

[Report 1895] / Medical Officer of Health, West Sussex Combined Sanitary District.

Contributors

West Sussex Combined Sanitary District.

Publication/Creation

1895

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bcbv8dc8>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

CONDITION OF THE COMBINED

DISTRICT

OF

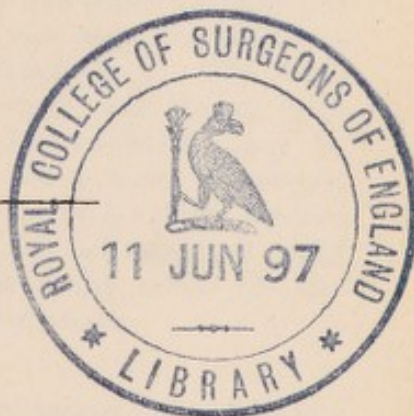
WEST SUSSEX,

FOR THE YEAR 1895,

BY

CHARLES KELLY, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE IN KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.



Brighton :

THE SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 130, NORTH STREET.

1896.

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

CONDITION OF THE COMBINED

DISTRICT

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

CHARLES KELLY, M.D., F.R.C.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE IN KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON



©righton :

THE SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 130, NORTH STREET

<https://archive.org/details/b30264406>

INTRODUCTION.

This Report gives a general statistical survey of various Rural and Urban Districts in West Sussex for a term of twenty years.

In each Rural District, the growth or decrease in the population can be traced in each parish from 1861 to 1891, and also the number of inhabited houses at each census period. For each parish, the number of deaths during the past twenty years is given, and also the deaths from certain well defined groups of diseases.

In the General Report, the births and deaths in Rural Districts are contrasted with those in Urban Districts, and an attempt is made to point out some matters of interest dealing with rural life in West Sussex.

The low and declining birth-rate; the distribution of population with regard to age and sex; the excessive proportion of males; the changes in the distribution between 1881 and 1891; the excessive proportion of aged persons, and the reduced numbers in middle life as contrasted with towns; the incidence of infectious diseases, the number of infectious disorders notified, the case mortality as well as the death-rate; the proportion between the deaths from notifiable diseases, and those which are not notifiable, such as measles, whooping cough, diarrhoea, and influenza; these are all dealt with in special reference to rural life.

In contrasting the figures year by year for each district the comparison may be made readily and correctly, but when other districts are contrasted, one with the other, such a comparison may be fallacious unless due allowance be made for age and sex distribution. The male death-rate is rather higher than the female death-rate, and therefore in places where there is an excess of either sex, the mortality may be slightly raised or lowered accordingly. Age has a more important influence. In rural parishes, where young adults leave for large centres of population, and where there is an accumulation or excess of aged persons, the mortality must be raised, because in young adult life the death-rate is low, while it is very high in advanced years.

The presence of many schools in any district lowers the mortality; the presence of a workhouse in any district with its high proportion of aged poor raises the death-rate very much; hence in this report all workhouse deaths are distributed amongst the several parishes whence each inmate came.

The distribution of age and sex may raise or lower the mortality as much as 2·0 per 1,000 persons living, irrespective of sanitary conditions.

The mean death-rate in England and Wales for the decade 1881-90 was 19·15 per 1,000, but if the population had been distributed, as regards age and sex, as it was in West Sussex during the same period, the rate would have been raised to 20·769 per 1,000. $19·15$ divided by $20·769 = \cdot92,205$ which is the factor for correction for West Sussex. In a similar way the factor for each district can be obtained. The following table shows the result based on the mean death-rate during the decade 1881-90.

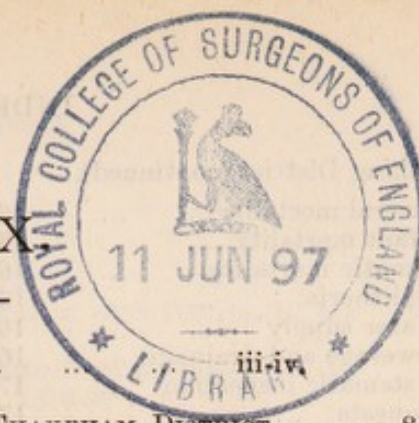
	Factor.	Recorded Death-rate.	Corrected Death-rate.	
England and Wales	1·00000	19·15	19·15	
West Sussex	·92205	14·37	13·23	
Four Urban Districts	·97490	14·38	14·02	
Seven Rural Districts	·90355	14·35	12·97	
4 Urban.	{ Arundel	·92133	18·53	17·07
	{ Horsham	·94223	17·23	16·24
	{ Worthing	·99300	15·05	14·94
	{ Littlehampton	·99781	13·36	13·34
7 Rural.	{ East Preston	·85361	13·69	11·69
	{ Westbourne	·85571	14·24	12·11
	{ Thakeham	·86429	14·00	12·10
	{ Petworth	·87329	15·75	13·96
	{ Midhurst	·91476	14·48	13·25
	{ Horsham	·93960	13·37	12·56
	{ Steyning (West and East)	·95454	14·15	13·51

The factor for correction is the figure by which the recorded death should be multiplied so as to allow for the variations of age and sex distribution, and the result gives the corrected death-rate.

In nearly all large towns the factor is above unity, and then the corrected rates must be higher than the recorded rates.

In rural districts, opposite conditions are met with, and the corrected rates are lower than those recorded.

INDEX



v.

INTRODUCTION iii-iv

STEYNING WEST DISTRICT...	1-18	THAKEHAM DISTRICT ...	81-104
Population... ..	1	Population	81
Births and birth-rate ...	4	Births and birth-rate ...	84
General mortality... ..	4	General mortality... ..	84
Infant mortality	5	Infant mortality	86
Zymotic mortality	6	Zymotic mortality	86
Water supply	7	Diphtheria	88
Drainage and sewerage ...	7	Systematic inspection ...	96
SteYning drainage	7	Scavenging and cleansing	96
Systematic inspection ...	9	Miscellaneous	96
Scavenging and cleansing	10	Inquests	96
Cowsheds and dairies ...	10	Statistical tables	98-104
Miscellaneous	10		
Inquests	10	EAST PRESTON DISTRICT ...	105-122
Statistical tables	11-18	Population	105
STEYNING EAST DISTRICT ...	19-42	Births and birth-rate ...	110
Population	19	General mortality... ..	110
Births and birth-rate ...	22	Infant mortality	112
General mortality... ..	22	Zymotic mortality	112
Infant mortality	23	Water supply	113
Zymotic mortality	24	Legal proceedings.. ..	114
Drainage and sewerage ..	25	Systematic inspection ...	114
Mr. Mansergh's report ...	25	Miscellaneous	114
Messrs. Law and Son's		Inquests	115
report	27	Statistical tables	116-122
Mr. Blaber's report	30	MIDHURST DISTRICT ...	123-140
Systematic inspection ...	34	Population	123
Miscellaneous	34	Births and birth-rate ...	128
Legal proceedings... ..	35	General mortality	128
Inquests	35	Infant mortality	130
Statistical tables	36-42	Zymotic mortality	130
		Water supply	131
HORSHAM DISTRICT (Rural)	43-62	Drainage and sewerage ...	131
Population	43	Systematic inspection ...	131
Births and birth-rate ...	46	Legal proceedings	132
General mortality... ..	46	Miscellaneous	132
Infant mortality	48	Inquests	132
Zymotic mortality	48	Statistical tables	134-140
Ifield and Crawley drainage	50		
Systematic inspection ...	52	WESTBOURNE DISTRICT ...	141-158
Rainfall	54	Population... ..	141
Inquests	54	Births and birth-rate ...	144
Statistical tables	55-62	General mortality	145
		Infant mortality	145
PETWORTH DISTRICT ...	63-80	Zymotic mortality	146
Population	63	Water supply	147
Births and birth-rate ...	66	Drainage	147
General mortality... ..	66	Scavenging and cleansing	148
Infant mortality	68	Miscellaneous	149
Zymotic mortality	68	Sunshine	150
Water supply	69	Rainfall	150
Drainage and sewerage ...	70	Inquests	151
Systematic inspection ...	71	Statistical tables	152-158
Miscellaneous	72		
Rainfall	73	WORTHING DISTRICT ...	159-182
Inquests	73	Population... ..	159
Statistical tables	74-80	Births and birth-rate ..	161

Worthing District (continued).		ARUNDEL DISTRICT	197-208
General mortality... ..	161	Population... ..	197
Infant mortality	163	Births and birth-rate	197
Zymotic mortality	164	General mortality	198
Diphtheria... ..	165	Infant mortality	198
Water supply	166	Zymotic mortality	199
Sewerage and drainage	166	Water supply	200
Systematic inspection	171	Drainage and sewerage	200
Inquests	175	Miscellaneous	201
Statistical tables	176-182	Inquests	201
		Statistical tables	202-208
LITTLEHAMPTON DISTRICT	183-196	HORSHAM DISTRICT (Urban)	209-222
Population	183	Population... ..	209
Births and birth-rate	183	Births and birth-rate	209
General mortality	184	General mortality... ..	210
Infant mortality	185	Infant mortality	211
Zymotic mortality	185	Zymotic mortality	211
Water supply	186	Water supply	211
Drainage and sewerage	187	Sewerage and drainage	212
Scavenging and cleansing	187	Systematic inspection	212
Systematic inspection	187	Miscellaneous	213
Miscellaneous	187	Rainfall	214
Inquests	188	Inquests	214
Statistical tables	189-196	Statistical tables	215-222
GENERAL REPORT... ..			223-261
Population			223
Births and birth-rate			225
,, (Rural)			226
,, (Urban)			226
General mortality			226
,, (Urban)			229
,, (Rural)			229
Influence of season			230
Infant mortality			232
Zymotic mortality			234
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts... ..			242
Meteorology			243
Rainfall			243
Hours of bright sunshine			245
Temperature of the soil			250
Distribution of population according to age and sex			251
Table 1.—Showing the births and birth-rates in the twenty years, 1876-95			224
Table 2.—Showing the deaths in each month in the twenty years, 1876-95, and in 1895			231
Table 3.—Showing the deaths at various groups of ages in the seven Rural Districts in the fifteen years, 1881-95			233
Table 4.—Showing the deaths from zymotic diseases in each of the seven Rural Districts in the twenty years, 1876-95			235
Table 5.—Showing the deaths from zymotic diseases in the seven Rural Districts in the twenty-years, 1876-95			236
Table 6.—Showing the deaths from zymotic diseases in four Urban Districts in the twenty years, 1876-95			237
Table 7.—Showing the new cases of infectious diseases notified in the Combined District during the five years, 1891-95			238
Table 8.—Showing the new cases of infectious diseases notified in the seven Rural Districts during the five years, 1891-95, and the deaths therefrom			239
Table 9.—Showing the deaths in the Rural and Urban Districts, from five zymotic diseases in the twenty years, 1876-95			240
Table 10.—Showing the deaths and death-rate per 100,000 persons living in the Combined District from all causes, and from various causes, in the twenty years, 1876-95			241
Table 11.—Hours of bright sunshine			246
Table 12.—Accumulated heat			247

General Report (continued).

Table 13.—Climate of Worthing	248
Table 14.—Distribution of population in 1881	252
Table 15.—Distribution of population in 1891	253
Table 16.—Showing the deaths from accidents in each District in the twenty years, 1876-95	254
Table 17.—Showing the deaths and death-rate from accidents in the Combined District, in the twenty years, 1876-95	255
Table 18.—Showing the deaths from suicide in each District in the twenty years, 1876-95	256
Table 19.—Showing the deaths and death-rate from suicide in the twenty years, 1876-95	257
Table A.—Table of deaths during the year 1895, in the Combined District of West Sussex, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities	258-59
Table 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 1895, in the Combined District of West Sussex, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities	260-261

STYRING WEST

RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY

General Report (continued)

Table 12—Deaths of Workmen

Table 13—Distribution of Population in 1881

Table 14—Distribution of Population in 1891

Table 15—Showing the Deaths from Accidents in each Parish in the twenty years 1872-92

Table 16—Showing the Deaths and Deaths from Accidents in the Unsanitary District in the twenty years 1872-92

Table 17—Showing the Deaths from Accidents in each Parish in the twenty years 1872-92

Table 18—Showing the Deaths and Deaths from Accidents in the twenty years 1872-92

Table 19—Table of Deaths during the year 1892 in the Unsanitary District of West Sussex, classified according to diseases, ages, and districts

Table 20—Table of population births, and of new cases of tuberculosis, showing the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1892 in the Unsanitary District of West Sussex, classified according to diseases, ages, and districts

STEYNING WEST
RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

pp. 1 et seq.

