New York	1880	100
Jane Smith	New York	1881	200
...

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE	AMOUNT
...
...
...
...

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE	AMOUNT
...
...
...
...
...

...