STEYNING WEST RURAL DISTRICT.

The Steyning Rural Sanitary District was divided into two portions on the passing of the Local Government Act, 1894. Steyning West includes fifteen parishes which are enumerated in the next table, while Steyning East includes the remaining seven parishes. Part of Edburton is now under its own name in the western division portion, while the rest, known as Fulking, is now in the eastern division. The change came into effect from January 1st, 1895, and the following figures have reference only to this new district in the present and in previous years :—

Population in 1861	8,732
" " 1871	10,377
" " 1881	10,904
Population in 1891	10,810
Male population in 1891	5,526
Female " " "	5,284
No. of Inhabited Houses in 1891	2,193
" Uninhabited Houses in 1891	204
" Persons to each House in 1891	4.93

The males exceed the females in nearly every parish ; in Lancing the existence of a large boys' school affects the proportion ; in Southwick, the numbers were equal at the last census ; in Steyning and in Henfield there was a slight excess of females.

Southwick increased very much between 1861 and 1871 ; it then remained nearly stationary, but during the past year several fresh houses have been erected ; in the rest of the district the numbers vary but slightly from year to year.

The occupation of the people is chiefly agricultural ; in Southwick and Kingston there is a sprinkling of seafaring people ; at Lancing and Sompting market gardening and fruit growing form an important industry.

The following tables show the population in each parish over a long term of years ; and the deaths in each parish from all causes and from various causes in four five-year periods :—

	HOUSES, 1891.				POPULATION.					
	Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.	Persons, 1861.	Persons, 1871.	Persons, 1881.	Persons, 1891.	Males, 1891.	Females, 1891.	
SHOREHAM SUB-DISTRICT :—										
Southwick ..	528	25	—	1,358	2,339	2,561	2,564	1,282	1,282	
Kingston ..	46	3	—	93	245	262	253	134	119	
Lancing ..	223	30	—	950	1,069	1,341	1,285	724	561	
Old Shoreham ..	52	1	—	282	285	248	260	131	129	
Sompting ..	152	5	5	628	726	682	700	359	341	
Coombes ..	14	2	—	77	92	71	86	45	41	
Botolphs ..	13	4	—	54	81	94	70	37	33	
STEYNING SUB-DISTRICT :—										
Bramber ..	37	3	—	119	173	186	169	83	86	
Steyning ..	371	35	2	1,620	1,665	1,672	1,705	828	877	
Upper Beeding ..	121	14	—	553	580	611	506	260	246	
Edburton ..	37	5	—	170	170	200	209	119	90	
Woodmancote ..	64	11	—	331	320	347	314	177	137	
Henfield ..	394	53	2	1,662	1,856	1,890	2,006	991	1,015	
Ashurst ..	69	7	—	374	388	376	327	183	144	
Shermanbury ..	72	6	—	464	388	363	356	173	183	

PARISH.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEARS				Total in Twenty Years.	1876-80.				1881-85.				1886-90.				1891-95.			
	1876-80	1881-85	1886-90	1891-95		Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.
Southwick	193	192	176	197	24	2	19	29	29	5	18	23	19	1	14	26	23	5	18	31	
Kingston...	31	17	14	27	4	1	4	3	3	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	3	
Lancing ..	84	66	76	86	11	1	9	10	10	4	5	9	6	—	3	9	12	—	—	11	
Old Shoreham	13	17	27	20	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	4	
Sompting..	52	47	50	43	4	—	8	7	7	—	6	2	11	5	7	2	2	—	—	6	
Coombes ..	5	3	3	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Botolphs ..	7	5	5	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Bramber ..	8	11	18	17	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	
Steyning ..	133	146	152	113	13	4	19	24	17	—	15	27	14	1	14	31	3	1	10	14	
Upper Beeding	50	52	42	38	2	—	9	10	8	1	4	7	—	—	6	6	2	—	2	6	
Eddurton ..	9	9	11	11	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Woodmancote	22	18	18	17	2	—	8	1	1	—	2	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	
Henfield ..	167	139	141	129	12	—	19	21	14	16	9	14	4	1	16	25	5	1	9	17	
Ashurst ..	32	23	30	17	2	—	4	6	3	—	1	5	3	—	2	9	2	—	1	1	
Shermanbury	29	37	19	31	4	—	1	4	4	—	2	4	4	2	4	2	1	—	2	8	
Total	835	782	782	753	80	8	109	119	119	113	27	69	100	67	10	69	119	56	9	55	106

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 287 children were registered; of these 139 were male, and 148 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 11,000, the birth-rate was equal to 26·1 per 1,000 persons living.

The births and birth-rate in the former district during the past ten years have been as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1885 ..	524 ..	28·8	1890 ..	484 ..	25·7
1886 ..	513 ..	28·0	1891 ..	561 ..	29·4
1887 ..	470 ..	25·5	1892 ..	527 ..	27·2
1888 ..	507 ..	27·2	1893 ..	540 ..	28·5
1889 ..	500 ..	26·7	1894 ..	480 ..	28·1

The mean number of births was 510, and the mean birth-rate was 27·5 per 1,000 of population.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

The following table shows the births and birth-rate in each locality during the past four years :—

	Births.				Birth-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Southwick Parish ..	81	85	86	89	31·6	33·2	33·1	32·6
Rest of Shoreham S.D.	85	99	102	75	21·2	24·7	25·4	28·5
Steyning Parish ..	39	42	43	46	22·8	24·6	25·1	26·9
Henfield Parish ..	39	32	43	39	19·4	15·8	21·1	19·1
Rest of Steyning S.D.	64	65	52	38	27·5	28·1	22·4	20·3
Total.. ..	308	323	326	287	27·3	28·4	28·6	26·1

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 135 deaths registered in this district in the year 1895, but to this number must be added the deaths of 9 persons in New Shoreham Workhouse, which is outside the district, leaving the corrected figures at 144.

The 9 Workhouse deaths have been distributed among the several parishes whence each inmate came, viz. :—

Southwick, 2; Steyning, 3; Henfield, 3; Shermanbury, 1; in all 9.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 11,000, the death-rate was equal to 13·1 per 1,000 persons living.

In country places throughout England and Wales the rate of mortality in 1895 was equal to 17·0 per 1,000 of population.

Shoreham Sub-district :—

	Deaths.					Death-rate.			1895.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.		1892.	1893.	1894.	
Southwick Parish ..	50	38	38	41	..	19·5	14·8	14·6	15·1
Rest of Sub-district..	49	52	35	34	..	12·2	13·0	8·5	12·8

Steyning Sub-district :—

Steyning Parish ..	26	17	20	23	..	15·2	9·9	11·7	13·4
Henfield Parish ..	24	28	28	23	..	11·9	13·9	13·8	11·3
Rest of Sub-district..	40	32	25	23	..	17·2	13·9	10·8	12·3
Total ..	189	167	146	144		16·7	14·7	12·8	13·1

The variations in the death-rate of the former district during the past ten years have been as follows :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1885 ..	260	14·3	1890 ..	281	14·9
1886 ..	291	15·9	1891 ..	305	16·0
1887 ..	252	13·7	1892 ..	317	16·4
1888 ..	242	13·0	1893 ..	270	14·3
1889 ..	213	11·4	1894 ..	201	11·8

The mean number of deaths was 263 and the mean death-rate was 14·2 per 1,000 of population.

In each parish the deaths were thus distributed :—

Southwick ..	41	Bramber ..	1
Kingston ..	4	Steyning ..	23
Lancing ..	18	Upper Beeding ..	10
Old Shoreham ..	3	Edburton ..	none
Sompting ..	9	Woodmancote ..	4
Coombes ..	none	Henfield ..	23
Botolphs ..	none	Ashurst ..	3
	Shermanbury ..	5	
	Total ..	144.	

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year :—

	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1000 Births.
Southwick Parish	89	10	112
Rest of Shoreham Sub-district ..	75	5	66
Steyning Parish	46	2	43
Henfield Parish	39	7	180
Rest of Steyning Sub-district ..	38	5	132
Total	287	29	101

The mean annual rate in the previous four years, 1891-94, was 90 per 1,000 registered births. In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000 during the past year, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The deaths from zymotic diseases were 6 in the case of those which are notifiable, and 6 in the other class where the number of cases cannot be obtained. The rate of mortality was therefore equal to 1.09 per 1,000.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Small Pox	none	none
Scarlatina	9	none
Diphtheria	14	1
Membranous Croup	1	none
Fevers. { Typhus	none	none
{ Enteric	18	3
{ Continued	none	none
{ Relapsing	none	none
{ Puerperal	none	none
Cholera	none	none
Erysipelas	7	2
Total	49	6

In the other class the deaths were as follows:—

Measles	1
Whooping Cough	2
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	3
Rheumatic Fever	none
Total	6

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, came into force in this district on May 1st, 1891.

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, came into force here on September 29th, 1891.

The prevalence in each quarter of each notifiable disease is shown in the following table :

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	—	6	—	3	9
Diphtheria	1	5	5	3	14
Membranous Croup ..	—	—	1	—	1
Enteric Fever ..	3	—	2	13	18
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	2	2	7
Total	6	12	10	21	49

WATER SUPPLY.

Southwick, Kingston, and Lancing College are supplied with good water from the New Shoreham Waterworks. In other parts of the district the supply is from wells or rain water tanks. In each parish the water supply is of a satisfactory character.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

There has been much discussion during the past year as to the drainage of Southwick, which is in a very bad condition. The reports on this place are dealt with in the Steyning East District with which the Portslade drainage is intimately concerned. The question in each of these places is of pressing importance, but no conclusion has yet been arrived at.

STEYNING DRAINAGE.

The following report, made last September, deals with a portion of the drainage of this town, but no remedy will be found until the drainage of Messrs. Breach's works is carried by a separate pipe to the outfall. At present, in times of flood, the large quantity of water passing through the drains from these works causes a block in the main sewer, and it is frequently the cause of a nuisance. A new drain will be made soon and then the nuisance will be abated.

There is a stream which flows through that town, and which is said to be polluted at times by reason of various products flowing into it from the works of Messrs. Breach and Son.

This stream breaks out at the foot of the South Downs, and just before Steyning is reached, it supplies a flour mill; it then passes on in a ditch about six feet wide, through the town, by the side of the above named factory, through Gatewicke and then on to the brooks, finally running into the river Adur.

At Gatewicke, about a quarter of a mile below the factory, the ditch has lately been diverted and expanded into a small pond, whence the water flows over a weir into its former course.

When the mill is not working, the flow of water along the ditch is small, and the depth of the stream may be only six or nine inches; when the mill is in use, the flow is considerable, and it is much increased in wet weather or in time of flood.

The various impurities which may enter this stream at different times may be seen by following the course from the mill pond to Gatewicke pond. Just above the mill there are several ducks, which by disturbing the soil on the banks make the water white and turbid at this spot.

In Mouse Lane there is a pigstye in a foul condition, which in very wet weather may allow some manure water to enter the stream.

Near Pompey's Terrace there is another pigstye and a heap of manure, which under similar conditions may pollute the stream.

As the ditch passes along St. George's Terrace several persons throw in dirty water from their houses, and as ashes and house refuse are frequently deposited on the banks of this stream it follows that in very wet weather some impurities must be washed in.

As the ditch passes beneath the main street it receives the washings and surface water from the road.

The above impurities would only be noticed during a heavy rainfall, and then the flow of water is so abundant that anything offensive is so diluted as not to cause any injurious effects.

At Mr. Goatcher's cottage the pigs which caused a nuisance three years ago have been long ago removed, but just below this spot some ducks make the water turbid by disturbing the bed of the ditch where there is much soft mud.

At Messrs. Breach and Son's factory I found a considerable improvement since 1892. Three iron pipes convey all refuse water into the main sewer, and I could not find at my recent visit any pollution of the stream from these works.

At one place a little water, coloured white by the liming process, flowed into the ditch, but this could do no harm, and it might easily be prevented.

There is a hole in the wall of a room where the skins are washed, whence in times of flood it forms an outlet for the surplus water, but at such times the volume of water is so great that any impurities from this source would be rapidly carried away.

The pond at Gatewicke is full of turbid water of a grey colour, but when this water stands still for a short time, it becomes clear and inoffensive, and the deposit is made up of earthy matter which has been washed down from above.

This deposit is increased by the disturbance of the bed of the ditch just above Gatewicke, by cattle going there to drink.

The bed and banks of this ditch are formed by the upper greensand which readily breaks down and gives a grey or chalky looking deposit. This deposit is so great as to silt up the floor of the ditch in many places, and much of this is carried on to Gatewicke pond and causes the turbidity.

I have taken samples of water from four points:—1, at the mill pond; 2, at a point just above the factory; 3, at a point just below the factory; 4, at Gatewicke pond.

Nos. 1 and 4 were good examples of water from a running stream. Nos. 2 and 3 showed in each case a small quantity of organic matter. The amount of chlorides varied from 1.5 grs. to 1.9 grs. per gallon. Each sample was cloudy or turbid when taken, but when the earthy deposit had settled down, the water was clear, colourless, and free from odour.

My visit was made during dry weather, but I will take an opportunity of inspecting the stream again after a heavy rainfall. At the present time there is no sufficient evidence to show that the stream is injuriously polluted.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.

The following is a list of routine work during the year 1895, as recorded in the books of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. T. F. Gates:—

No. of Houses and Premises inspected	933
No. of Houses and Premises reported	429
No. of Nuisances abated by verbal and written notice	83
No. of Nuisances abated by notice	22
Houses reported unfit for human habitation ..	6
Houses closed by owners	2
Houses, closing order	4
Houses cleansed and disinfected	26
Houses whitewashed	37
Water certificates granted for new houses ..	39
Wells cleansed	4
Water to 3 houses from spring by gravitation ..	3
Cases of overcrowding abated	2
Samples of Water analysed	12
Earth Closets provided	4
Privies altered	6
Unwholesome Food seized	none

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

There are 45 cowsheds and dairies frequently inspected and well kept.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 20 bakehouses inspected from time to time and kept in a clean condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 10 slaughter-houses inspected at various times and kept in a clean condition.

MARGARINE ACT.

Very little is sold, and at places where it is sold the clauses of the Act have been complied with.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There is no common lodging-house in this district.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

A summons was issued against the owner of four cottages at Lancing as being unfit for human habitation, and a closing order was granted by the Steyning Bench of Magistrates on December 2nd, 1895, under Sect. 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in fourteen cases:—Male, 46 years, suicide; male, newly-born, convulsions; female, 27 years, drowned; female, 55 years, disease of stomach; female, 82 years, accidental fracture of thigh; male, 1 month, accidentally suffocated; male, 85 years, accidental fracture of thigh; male, 57 years, found drowned in the river Adur; male, 35 years, accidental blow on head; male, 42 years, acute gastritis; male, 23 years, killed by lightning; male, 66 years, disease of lungs; female, 9 weeks, accidentally suffocated; male, 57 years, rupture of aneurism.

STEYNING WEST RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the year 1895.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1895	144	29	6	3	12	32	62

STEYNING WEST RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the six years, 1890-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1890...	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	6	20
1891...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	5	14
1892...	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	15	29
1893...	—	1	3	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	5	18
1894...	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	3	11
1895...	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	6	18
Total...	—	1	11	2	—	14	—	—	—	—	5	7	19	10	1	40	110

STEYNING WEST RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the years 1876-95 from					Annual Death-rate per 1,000 living from					
	Population in middle of Period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.
1876-80	..	11,100	835	80	109	119	1,504	144	196	214	—
1881-85	..	11,180	782	113	69	100	1,406	202	123	180	—
1886-90	..	11,250	782	67	69	119	1,390	119	123	211	—
1891-95	..	11,300	753	56	55	106	1,333	99	98	187	—

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the STEYNING WEST

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1	2	3
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
Southwick Parish	39	10	1	2	1	11	14	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Rest of Shoreham Sub-district	34	5	3	—	4	5	17	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Steyning Parish	20	2	—	1	2	5	10	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Henfield Parish... ..	20	7	1	—	4	1	7	Under 5 5 upwards.			1
Rest of Steyning Sub-district	22	5	1	—	1	7	8	Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	135	29	6	3	12	29	56	Under 5 5 upwards.			1
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into											
Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....	9					3	6	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...								Under 5 5 upwards.			

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES
Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the STEYNING WEST

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICK- COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF					
	Census 1891.	Esti- mated to mid- dle of 1895.			1	2	3	4	5 | 6	
									Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)						
Southwick Parish	2,564	2,720	89	Under 5			1			
				5 upwards.		1	4			4
Rest of Shoreham Sub-district	2,654	2,660	75	Under 5			1	1		
				5 upwards.		1	1			2
Steyning Parish	1,705	1,710	46	Under 5						1
				5 upwards.			4			10
Henfield Parish... ..	2,006	2,040	39	Under 5			1			
				5 upwards.						1
Rest of Steyning Sub-district	1,881	1,870	38	Under 5		1				
				5 upwards.		6	2			
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
TOTALS	10,810	11,000	287	Under 5		1	3	1		1
				5 upwards.		8	11			17

STEYNING EAST RURAL DISTRICT.

Population in 1861 .. .. .	..	..	..	2,242
" " 1871 .. .. .	..	..	..	3,656
" " 1881 .. .. .	..	..	..	5,272
" " 1891 .. .. .	..	..	..	6,062
Male population in 1891 .. .. .	..	..	..	2,982
Female " " " .. .. .	..	..	..	3,080
No. of Inhabited Houses in 1891 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,160
" Uninhabited Houses in 1891 .. .. .	..	..	..	53
" Persons to each House in 1891 .. .. .	..	..	..	5.23

Nearly the whole of the increase in population is due to the growth of Portslade since 1861, and to a much less extent to the growth of Patcham; in the remaining five parishes there has been very little change.

At Portslade there are large numbers of persons who work at Brighton or Hove but who live here to avoid the higher rates of living in those towns; many are also engaged in agriculture, market gardening, and brickmaking, and many are employed at the Brighton and Hove Gas Works. At Patcham and West Preston there are a considerable number of retired people who live in houses of a suburban character; the rest of the district is agricultural.

The following tables show the population in each parish over a long term of years; and the deaths in each parish from all causes and from various causes in four five-year periods:—

	HOUSES, 1891.			POPULATION.					
	Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.	Persons, 1861.	Persons, 1871.	Persons, 1881.	Persons, 1891.	Males, 1891.	Females, 1891.
West Preston ..	17	1	—	—	12	96	159	36	123
Patcham ..	200	9	—	638	760	873	1,064	493	571
West Blatchington ..	19	—	—	59	49	59	95	57	38
Hangleton ..	12	—	—	51	61	79	49	25	24
Portslade ..	825	37	2	1,103	2,344	3,708	4,240	2,132	2,108
Fulking ..	28	3	—	130	131	141	150	84	66
Poynings ..	59	3	—	261	299	316	305	155	150

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 203 children were registered; of these 114 were male, and 89 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 6,800, the birth-rate was equal to 30·0 per 1,000 persons living.

The births and birth-rate in the former district during the past ten years have been as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1885 ..	524 ..	28·8	1890 ..	484 ..	25·7
1886 ..	513 ..	28·0	1891 ..	561 ..	29·4
1887 ..	470 ..	25·5	1892 ..	527 ..	27·2
1888 ..	507 ..	27·2	1893 ..	540 ..	28·5
1889 ..	500 ..	26·7	1894 ..	480 ..	28·1

The mean number of births was 510, and the mean birth-rate was 27·5 per 1,000 of population.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

The following table shows the births and birth-rate in each locality during the past four years :—

	Births.				Birth-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Portslade Parish ..	155	158	154	164	36·2	36·5	35·2	34·2
Patcham Parish ..	23	22	20	17	20·9	19·3	17·1	14·2
Rest of District ..	17	19	21	22	22·3	24·7	27·0	27·5
Total ..	195	199	195	203	31·3	31·0	29·4	30·0

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 80 deaths registered in this district in the year 1895, but to this number must be added the deaths of 4 persons in New Shoreham Workhouse, which is outside the district, leaving the corrected figures at 75, after deducting nine deaths in Hangleton Hospital.

The four Workhouse deaths occurred amongst inmates who had been sent there from Portslade.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 6,800, the death-rate was equal to 11·0 per 1,000 persons living.

In country places throughout England and Wales the rate of mortality in 1895 was equal to 17·0 per 1,000 of population.

	Deaths.				Death-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Portslade Parish ..	94	65	55	55	21·5	14·4	11·8	11·5
Patcham Parish ..	14	7	8	11	12·7	6·2	6·9	9·2
Rest of Sub-district..	10	8	8	9	13·0	10·2	10·1	11·2
Total ..	118	80	71	75	18·9	12·4	10·7	11·0

The variations in the death-rate during the past ten years in the former district were as follows :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1885 ..	260	14·3	1890 ..	281	14·9
1886 ..	291	15·9	1891 ..	305	16·0
1887 ..	252	13·7	1892 ..	317	16·4
1888 ..	242	13·0	1893 ..	270	14·3
1889 ..	213	11·4	1894 ..	201	11·8

The mean number of deaths was 263 and the mean death-rate was 14·2 per 1,000 of population.

In each parish the deaths were thus distributed :—

West Preston ..	3	Hangleton ..	2
Patcham ..	11	Portslade ..	55
West Blatchington ..	2	Poynings ..	1
Fulking ..	..	..	1
Total ..	75.		

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year :—

	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1000 Births.
Portslade Parish ..	164	18	110
Patcham Parish ..	17	1	59
Rest of District ..	22	3	136
Total ..	203	22	108

The mean annual rate in the former district in the previous seven years, 1888-94, was 100 per 1,000 registered births. In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000 during the past year, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There was one death from zymotic diseases in the case of those which are notifiable, and three in the other class where the number of cases cannot be obtained. The rate of mortality was therefore equal to 0.6 per 1,000.

				Cases.	Deaths.
Fever.	Small Pox	..	..	none	none
	Scarlatina	..	..	5	none
	Diphtheria	..	..	10	1
	Membranous Croup		..	none	none
	Typhus	..	..	none	none
	Enteric	..	..	1	none
	Continued	..	..	none	none
	Relapsing	..	..	none	none
	Puerperal	..	..	none	none
	Cholera	..	..	none	none
Erysipelas	..	..	none	none	
Total				16	1

In the other class the deaths were as follows:—

Measles	..	..	..	..	none
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	none
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	..	..	..	..	3
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	none
Total					3

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, came into force in this district on May 1st, 1891.

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, came into force here on September 29th, 1891.

The prevalence in each quarter of each notifiable disease is shown in the following table:

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	3	—	—	2	5
Diphtheria	—	1	2	7	10
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	1	3	9	16

WATER SUPPLY.

Portslade is well supplied with good water from the Shoreham Waterworks Company, and Patcham has the same supply as Brighton.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Portslade has been in a healthy condition during the past year, but the drainage of this town and of Southwick, which is adjacent, is in a dangerous condition. These places are full of cesspools which are constantly causing a nuisance. This state is the same, if not indeed worse now, as described in my previous reports, yet at present no epidemic prevalence of disease has appeared. The question of drainage has been discussed for the last twenty years, but nothing has been settled. There are many difficulties to be overcome, and much time was spent last year in discussing different plans of dealing with the sewage.

I give the three plans in extenso in the order in which they were made, but the diagrams cannot be reproduced.

MR. MANSERGH'S REPORT.

“ On the 5th September, Mr. Cripps wrote me that you wished my advice as to the sewerage scheme for the above districts prepared by Mr. Barrett, your engineer. Mr. Barrett was good enough to call here on the 12th September, when he fully explained his scheme. My principal assistant, Mr. Strachan, met Mr. Barrett at Southwick on the 18th September, and carefully examined the River Adur at the parts affected, when the tide was at half ebb, and fully reported to me the facts. The scheme, as you are well aware, is to collect the sewage of the two districts by gravitation to a point on the left bank of the River Adur, about 500 yards from its mouth, and to construct at that point a storage tank with a capacity of 209,000 gallons. In the tank the sewage is to be collected for a little more than eleven hours, and then discharged in one hour after the tide has reached half ebb, and so on, tide after tide. The discharge is to be regulated by the opening and closing of a penstock by hand labour, and not by an automatic flap valve. I understand from Mr. Barrett that the present population to be provided for is about 7,000; that his scheme provides for an increase up to 10,000 persons; that he proposes to admit into the sewers the rain water from the back roofs and yards of the houses only; that the water supply may be taken at 20 gallons per head; and that his estimate of the cost up to River Adur is £13,000. I have gone carefully into the principal calculations of the scheme, and, taking 10,000 persons as a proper number to provide for at present, I find that the sewers will carry off rainfall at the rate of three inches per day from the back roofs and yards in addition to the maximum flow of sewage; that the storage tank will easily hold the maximum quantity of sewage which will flow in eleven hours; that the tank, together with the 24in. and 21in. main sewers will hold the eleven hours of rainfall at the rate of inch per day, in addition to the last-named quantity of sewage, and that the whole of the sewage and rainfall stored in eleven hours can be discharged in one hour, commencing at half-ebb, together with the inflow of the twelfth hour. I regard all this as satisfactory. Mr. Barrett's scheme contemplated the discharge of the sewage into the River Adur at the point named, but the Shoreham Harbour Trustees have used their veto to prevent this, and have required, as a condition of their consent, that a syphon be constructed under the river from the storage tank, and an outfall sewer made on the right bank of the river

to discharge the sewage on the west side of the jetty into the sea at the mouth of the harbour. I understand that with these additions the Harbour Trustees have approved the scheme. Your Board, however, is apprehensive that the syphon and outfall may interfere with the efficiency of the scheme as originally designed, and it is to this point I am to particularly address myself. The question is of a somewhat technical character, and in order to elucidate it I have prepared a diagram showing the storage tank, syphon, and outfall sewer at neap tides and spring tides, of which I enclose three copies. I have taken the heights of high and low water from the experiments made to determine mean tide level at Shoreham by the Ordnance Survey Authorities, and I set them out in the following table :—

High water, spring tides,	10·0 feet above O.D.		
Do. neap tides,	5·7	"	" "
Low water, neap tides,	5·7	"	below "
Do. spring tides,	8·0	"	" "
Mean tide level, say equal with O.D.			

If the sewage were discharged into the river at the point proposed by Mr. Barrett the action would be as follows : At half ebb-tide the penstock on the storage tank would be opened, and the pent-up sewage discharged into the main body of the tide. In one hour the tank would empty itself, and the penstock would be shut down. There can be no reasonable doubt, having regard to the float experiments made by Mr. Barrett, that in something like twenty minutes the sewage would be out of harbour, and travelling away into the Channel, with nearly two hours of the ebb-tide to take it well away from the shore. This would, practically speaking, apply to spring and neap tides. The addition of the syphon and outfall pipe would, however, effect a change. The operation of discharging the sewage would be identical to that described up to the time when the storage tank was empty and the penstock closed. There would then be imprisoned in the syphon and outfall sewer some 56,000 gallons of sewage, part of which would inevitably discharge itself as the level of the sea fell to low water. By referring to the diagram it will be seen that at neap tides the sewage in the syphon and outfall sewer would have a level of 2·18 feet below O.D., when the penstock was closed, and that during the two hours to low water the outfall sewer would gradually discharge that part of its contents between the levels of 2·18 and 5·7 feet below O.D. This volume, I calculate to be 26,000 gallons, leaving 30,000 gallons of sewage to remain in the syphon and outfall pipes for the eleven hours which would elapse till the next period of discharge. In the diagram, the portion which would gradually discharge itself as the tide fell is shown by single hatching, and the portion which would be imprisoned for eleven hours is shown by cross hatching. In the case of the spring tides, the volume which would gradually discharge after the penstock was closed would be 41,000 gallons, and the volume imprisoned for eleven hours would be 15,000 gallons. These are shown on the diagram by hatching in the same manner as in the case of the neap tides. If I have made the facts clear it will be seen that a volume of sewage, varying from 26,000 gallons to 41,000 gallons, would be discharged at the mouth of the harbour each tide during the last two hours of the ebb. Some of this would flow back into the river. The young flood tide first enters the harbour by creeping up the sides of the river, although the

central body of water may still be ebbing, and would carry back with it some of the sewage discharged from the outfall sewer on the last parts of the ebb. This, I am sure, is a very undesirable thing from the point of view of the Harbour Trustees. The syphon has, in addition, a drawback from your point of view. A syphon which necessarily has sewage at rest in it for eleven hours twice daily must occasion expense from time to time to clear out the matters which would deposit in it. In my view the suggested syphon and outfall sewer will be a disadvantage to the Harbour Trustees. Such an addition would add 25 per cent. to the capital expenditure of the sewage scheme, would increase the working expenses, and would be of no advantage to anyone. Strictly speaking, having said this much, my duty as consulting engineer has been fulfilled. I think, however, I may venture a suggestion as to the course you should take. It appears that you are completely in the hands of the Harbour Trustees as to the syphon and outfall, and as there is no appeal you must come to terms with them if this scheme is to be carried out. If, therefore, you offer to construct the syphon and outfall sewer, whenever the Harbour Trustees call upon you, provided that the scheme for discharging the sewage into the river be allowed to go forward, you will be in no worse position than you are now. I venture to think that after the Harbour Trustees have seen the scheme in work for twelve months the chances of your being called upon to construct the syphon and outfall sewer are somewhat remote. The liability of having to spend a large sum of money at the pleasure of another body is not, of course, a desirable position for you to be in, but this much may be said for it, the outlay will not be ultimately increased beyond that now facing you, and that part represented by the additions may possibly be avoided altogether. Perhaps you will take into consideration the advisability of sending a copy of this Report, with a diagram, to the Harbour Trustees, and ask them to meet you in friendly conference with a view to arrive at a settlement of the difficulty."

MESSRS. LAW & SON'S REPORT.

"Having received from your Clerk, Mr. Cripps, notice that you had appointed us as Engineers to report upon the drainage of your districts we have now to report as follows :—

"The several places which are situated upon the Harbour of Shoreham, and which naturally drain into that estuary, are Old Shoreham, New Shoreham, Kingston-by-Sea, Southwick, and Portslade.

"The following statement shows the total area of these several places (not including the area occupied by water) and the population according to the census returns in the years 1881 and 1891 :—

	Area in		Population.		
	acres.		1881.	1891.	
Old Shoreham.....	1805	...	248	...	263
New Shoreham	116	...	3505	...	3393
Kingston-by-Sea.....	778	...	262	...	239
Southwick	1041	...	2561	...	2558
Portslade	1951	...	3719	...	4236

“ From the proximity of these places to the sea it is obvious that the readiest and most economical mode of disposing of their sewage would be to discharge it into the sea.

“ But owing to the fact that the whole of the distance comprised by these places is cut off from the sea by the Harbour of Shoreham, no outfall for the drainage of these places can be carried to the sea without either (a) interfering with the property of the Trustees of Shoreham Harbour, or (b) being carried through the adjacent district of Aldrington, situated to the east of Portslade and adjoining Hove.

“ In the first case (a) in accordance with section 327, sub-sections three and six, of the Public Health Act, 1875, no outfall can be carried in, through, or under the property of the Trustees of the Shoreham Harbour without their consent. And at present time the only consent which they have given is contained in the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Trustees held in February of the present year, namely:— ‘ That, subject to the applicants obtaining the consent of all the Sanitary Authorities concerned, including the Corporation of Hove and Brighton, and without prejudice to any further action the Trustees may deem it advisable to take, their present view is that the outfall proposed in connection with the Southwick and Portslade Drainage Scheme, should be permitted to pass under the eastern arm of the Harbour, as shown on the plan deposited by Mr. W. Lewis Barrett, and dated 9th February, 1895, at a depth of not less than eight feet below the bed of the river, and to discharge at the extreme south end of the East Pier, provided the local authorities undertake all risk of damage, loss, or injury by navigation or otherwise, to the works or to vessels using the Harbour, and they are to extend the outfall southward if required by the Trustees, and also in the events of improvements in the Harbour necessitating the alteration of the position of the sewer, the risk and expense shall be borne by such local authorities. The discharge of the sewage to take place at such times as may be directed by the Trustees, and all work to be carried out to their satisfaction, and a proper agreement executed before the works are commenced.’

“ We applied to Mr. Cripps for the plan referred to in the foregoing resolution, but he informs us that Mr. Barrett took it away. He also stated that Dr. Fuller had informed him that the Trustees would prefer Mr. Blaber’s outfall to Mr. Barrett’s.

“ We have shown on the accompanying plan, Drawing No. 1, and Section Drawing No. 2, the outfall sewer above referred to. It commences in the Shoreham Road at the eastern boundary of the parish of Portslade following the Shoreham Road as far as Church Road, thence along the line of the wharves bordering the Canal, in order to avoid the deep trench which would be required if continued along the Shoreham Road, into which it would be again brought near Southwick Street, and thence continued along the Shoreham Road, as far as the road leading to Kingston House, it then leaves the high road and is carried across the channel leading to the Canal by a syphon passing along the side of the east pier and discharging at its extreme southern end.

“ In order effectually to drain the districts at Southwick and Portslade the invert of the sewer at the road leading to Kingston House was suggested to be at the level of 2.82 above Ordnance Datum.

" We obtained from Dr. Fuller a copy of the record kept by the Harbour Master of the heights of high water taken at the tide gauge at the middle pier of the Harbour for the first six months of the present year. The lowest tide recorded rose 3.50ft. above Ordnance Datum ; the highest rose 11.17ft above Ordnance Datum, and the mean height was 7.37ft. above Ordnance Datum.

" We have prepared a diagram, Drawing No. 3, which shows graphically the results of these observations. Upon this diagram we have shown the level of the invert of the proposed sewer, for which it will be seen that, for a certain time in every tide, the sea will be such a level as to prevent the free discharge of the sewage.

" Drawing No. 4 shows the rate at which the water falls and rises on an ebb and on a flood tide.

" Dr. Fuller furnished us with the results of observations of the direction and velocity of the tidal current taken by the Harbour Master last July, both off the mouth of the Harbour and off the Wish Groyne. As, however, these observations were only made during the first half of the ebb tide, while the large amount of the sewage would be discharged during the last half of the ebb we have had observations taken for the whole range of the tide and these show that although during the last part of the flood and first half of the ebb the direction of the current is westerly, during the latter part of the ebb the current is easterly, and would certainly carry the sewage in the direction of Hove and Brighton.

" Under these circumstances we cannot recommend that the crude sewage should be discharged into the sea as we are of opinion that such a suggestion would not meet with the approval of the Local Government Board.

" If, however, the sewage were first subjected to chemical treatment and all solid matters separated from it, the effluent might then be discharged during the ebb tide at the point A on the Plan Drawing No. 5 (at the western side of the middle pier in the Harbour) without the possibility of creating any nuisance, or of causing any shoals in the Harbour.

" The main intercepting sewer should be on the line shown on Drawing No. 5 commencing opposite the mouth of the Harbour ; and the tanks for storing the sewage during the flood tide and the first half of the ebb should be placed near this spot. If an arrangement could be made with the Harbour Trustees the most convenient site would be that shown in red colour in Drawing No. 6. The tanks would occupy an enclosed space of 125 feet by 250 feet and should be covered over so that no nuisance could possibly be created, and the top of the roof need not be more than three feet above the level of the Shoreham Road, opposite the Harbour mouth and would cause no obstruction to the view seawards.

" Assuming that the prospective population would be 10,000 and

that the dry weather flow is 25 gallons per day per head, there would be space on the area coloured on the plan to store the maximum flow of sewage for ten hours with five times its bulk of rain water.

“ If the sewage was treated in a similar way to that of London, namely with lime and proto-sulphate of iron, the annual cost of chemicals for treating the sewage of the present population taken at 7,000 persons would be under £30 per annum.

“ During the time that the sewage was stored in the tanks the solids which were originally in suspension, together with those precipitated by chemicals, would subside to the bottom.

“ As soon as the tide had fallen below the level of the water in the tanks it would be discharged by means of a floating arm into the sea at the point shown on the Drawing No. 6, until within about twelve inches from the bottom of the tank.

“ The remaining sludge which would amount to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per day should be drawn off into a hopper barge which could be taken to sea about every ten days and discharged in deep water at a sufficient distance from the shore.

“ If this mode of dealing with the sewage be adopted there would be no interference with the navigation or with any future extension of the same, or any possibility of creating a nuisance, and the Councils would be relieved from the onerous conditions contained in the resolution of the Harbour Trustees which was passed by them last February.

“ By having one combined scheme for both Portslade and Southwick the cost to each will be materially lessened, and as the population of Kingston-by-Sea increased the most economical mode of dealing with it would be to unite it also in the same system.”

MR. BLABER'S REPORT.

“ According to the instructions from your drainage Committee, I have the honour to report to your Council the position of Southwick in reference to the drainage of that and the adjacent parishes which has occupied the attention of the District Councils of Steyning West and Steyning East for some considerable time past with the object of providing the most efficient system.

“ The districts and parishes proposed to be sewered are Portslade, Southwick, and Kingston, the first being in East Sussex County Council division and in the limits of the District Council of Steyning East, and the two latter being in West Sussex County Council division and in the limits of the District Council of Steyning West.

“ The parish of Aldrington, the next parish to Portslade on the east, has lately been amalgamated with the District of Hove and is now under the Hove District Council.

“ Between the parishes of Portslade, Southwick, and Kingston and the sea there is the eastern arm of the River Adur and the Canal and Basin forming a portion of the limits of Shoreham Harbour.

“ This Harbour has its entrance at Kingston, and the tidal currents and eddies are such that sewage of any large volume discharged within the Harbour would be liable to float and subside in the river and convert the same into nothing less than a cesspool, besides causing irreparable injury to the oysterbeds at Southwick and interference with the navigation of the Harbour.

“ The Harbour Trustees have power to prevent any such discharge within their limits, so that no crude sewage would at any time be allowed to flow into the Harbour without their consent.

“ In dealing with the sewage of the combined districts before mentioned it is highly important that Aldrington should be considered, as, although now a part of Hove, its only present means of disposing of the sewage is through an outfall which now discharges on to the foreshore. Hove drains into the intercepting sewer with the outfall of Portobello, but, as that sewer was only designed for sewerage of the districts of Brighton, Hove, and Preston (under a special Act of Parliament), its capacity is not large enough to take in Aldrington.

“ Messrs. Law and Son have recently submitted a scheme to the District Councils of Steyning East and Steyning West for dealing with the sewage of the combined parishes of Portslade, Southwick, and Kingston-by-Sea.

“ They provide for a prospective population of 10,000 persons, but to deal at present with 7,000.

“ They propose to construct an intercepting sewer, commencing at the eastern boundary of Portslade, to convey the sewage along the Shoreham Road to disposal works to be constructed near Kingston Lane, and treated with lime and proto-sulphate of iron.

“ The sludge is to be conveyed by gravitation into barges lying in the river, and thence carried out to sea and the effluent discharged into the river on the west side of the middle pier of Shoreham Harbour.

“ This method of precipitation is, I may say, a good one, being the same as adopted at the Metropolitan Outfall Works, but it is attended with the usual expenses of all chemical treatment.

“ Messrs. Law and Son estimate the cost of these works, including a hopper barge, at £12,500, but this sum does not include the branch sewers required in each district for the necessary drainage of the houses. This would cost in addition, for Southwick about £3,000, and for Portslade in proportion.

" The cost of treatment and conveyance of sludge is put at about £250 per annum, equal to about 8½d. per head of the population dealt with.

" I think that it will be found that this sum will be much exceeded, as, from the last accounts of the London County Council, I find the cost of treatment was about 7½d. per head in the Metropolitan area affected. And taking into consideration the different conditions at Kingston I should put the annual expense at not less than 1s. 6d. per head, equal to £525 per annum, against Messrs. Law and Son's estimate of £250. I am confirmed in this opinion by Mr. Santo Crimp, who was engaged for some years as one of the Engineers under the London County Council and had charge of the main drainage works on the north side of the Thames, and who is therefore qualified to give a correct opinion upon the annual cost of such works. He also informs me, for instance, that at Wimbledon, with a population of about 30,000 people, the cost per head is 1s. 6d., and with a smaller population it would be higher.

" The reasons of the increased cost are : (1). The expenses attending any disposal works are governed by the relative population, thus comparatively small works cost much more in proportion than large works. (2). On account of the levels required for draining this district I think that it will be found impossible to convey the sludge into a hopper barge lying in the harbour by gravitation as proposed ; therefore either manual labour or pumping power will be necessary for loading the barges. In either case, besides the increased cost there will be the sweeping and stirring up of the sludge, which is putrescent mud and very offensive when exposed. On these points I am also confirmed by Mr. Crimp.

" Pumping is employed at the Metropolitan Outfall Works, but owing to the magnitude of the sludge dealt with, that expense does not form so large a proportion to the whole as would be the case at Kingston.

" During stormy weather the barges would be unable to go to sea for an indefinite period, and as the wet sludge would be 70 tons per week, from a population of 7,000, it follows that an accumulation of this offensive material would have to be stored upon the works.

" Under all the circumstances of the case I can see no reason to alter my opinion as to the most effectual way of sewerage these districts, as no scheme can be complete that does not provide for Aldrington for the reasons before named, and this Messrs. Law and Son, I believe, were not instructed to take into account.

" In my opinion the only natural and proper site for the outfall for the Sewers of Portslade and Aldrington is at the "Wish," and for the sewage to be discharged directly into the sea into deep water, say some 2,000 feet from the shore.

" This outfall sewer could be constructed in accordance with the methods now generally adopted for such works at about £6,000, and would effectually discharge the sewage of Aldrington as well as

Portslade without any danger of nuisance on the coast ; and would also do away with the accumulation of sewer gases which always generate more or less in long intercepting sewers.

“ A further reason is that both these parishes are in East Sussex and Southwick and Kingston-by-Sea in West Sussex, thus doing away with overlapping of county boundaries.

“ From a careful study of the charts of the coast, and from opinions given me by seafaring men accustomed to the tides and currents at this spot, I find that there will not be the slightest danger of any sewage being returned to the foreshore on the line of coast to the eastward, including Hove and Brighton, the configuration being such that the littoral, or shore currents, will have sufficient force to divert any sewage under the worst circumstances of wind and tide from the shore in a south-easterly direction out to sea.

“ This system of carrying outfall sewers is no new form of construction, as I have myself been engaged on such works, among others that of Bournemouth ; and it has been adopted by Engineers of the highest eminence, including the late Mr. Hawkesley, and the same spot, namely the “ Wish,” was recommended many years ago by an Engineer of equal eminence for the outfall of the sewage of Brighton and Hove, in preference to Portobello, which latter was finally selected by the late Sir John Hawkshaw.

“ With regard to Southwick and Kingston-by-Sea, I cannot suggest a more efficient scheme than I prepared for the discharge of the sewage by means of a syphon under the bed of the eastern arm of the River Adur, with an outfall at the southern end of the east pier of Shoreham Harbour, as shown upon the plans and sections submitted. I have made careful experiments as to the conditions of the tides and currents at this spot, with the result that the sewage would be carried out to sea by discharging it during a period of two hours at each tide, for which I have provided. I am given to understand also that this scheme would not be objected to by the Harbour Trustees.

“ To confirm my opinion as to the proper working of the syphon, I have the authority of Mr. Santo Crimp, who has had experience in the construction and working of several syphons, that the syphon I propose will work satisfactorily and that it will discharge the sewage at sufficient velocity to more than empty the receiving tank within the limits of the time during which it is necessary to ensure the sewage being carried well out to sea and also to prevent any deposit in the syphon.

“ From the experiments before mentioned I am of opinion that, with the large volume of sewage from the combined areas, mentioned in Messrs. Law and Son's Report, the time would be too limited for its discharge at the harbour mouth to ensure its being carried out to sea. Therefore I consider that only Southwick and Kingston can be thus dealt with.

“Upon these grounds it is difficult to find any reason why the ratepayers of Southwick should be burdened with the cost of expensive outfall works consisting of precipitating tanks, machinery, hopper barges, &c., with the attendant annual charges of repairs, maintenance, and working.

“There is no such large annual working expenses attending the system that I propose.”

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.

The following is a list of routine work during the year 1895, as recorded in the books of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. T. F. Gates :—

No. of Houses and Premises inspected	578
No. of Houses and Premises reported	217
No. of Nuisances abated by verbal and written notice	80
No. of Nuisances abated by notice	23
Houses reported unfit for human habitation ..	4
Houses repaired by owners	2
Houses, closing order	2
Houses cleansed and disinfected	7
Houses whitewashed	12
Water certificates granted for new houses ..	25
Cases of overcrowding abated	1
Earth Closets provided	3
Unwholesome Food seized	none

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

There are 34 cowsheds and dairies frequently inspected and well kept.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 14 bakehouses frequently inspected and well kept and whitewashed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are three slaughter-houses which have been inspected at various times and kept in a clean condition.

MARGARINE ACT.

Very little is sold, and in places where sold the clauses of the Act have been complied with.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There is no common lodging-house in this district.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

A summons was issued against the owner for not obtaining a Water Certificate for a house at Portslade, previous to occupation. The owner was fined £1 and costs, but he refused to pay and went to prison for seven days.

A summons was also issued against the owner of a house at Portslade for insufficient drainage; he was fined, and the work was done.

A summons was issued against the owner of two Railway Carriages at Patcham, occupied as dwellings unfit for human habitation, and a closing order granted.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in four cases:—Male, 68 years, heart disease; male, 21 years, suicide on railway; male, 26 years, suicide on railway; infant, age and sex unknown, found on Dyke Hill in a decomposed state.

STEYNING EAST RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the year 1895.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1895	75	22	10	4	3	15	21

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the six years, 1891-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1890...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	6
1891...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	4	2	4	—	21
1892...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	13	4	—	7	32
1893...	—	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	1	—	19
1894...	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	1	11
1895...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	6
Total...	—	3	12	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	13	19	22	3	15	95

STEYNING EAST RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the years 1876-95 from		Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living from								
	Population in middle of Period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.
1876-80	5,100	325	63	32	48	—	1,274	249	125	188	—
1881-85	5,450	411	68	47	48	—	1,508	250	172	176	—
1886-90	5,850	371	41	33	64	—	1,268	140	113	219	—
1891-95	6,400	438	74	26	69	44	1,369	231	81	216	131

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the STEYNING EAST

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1	2	3
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up-wards. (h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
Portslade Parish	51	18	6	4	1	9	13	Under 5 5 upwards.			1
Patcham Parish	11	1	—	—	2	4	4	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Rest of District... ..	9	3	4	—	—	1	1	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Hangleton Hospital	9	1	7	1	—	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards.			8 1
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	80	23	17	5	3	14	18	Under 5 5 upwards.			8 2
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into											
Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....	4					1	3	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...	9	1	7	1				Under 5 5 upwards.			8 1

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES

Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the STEYNING EAST

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICK-COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF					
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1895.			1	2	3	4	5	6
					Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.
Portslade Parish	4,240	4,800	164	Under 5 5 upwards.		1 2	1 8			
Patcham Parish	1,064	1,200	17	Under 5 5 upwards.		2	1			
Rest of District	740	780	22	Under 5 5 upwards.						1
Hangleton Hospital	18	20	—	Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
TOTALS	6,062	6,800	203	Under 5 5 upwards.		1 4	1 9			1

THE DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS, TOWNS, AND LOCALITIES.

NUMBER OF EACH DISTRICT FROM THE
 HOUSES IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES AND TOWNS
 OF THE DISTRICT.

Parishes and Towns	Number of Houses												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

pp. 43 et seq.

HORSHAM

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The population in this district was 13,400 at the census of 1841 and 14,018 in 1851; partly owing to changes in the area, it rose to 17,876 in 1861, and to 19,935 in 1871, and then by steady increases to 22,300 in 1881, and to 24,885 in 1891.

The above figures, however, include the urban district of Horsham, which was formed in 1875, and which had a population of 6,874 in 1881, and 8,087 in 1891; Crawley was added in 1880. The parish of Cowfold was added to this district on the passing of the Local Government Act, 1894.

The following figures relate only to the late rural sanitary area:—

	1861	1871	1881.	1891.
Area in Statute Acres ..	—	68,798	69,706	71,277
Number of Inhabited Houses..	2,375	2,713	3,013	3,410
„ Uninhabited „ ..	56	135	177	232
Population	13,022	13,710	15,426	16,798
Males	6,872	7,097	7,915	8,585
Females	6,150	6,613	7,511	8,213
Persons to a House	5·5	5·1	5·1	4·9

The following tables show the population in each parish; and also the deaths from all causes and from various causes in each parish over a long term of years:—

	HOUSES, 1891.				POPULATION.						
	Inhabited.	Un-inhabited.	Building.		Persons, 1861.	Persons, 1871.	Persons, 1881.	Persons, 1891.	Males, 1891.	Females, 1891.	
SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT:—											
West Grinstead ..	286	24	—		1,403	1,344	1,476	1,582	906	676	
Shipley ..	205	21	3		1,212	1,147	1,114	1,061	567	494	
Nuthurst ..	173	9	3		767	711	811	853	449	404	
Horsham (South) ..	118	2	—		793	755	682	555	295	260	
NORTH SUB-DISTRICT:—											
Horsham (North) ..	462	33	2		1,100 ¹	1,443	1,996	2,421	1,269	1,152	
Lower Beeding ..	270	10	—		1,149	1,246	1,309	1,284	641	643	
Crawley ..	85	10	—		473 ²	505 ²	451	437	221	216	
Ifield ..	600	34	—		1,307	1,639	2,043	2,817	1,361	1,456	
Rusper ..	117	8	—		590	599	539	548	285	263	
Warnham ..	225	11	3		1,006	1,007	1,065	1,060	546	514	
WEST SUB-DISTRICT:—											
Slinfold ..	178	7	3		755	796	773	853	412	441	
Itchingfield ..	94	14	—		377	377	434	492	241	251	
Rudgwick ..	234	10	—		1,068	1,069	1,122	1,177	609	568	
Billingshurst ..	363	39	—		1,495	1,577	1,611	1,658	783	875	

1. Estimated. 2. Crawley was not in this district until 1880; Cowfold is not included.

PARISH.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEARS				Total in Twenty Years.	1876-80.				1881-85.				1886-90.				1891-95.			
	1876-80	1881-85	1886-90	1891-95		Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.
West Grinstead ..	94	108	97	120	419	9	1	5	16	6	7	12	9	1	12	12	4	2	8	17	
Shipley ..	80	80	78	90	328	5	1	10	11	4	10	15	9	—	5	16	3	—	3	15	
Nuthurst ..	59	62	54	57	232	7	—	9	12	—	9	11	2	1	4	9	—	—	2	5	
Horsham (South)	50	52	44	40	186	9	4	8	8	1	1	7	7	1	2	9	—	—	—	10	
Horsham (North)	150	121	163	210	644	11	2	10	33	—	9	19	18	—	18	26	10	5	17	50	
Lower Beeding ..	85	75	97	73	330	7	—	9	13	1	5	23	7	—	10	14	4	4	1	20	
Crawley (1880)	3	26	21	34	84	—	—	—	1	—	16	26	2	—	7	3	3	2	4	9	
Ifield ..	113	145	185	185	628	10	—	17	17	4	5	4	25	6	18	42	15	3	9	41	
Rusper ..	35	28	31	45	139	2	—	8	5	—	1	6	—	—	2	5	2	—	3	5	
Warnham ..	76	68	79	69	292	8	—	8	16	2	3	17	10	1	4	14	5	1	8	12	
Slinfold ..	58	73	57	50	238	3	—	5	13	8	5	8	2	—	10	6	—	—	4	8	
Itchingfield ..	32	30	31	24	117	6	—	3	8	—	9	1	2	—	2	4	1	1	—	3	
Rudgwick ..	116	68	67	104	355	7	—	8	23	1	6	15	8	2	8	5	11	2	11	17	
Billingshurst ..	136	106	138	127	507	10	—	20	26	2	11	19	6	—	19	24	9	—	12	23	
Total ..	1087	1042	1142	1228	4,499	94	9	120	202	29	97	183	107	11	121	189	72	20	82	235	

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 432 children were registered; of these 228 were male, and 204 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 18,300, the birth-rate was equal to 23·6 per 1,000 persons living.

The births and birth-rate during the past ten years have been as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1886 ..	496 ..	31·2	1891 ..	467 ..	27·8
1887 ..	452 ..	28·3	1892 ..	399 ..	23·6
1888 ..	454 ..	28·3	1893 ..	394 ..	23·1
1889 ..	418 ..	26·0	1894 ..	416 ..	24·2
1890 ..	420 ..	26·0	1895 ..	432 ..	23·6

The mean number of births is 435, and the mean birth-rate is 26·2 per 1,000 of population.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

The following table shows the births and birth-rate in each locality during the past four years :—

	Births.				Birth-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
South Sub-district ..	89	86	101	91	22·0	21·3	25·0	22·6
Ifield Parish ..	86	65	59	57	29·4	21·6	19·2	18·2
Rest of North Sub-district ..	126	150	154	136	22·0	25·8	26·4	23·0
West Sub-district ..	98	93	102	115	23·3	22·1	24·2	27·2
Cowfold Parish ..	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	33·0
Total ..	399	394	416	432	23·6	23·1	24·2	23·6

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 278 deaths registered in this district during the year 1895, but from this number must be deducted the deaths of 12 persons in Horsham workhouse, who came from the Horsham Urban Sanitary District; the remaining 16 workhouse deaths were distributed among the several parishes whence each inmate came, viz., West Grinstead 3, Nuthurst 1, Horsham 6, Crawley 1, Ifield 1, and Rusper 4, in all 16. A death in Horsham Cottage Hospital (Urban) must be added, making the total number of 267 deaths.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 18,300, the death-rate was equal to 14·6 per 1,000 persons living.

The variations in the death-rate during the past ten years in the former district were as follows :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1886 ..	291 ..	18·3	1891 ..	240 ..	14·7
1887 ..	209 ..	13·1	1892 ..	289 ..	17·7
1888 ..	219 ..	13·6	1893 ..	235 ..	13·8
1889 ..	213 ..	13·2	1894 ..	204 ..	11·9
1890 ..	210 ..	12·9	1895 ..	267 ..	14·6

Thus the mean annual number of deaths is 238, and the mean annual death-rate is 14·4 per 1,000 of the population. During the same period there were 4,348 births, so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 1,971. The actual increase as shown by the census of 1891 was 1,372, so that a large number of persons must have left the district during the past decade.

In country places throughout England and Wales the mortality in 1895 was equal to 17·0 per 1,000 of population.

In each locality the deaths and death-rate are here shown for the past four years :—

	Deaths.				Death-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
South Sub-district ..	65	45	62	63	16·0	11·1	15·4	15·6
Ifield Parish ..	40	45	27	41	13·7	15·0	8·8	13·1
Rest of North Sub-district ..	106	82	64	98	18·5	14·1	11·0	16·6
West Sub-district ..	78	63	51	58	18·6	14·9	12·1	13·7
Cowfold Parish ..	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7·0
Total ..	289	235	204	267	17·1	13·8	11·9	14·6

As the occupation and the age distribution of the population are very similar in each sub-district, the death-rate does not show much variation.

In each parish the deaths were thus distributed :—

West Grinstead ..	35	Ifield ..	41
Shipley ..	11	Rusper ..	10
Nuthurst ..	8	Warnham ..	14
Horsham (south) ..	9	Slinfold ..	12
Horsham (north) ..	51	Itchingfield ..	6
Lower Beeding ..	14	Rudgwick ..	21
Crawley ..	9	Billingshurst ..	19
Cowfold ..	7		
Total ..	267.		

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year:—

	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1000 Births.
South Sub-district	91	10	110
Ifield Parish	57	5	91
Rest of North Sub-district	136	14	103
West Sub-district	115	5	40
Cowfold Parish	33	3	91
Total	432	37	86

The mean annual rate in the previous seven years 1888-94 was 91 per 1,000 registered births.

In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000 during the past year, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The deaths from zymotic diseases were 10 in number in the case of those which are notifiable, and 4 in the other class where the number of cases cannot be obtained.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Small Pox	none	none
Scarlatina	18	1
Diphtheria	21	6
Membranous Croup	1	1
Fever. {	Typhus	none
	Enteric	4
	Continued	7
	Re-lapsing	none
	Puerperal	none
Cholera	none	none
Erysipelas	8	none
Total	59	10

In the other class the deaths were as follows:—

Measles	2
Whooping Cough	none
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	2
Rheumatic Fever	none
Total	4

Adding the two classes together, there is a total of 14 deaths with a zymotic mortality of 0·8 per 1,000.

The prevalence in each quarter of each notifiable disease is shown in the following table :

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	—	8	6	2	16
Diphtheria	2	1	16	4	23
Membranous Croup..	—	—	1	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	4	4
Continued Fever ..	—	—	7	—	7
Erysipelas	1	—	4	3	8
Total	3	9	34	13	59

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, came into operation in this district on April 2nd, 1890, and the number of cases notified were 33 in 1890, 81 in 1891, 54 in 1892, 103 in 1893, 37 in 1894, and 59 in 1895.

Table II. shows the number of deaths from Zymotic Disease in each year of the period, 1876-95, but it does not show the number of persons attacked. The Notification Act of 1889 gives valuable information on this point with regard to eleven of these disorders. In the four years, 1892-95, there were 161 cases of Scarlatina with only three deaths, and there were 61 cases of Diphtheria with fifteen deaths, the latter disease being about thirteen times more fatal than the former.

Scarlatina, if not less frequent, is of a milder type than in bygone years, and during the past twenty years there has seldom been more than one death per annum from this cause.

In the seven years 1889-95, there was one death at West Grinstead in 1890, one at Rudgwick in 1891, one at Ifield in 1893, and one at Ifield in 1895. In the remaining ten parishes there were no deaths.

Diphtheria caused nine deaths in 1876-80, but it caused twenty-nine deaths in 1881-85, the years 1884 and 1885 showing a very large increase; there was still some prevalence in 1886 and 1887 when there was a marked decline until 1893, and there has again been an increase in the past three years. The mean annual number of deaths from this cause is nearly 3·5, or about one death amongst 4,600 persons living.

The disease has caused one or more deaths in each parish except Rusper, but it has never prevailed persistently in any particular area; it has appeared in a parish for a year or two, and then it has been absent from the same place for a number of years.

At Slinfold there was an outbreak in October and November, 1884, when there were seven deaths, but there has been no death there during the last ten years.

In Billingshurst there were several cases in 1884-85, but there have been no more deaths there during the past decade.

In Nuthurst and Itchingfield there has only been one death in each parish during the past twenty years.

In South Horsham there were several cases in 1876-80, but only one child has died from this cause in the last fifteen years. Ifield, on the other hand, was free in 1876-80, since which time the disease has frequently appeared.

Measles and Whooping Cough are more common disorders, and are the cause of several deaths.

There has been a marked diminution in the zymotic mortality during the last five years, due chiefly to the non-prevalence of Scarletina, Measles, and Whooping Cough.

IFIELD AND CRAWLEY DRAINAGE.

There is for this joint drainage district a main system of sewerage which was carried out in the year 1888, and it has since continued to act very well. There is no public water supply, and, therefore, nearly all the closets are hand-flushed. The rain water is kept out of the drains as far as possible, but even now a large amount of surface or sub-soil water enters the main system in wet weather. The old outfall in Worth Lane, which was the source of constant complaints, is now disused, and the present outfall is situated to the north of the area, near the Gas Works. It consists of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, but at first only one acre was used, and this was insufficient for the purpose, as the sub-soil was found to be very retentive.

In 1891 seven large pits were made to act as subsiding tanks, the sewage flowing through each tank in succession, by which means most of the suspended matters are arrested. The effluent then passes over a portion of land which has been dug up and sown with rye-grass; any overflow then passes away by an open ditch without causing any nuisance. This result has been arrived at by collecting and disposing of the sludge, and by much greater care in the cultivation of the land; until this plan was adopted many complaints were made of the effluent after it had left the farm.

On April 19th, 1888, the Local Government Board sanctioned a loan to Crawley not exceeding £432, to be repaid in 21 years, and a loan to Ifield not exceeding £2,068, to be repaid in 30 years. This loan of £2,500, was added to by a loan of £207 for expenses connected with the farm to be repaid in 21 years. At that time the assessable value of Crawley was £1,919, and that of Ifield was £9,198, giving a total of £11,117. The contract for the main system of sewers in accordance with Mr. Norman's scheme was carried out by Mr. Cardus for a sum of £1,559, and a further sum for extensions in the outlying portions of the district was carried out at a cost of £179 11s. 9d.

No profit has yet been made out of the farm, but the receipts will now increase from year to year.

Year ending March 25th.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Deficit.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1892	...	Nil.	...	53	14	1	...	53	14	1		
1893	...	5	10	0	...	70	19	1	...	65	9	1
1894	...	14	0	0	...	62	11	4	...	48	11	4
1895	...	28	14	0	...	52	16	8	...	24	2	8

The sale of rye grass brought in £5 10s. for 1893, £12 in 1894, and £23 5s. in 1859; the sale of the sludge brought in £2 in 1894, and £5 9s. in 1895. Only one man is employed on the farm; the labour bill amounts to about £52 a year, besides which there are other expenses for constructing banks, laying out the ground, seeds, tools, &c., which vary from time to time.

The rye grass is sold by tender, it is cut and removed at the expense of the farmer whose tender is accepted.

The above figures do not include any interest or sinking fund on the loan originally raised in 1888.

The following report is the usual annual one sent in by Mr. Moses Brooks to the Horsham Rural District Council:—

“I beg to lay before you my report and statement of accounts of the Crawley and Ifield Sewage Farm, for the year ending 25th March, 1895.

“I am pleased to state that during that time I have received no complaint whatever as to the condition of the effluent water on leaving the sewage farm.

“The sum received for the rye grass upon the farm during the year was £23 5s., being £11 5s. more than the previous year, but I find the severe weather during the past winter 1894-95 has very much weakened the plant, and will cause the crop to be about six weeks later, therefore, we shall not be able to make so good a price this year. I would suggest that tenders be invited for the crop as usual, and that the Parochial Committee be empowered to consider and accept the same.

“The sludge taken from the tanks during the year has been sold to the farmers at 1s. per load, and it has realized the sum of £5 9s.

“By constant care and attention, and by frequently cleaning out the seven large pits, and then passing the effluent over the land, I have been able to keep the effluent water from becoming a nuisance, and to ensure that this is properly attended to I have made 78 visits to the farm during the past year, many of them having been special journeys for this purpose.

"The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure upon the farm during the year, ending March 25th, 1895.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sale of Rye Grass as per tender ..	22	0	0	Labour for the year	52	7	1½
Sale of Rye Grass as per tender ..	1	5	0	Rye Grass seed ..	0	2	6
Sale of Sludge ..	5	9	0	Tools, &c. ..	0	7	0½
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	28	14	0				
Excess of expenditure over receipts ..	24	2	8				
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£52	16	8		£52	16	8
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.

The following is a list of routine work during the year as recorded in the books of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Moses Brooks.

No. of Houses, &c., inspected	1340
No. of Nuisances reported	375
No. of Nuisances abated without notice	188
No. of Nuisances abated with notice	176
No. of Nuisances now in course of abatement	11
Houses reported as unfit for habitation	5
Houses closed	4
Houses disinfected	33
Houses cleansed and limewashed	56
Water certificates granted for new houses	46
New wells dug	35
Wells cleaned out	12
Houses supplied from Horsham Waterworks	10
No. of samples of water analysed	22
No. of samples of water found polluted	2
Cases of overcrowding reported	8
Cases of overcrowding abated	8
New closets erected	12
Old closets converted into earth closets	4
Old closets provided with proper cesspit	8
Old closets provided with short hopper and trap	6
No. of gully traps put in to replace old bell traps	39
Houses connected with Crawley and Ifield main sewer	20
Legal proceedings	3
No. of registered cowsheds and dairies	54
No. of Cows	732
No. of visits made to same	170
No. of slaughter houses	21
No. of bakehouses	41

NEW HOUSES AND WATER CERTIFICATES.

Forty-six new houses were erected, and water certificates were granted by the Sanitary Authority under Sect. 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, which provides that houses in rural districts are not to be erected or re-built without a sufficient supply of wholesome water. Only one owner failed to comply with this Act; after several warnings he was summoned before the Horsham Bench and fined.

Twenty-seven new wells were dug to supply forty cottages; four houses were supplied from the Horsham Water Works, and two houses were supplied from rain-water tanks.

The following list shows the houses newly erected or re-built, the depth of the wells, and the depth of the water in the wells.

NEW HOUSES.

- Ifield, Pair of Cottages. Well, 17ft. deep, 15ft. of water.
 Rusper, House. Well, 48ft. deep, 12ft. of water.
 Ifield, Villa. Well, 22ft. deep, 18ft. of water.
 Ifield, Pair of Cottages. Well, 22ft. deep, 16ft. of water.
 Horsham, Pair of Cottages. Supplied from Horsham Water Works.
 Slinfold, Villa. Well, 20ft. deep, 18ft. of water.
 Horsham, Cottage. 24ft. deep, 9ft. of water.
 Ifield, House. Well, 17ft. deep, 14ft. of water.
 Nuthurst, House. Well, 32ft. deep, 20ft. of water.
 Ifield, Pair of Cottages. Well, 22ft. deep, 16ft. of water.
 Warnham, Cottage. Well, 16ft. deep, 11ft. of water.
 Horsham, Pair of Cottages. Well, 35ft. deep, 10ft. of water.
 Rusper, Cottage. Well, 42ft. deep, 13ft. of water.
 Rusper, Cottage. Water laid on from cistern in Mansion and rain-water butt.
 Ifield, Pair of Cottages. Well, 20ft. deep, 6ft. of water.
 Horsham, Pair of Cottages. Supplies from Horsham Water Works.
 Warnham, Cottage. Well, 35ft. deep, 8ft. of water.
 Nuthurst, Villa. Well, 12ft. deep, 9ft. of water.
 Horsham, Villa. Well, 13½ft. deep, 11ft. of water.
 Slinfold, Villa. Well, 42ft. deep, 15ft. of water.
 Slinfold, Villa. Well, 23ft. deep, 15ft. of water.
 Ifield, Three Cottages. Well, 20ft. deep, 12ft. of water.
 Horsham, Villa. Supplied from Horsham Water Works.
 Shipley, Pair of Cottages. Well, 24ft. deep, 18ft. of water.
 Horsham, Cottage. Rain-water Tank, 230 gallons, and water laid on from house.
 Ifield, House. Well, 36ft. deep, 16ft. of water.
 Horsham, Cottage. Well, 36ft. deep, 8ft. of water.
 Lower Beeding, Cottage. Well, 39ft. deep, 28ft. of water.
 Horsham, Pair of Cottages. Well, 35ft. deep, 19ft. of water.
 Horsham, Villa. Well, 22ft. deep, 12ft. of water.
 Horsham, Pair of Cottages. Supplied from Horsham Water Works.
 Ifield, Pair of Cottages. Well, 18ft. deep, 16ft. of water.
 Horsham, Cottage. Well, 14ft. deep, 12ft. of water.

RAINFALL.

This table showing the rainfall in each month has been kindly sent to me by H. Padwick, Esq., M.A., who has made similar observations for many years:—

	1895.		1894.	
	Fall in inches.	No. of rainy days.	Fall in inches.	No. of rainy days.
January ..	2·94	16	4·83	24
February	0·38	5	2·26	16
March ..	2·33	15	1·89	14
April ..	2·28	12	3·28	14
May ..	0·34	5	2·05	13
June ..	0·28	6	2·51	13
July ...	3·91	18	6·92	22
August ..	3·57	18	2·69	16
September	0·55	4	2·60	10
October ..	4·35	14	3·64	17
November	7·17	22	6·97	18
December	3·26	18	2·54	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	31·36	153		
Year.			Fall in inches.	No. of rainy days.
1895 ..	..	..	31·36	153
1894 ..	..	..	42·18	189
1893 ..	..	..	25·06	156
1892 ..	..	..	27·53	161
1891 ..	..	..	34·84	178
1890 ..	..	..	25·37	143

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in twenty-six cases:—Male, 71 years, heart disease; male, 60 years, lockjaw after a fracture of the skull caused by an accidental fall; female, 21 years, thrombosis of left pulmonary artery; male, 2 years, accidentally scalded; female, 1 month, inanition consequent on improper feeding; male, 49 years, accidental fall; male, 22 years, accidental gunshot wound; female, 80 years, fractured thigh from an accidental fall; male, 65 years, accidentally run over by a van; male, 69 years, accidental fall from a carriage; male, 16 years, embolism of the pulmonary artery; female, 35 years, suicide by hanging; male, 68 years, found drowned; female, 70 years, cold and exposure; female, 70 years, heart disease; male infant, fracture of skull at birth; male, 13 years, accidentally run over; female, 2 months, accidental fall from a perambulator; female, 28 years, accidentally suffocated; female, 77 years, accidental fall; male, 78 years, heart disease; male, 5 years, measles, meningitis; male, 5 months, convulsions brought on by improper feeding; male, 46 years, disease of stomach; male, 45 years, found drowned; male, 4 months, bronchitis.

There were three deaths returned as "not certified" during the year:—Female, 85 years, old age, heart disease; female, 3 months, bronchitis; female, 59 years, syncope.

HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the fifteen years 1881-95.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1881-85 ...	1,042	189	93	57	55	318	330
1886-90 ...	1,142	223	110	76	60	280	393
1891 ...	240	40	27	10	11	61	91
1892 ...	289	49	25	15	16	80	104
1893 ...	235	37	21	9	10	79	79
1894 ...	204	34	10	15	16	55	74
1895 ...	267	37	19	21	10	71	109
Total ...	3,419	609	305	203	178	944	1,180

HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the twenty years, 1876-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1876-80	1	9	9	—	—	9	3	—	3	—	—	17	23	19	1	—	94
1881-85	—	4	29	—	1	3	3	—	4	—	6	5	20	16	4	—	95
1886-90	1	9	11	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	2	27	28	21	2	3	110
1891...	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	2	—	4	20
1892...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	5	1	2	18	34
1893...	5	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6	25
1894...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	11
1895...	—	1	6	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	9	23
Total...	7	25	69	1	2	20	8	—	8	—	12	59	84	64	9	44	412

HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the years 1876-95 from					Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living from						
	Population in middle of Period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phtisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phtisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	
1876-80	..	14,700	1,087	94	120	202	81	1,418	127	163	274	110
1881-85	..	15,750	1,042	95	97	183	79	1,306	120	122	228	98
1886-90	..	16,450	1,142	107	121	189	104	1,368	129	145	226	125
1891-95	..	17,050	1,235	72	83	237	132	1,233	84	97	275	153

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the HORSHAM

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1	2	3
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
South Sub-district	59	10	3	4	4	15	23	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Ifield Parish	40	5	4	9	1	9	12	Under 5 5 upwards.		1	2
Rest of North Sub-District ...	87	13	7	7	4	27	29	Under 5 5 upwards.			1 2
West Sub-District	57	5	4	1	1	13	33	Under 5 5 upwards.			1
Cowfold Parish... ..	7	3	1	—	—	1	2	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Horsham Workhouse	28	2	—	—	—	8	18	Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	278	38	19	21	10	73	117	Under 5 5 upwards.		1	2 4

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....	1					1		Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...	12	1				3	8	Under 5 5 upwards.			

Rural District, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.													
													2			1	10	13
												1	7	9	1	8	20	46
1		1											2			1	4	9
		1										3	6	6	1	2	9	31
								1		1			7			1	9	20
												9	16	12	4	1	23	67
													3		1		4	9
								1				2	7	3	2	1	32	48
													1				3	4
												1	1	1			—	3
													1				1	2
										1		1	1	4		1	18	26
1		1						1		1			16		1	3	31	57
		1						1		1		17	38	35	8	13	102	221

account in judging of the above records of mortality.

																		1	1
																		1	1
											1	1	2					7	11

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES

Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the HORSHAM

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICK-COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF						
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1895. (c)			1	2	3	4	5 | 6		
									Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS. Typhus. Enteric or Typhoid.
South Sub-District	4,051	4,030	91	Under 5 5 upwards.			1 1				
Ifield Parish	2,817	3,140	57	Under 5 5 upwards.		1 8		1			1 1
Rest of North Sub-District ...	5,568	5,710	132	Under 5 5 upwards.		1 6	5 3				2
West Sub-District	4,180	4,230	115	Under 5 5 upwards.			1 1				
Cowfold Parish... ..		1,000	33	Under 5 5 upwards.							
Horsham Workhouse	182	190	4	Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
TOTALS	16,798	18,300	432	Under 5 5 upwards.		2 16	7 14	1			1 3

PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT.

pp. 63 et seq.

PETWORTH

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

The population in this registration district was 9,680 at the census of 1841 and 9,629 in 1851; chiefly owing to changes in the area, it rose to 10,065 in 1861, but since 1871 there has been a steady decline.

The people are nearly all engaged in agriculture, and live under conditions favourable to health.

The following figures relate to the present rural sanitary area which is co-extensive with the registration district.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Area in Statute Acres ..	—	44,747	45,701	45,738
Number of Inhabited Houses ..	1,970	2,010	1,995	2,000
„ Uninhabited „ ..	72	64	120	119
Population	10,065	10,147	9,594	9,431
Males	5,213	5,296	4,857	4,711
Females	4,852	4,851	4,737	4,720
Persons to each House ..	5·1	5·1	4·8	4·7

The following tables show the population in each parish; and also the deaths from all causes and from various causes in each parish over a long term of years:—

	HOUSES, 1891.				POPULATION.					
	Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.	Persons, 1861.	Persons, 1871.	Persons, 1881.	Persons, 1891.	Males, 1891.	Females, 1891.	
NORTH SUB-DISTRICT:—										
Wisborough Green ..	359	21	1	1,628	1,756	1,687	1,629	827	802	
Northchapel ..	163	21	1	785	802	794	742	381	361	
Kirdford ..	346	16	—	1,784	1,796	1,710	1,648	868	780	
SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT:—										
Petworth ..	609	41	—	3,368	3,304	2,942	2,867	1,391	1,476	
Egdean ..	17	—	—	85	80	76	75	37	38	
Fittleworth ..	159	2	1	683	695	696	761	361	400	
Stopham ..	32	1	—	130	145	156	151	74	77	
Coates ..	15	—	—	78	94	61	84	40	44	
Burton ..	11	—	—	45	67	73	57	29	28	
Duncton ..	55	1	—	258	262	268	259	119	140	
Barlavington ..	32	1	—	136	132	182	175	90	85	
Sutton ..	63	3	—	364	331	310	325	172	153	
Bignor ..	25	1	—	167	150	122	127	63	64	
Bury ..	114	11	—	509	533	517	531	259	272	

PARISH.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEARS				Total in Twenty Years.	1876-80.				1881-85.				1886-90.				1891-95.			
	1876-80	1881-85	1886-90	1891-95		Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phtthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phtthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phtthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phtthisis.	Lung Disease.
Wisborough Green	119	128	127	121	495	2	1	10	31	3	1	11	28	6	1	15	18	6	3	7	16
Northchapel	63	79	60	67	269	8	6	8	5	3	3	9	18	2	1	8	9	2	—	6	15
Kirdford ..	136	130	124	107	497	9	6	7	28	6	4	16	32	8	4	12	26	2	1	8	17
Petworth ..	272	220	250	237	979	28	7	37	43	18	—	21	25	15	4	20	34	13	—	19	44
Egdean ..	3	8	6	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fittleworth	66	63	52	52	233	4	—	8	9	2	2	4	6	1	—	4	11	6	4	4	8
Stopham ..	10	9	10	11	40	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	2
Coates ..	6	3	6	6	21	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Burton ..	5	6	6	7	24	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Duncton ..	14	12	24	13	63	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	2
Barlavington	5	6	10	12	33	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
Sutton ..	25	28	26	21	100	1	—	1	5	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	3	1	—	—	6
Bignor ..	13	12	18	7	50	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Bury ..	48	45	35	49	177	7	5	3	5	2	—	—	5	2	—	2	4	4	4	2	9
Total	785	749	754	715	3,003	63	25	76	138	34	10	69	126	43	14	70	117	38	14	53	123

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 202 children were registered; of these 107 were male, and 95 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 9,400, the birth-rate was equal to 21·5 per 1,000 persons living.

The births and birth-rate during the past ten years have been as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1886 ..	284 ..	29·7	1891 ..	251 ..	26·6
1887 ..	264 ..	27·6	1892 ..	214 ..	22·7
1888 ..	240 ..	25·1	1893 ..	251 ..	26·7
1889 ..	263 ..	27·5	1894 ..	227 ..	24·1
1890 ..	223 ..	23·5	1895 ..	202 ..	21·5

The mean number of births is 242, and the mean birth-rate is 25·5 per 1,000 of population.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

The following table shows the births and birth-rate in each locality during the past four years :—

	Births.				Birth-rate.				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
North Sub-district ..	95	109	96	89	23·7	27·2	24·0	22·2	
Petworth Parish ..	68	73	67	55	23·7	25·5	23·5	19·3	
Rest of South Sub-district	51	69	64	58	20·0	27·0	25·0	22·6
Total..	..	214	251	227	202	22·7	26·7	24·1	21·5

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 154 deaths registered in this district during the year 1895; of these, five took place in Petworth Workhouse, six in Wisborough Green Workhouse, and none in Petworth Cottage Hospital. These deaths have been distributed amongst the several parishes whence each inmate came, viz., Wisborough Green 4, Petworth 3, Fittleworth 1, Bignor 1, Bury 2, in all 11.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 9,400, the death-rate was equal to 16·4 per 1,000 persons living.

The variations in the death-rate during the past ten years have been as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1886 ..	202 ..	21·1	1891 ..	153 ..	16·2
1887 ..	131 ..	13·7	1892 ..	163 ..	17·3
1888 ..	143 ..	14·9	1893 ..	129 ..	13·7
1889 ..	142 ..	14·8	1894 ..	116 ..	12·3
1890 ..	136 ..	14·3	1895 ..	154 ..	16·4

Thus there have been during the above period 1,469 deaths and a mean mortality of 15·5 per 1,000. During the same period there were 2,419 births, so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 950.

In each locality the deaths and death-rate for the past four years are here shown:—

	Deaths.					Death-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
North Sub-district ..	68	52	52	65	..	16·9	13·0	13·0	16·2
Petworth Parish ..	53	38	35	50	..	18·5	13·3	12·9	17·5
Rest of North Sub-district ..	42	39	29	39	..	16·5	15·3	11·3	15·2
Total ..	163	129	116	154		17·3	13·7	12·3	16·4

In country places throughout England and Wales the mortality in 1895 was equal to 17·0 per 1,000 of population.

In each parish the deaths in 1895 were thus distributed:—

Wisborough Green ..	25	..	Coates ..	..	1
Northchapel ..	18	..	Burton ..	..	1
Kirdford ..	..	22	Duncton ..	..	2
Petworth ..	..	50	Barlavington ..	..	5
Egdean ..	..	2	Sutton ..	..	1
Fittleworth ..	..	14	Bignor ..	..	2
Stopham ..	..	1	Bury ..	..	10
Total ..	154.				

The general mortality is shown in Table 3 to be rather lower now than it was in 1876-80; there has been a distinct fall in the phthisis rate, but lung diseases remain about the same, and there is an increase in the mortality from heart disease. The large excess of aged persons in this district causes the recorded death-rate to be about 2 per 1,000 higher than the corrected death-rate. The factor for correction is ·87329, so that the mortality for 1891-95 is reduced by this correction from 15·19 per 1,000 to 13·27.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year:—

	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1000 Births.
North Sub-district	89	12	135
Petworth Parish	55	8	145
Rest of South Sub-district	58	4	69
Total	202	24	119

The mean annual rate in the previous seven years, 1888-94, was 80 per 1,000 registered births.

In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There were eight deaths from zymotic diseases, of which three were among notifiable diseases and five in the other class. The rate of mortality was therefore equal to 0·85 per 1,000.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Small Pox	none	none
Scarlatina	1	none
Diphtheria	21	2
Membranous Croup	none	none
Typhus	none	none
Enteric	1	1
Continued	none	none
Relapsing	none	none
Puerperal	none	none
Cholera	none	none
Erysipelas	14	none
Total	37	3

The deaths in the other class were as follows:—

	Deaths.
Measles	2
Whooping Cough	none
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	2
Rheumatic Fever	1
Total	5

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, came into operation in this district on February 2nd, 1891.

There were 44 cases notified in 1891; 49 in 1892; 60 in 1893; 53 in 1894; and 37 in 1895.

Table 2 shows the numbers of deaths from notifiable diseases during the past twenty years.

Small-pox is of rare occurrence. Scarlatina does not often appear, and it has caused no death since 1887. Diphtheria has diminished in frequency; it was frequently met with in the years 1876-80 in the northern parts of the district, but in the last five years it has but seldom appeared there; it is now common in Fittleworth, a parish which in the earlier periods was nearly exempt from any outbreak. Enteric fever has only been the cause of two deaths since 1890.

Measles and Whooping Cough seldom prove fatal, perhaps because the population is a very scattered one, and there are no crowded areas. The mortality from infectious disorders is therefore very low in this district, and it is now much lower than it was in 1876-80.

The prevalence in each quarter of 1895 of each notifiable disease is shown in the following table:—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria	5	3	5	8	21
Enteric Fever ..	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	4	4	5	14
Total	7	7	9	14	37

WATER SUPPLY.

The only place which has a public supply of water is the town of Petworth. This supply was given by Lord Leconfield in 1883. Before that time water for ordinary purposes was obtained by pumping from the river Rother at a spot near Coultershaw Mill, nearly two miles south of the town. The water then passed into a reservoir near the old Gaol, whence people obtained what they required from taps at various places in the streets. There was also a smaller and much better supply for drinking purposes to be obtained from a smaller reservoir which was fed by a spring in Petworth Park, and known as the Conduit water, as distinguished from the first source, which was known as the river water. The Conduit supply was supposed to be for drinking, while the river supply was used for washing and other domestic purposes. The system was very unsatisfactory, as many would not take the trouble to fetch water from the Conduit but drank the river water, which was always more or less impure. The water supply is now of very good quality, and it is obtained from a spring in the Lower Greensands beds. Thence it is pumped into a reservoir near the Cottage Hospital, whence a main brings it into, and pipes

distribute it throughout, the town. There seems to be at times a considerable loss through leakage, and the Parochial Committee, which has now been formed, will no doubt take steps to remedy this. The main pipe from the reservoir to the town passes down one steep hill, and then up another one, so that the pressure in the valley is very great, and leakage has occasionally occurred here to a large extent. When the reservoir was first made it was not covered over, so that seeds blew in and vegetation followed. Sometimes the vegetation was carried down the main into the supply pipes and caused them to become blocked. This was cured some years ago by covering over the reservoir, whereby all dust and seeds were kept out, and the supply was rendered purer and cooler.

In the rest of the district the people depend on deep or shallow wells, or dipping holes, springs, or rain water tanks. In many outlying places in the Weald the people prefer dipping holes to any other source, but they are very liable to fail in dry weather. Such water is preferred because it is generally softer and much less brackish than that obtained from wells. It is generally of good quality, but it is often turbid or of a blueish tint from holding very finely divided clay in suspension. Filters are not used, but most cottagers boil all the water before it is used for drinking purposes.

When one well supplies several houses, it is a common practice to have one large galvanized iron pail attached permanently to the windlass, and then each person fills his pail from the attached one. This is a good plan, as it ensures that no water can be drawn in a dirty bucket. Except in dry seasons, the district is fairly supplied with good water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

Petworth has greatly improved in recent years. A main system of sewerage works and sewage disposal was carried out in 1880, and as soon as the waterworks were completed in 1882-83, the house connections was made in 1884.

Nearly all the closets were at once done away with, and outdoor closets, with proper pans and flushing cisterns were substituted. There was at once a great improvement in the sanitary surroundings of the houses. As the town is situated on the saddle of a hill there are two outfalls, one for the north side and one for the south side.

In the rest of the district there is no main system, nor indeed is any required, as there is no large populous place, and the houses are for the most part very much scattered about. The usual plan is to build a closet in the garden a short distance from the house, provided at the side or back with a small covered cesspool, into which earth or ashes can be thrown. This must be frequently emptied, as the receptacle is small; rain and sunlight cannot enter, while plenty of air is allowed to pass through. In former times the closet often was placed over a ditch, and being open at the back, large accumulations of

filth were often seen, and in times of heavy rain this foul matter washed away down the ditches into some neighbouring stream, whereby much pollution would result.

In a very few cases, as in some farm houses, water closets are in use, but they generally prove to be a nuisance, as the quantity of liquid to be dealt with is thereby greatly increased, and the flushing arrangements are generally faulty. They should be discouraged or forbidden. In country places the object is to minimise as far as possible the matter to be dealt with, to keep it dry and in a small compass, and to utilise it on the soil.

The general death-rate in Petworth has not altered since the completion of the waterworks and the sewerage system, but the zymotic rate and phthisis rate have much diminished, while there has been an increase in the lung disease rate; these changes, however, are common to all this district.

The rates per 100,000 persons living, for Petworth Parish, are here contrasted for two periods; the first for 1875-82, before the new works were completed, and the second for 1891-95, when the works had been in operation for some years.

	1875-82.	1891-95.
General mortality ..	1,674	1,670
Zymotic ..	151	91
Phthisis ..	201	133
Lung Disease mortality	266	309

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.

The following is a list of routine work during the year 1895, as recorded in the books of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F. Whitcount.

No. of Houses visited	450
No. of Nuisances reported	190
No. of Nuisances abated	190
No. of Nuisances abated without notice	84
No. of Notices served	106
Houses cleansed and disinfected	45
Houses cleansed and limewashed	85
New closets erected	40
Old closets converted	35
Wells sunk	10
Wells cleansed	40
Samples of water collected for analysis	25
No. of infectious cases removed to Isolation Hospital	none
Water certificates granted for new houses	6
Overcrowding cases reported	none
Overcrowding cases abated	none
New houses built	6

MARGARINE ACT.

Very little margarine is sold here by the grocers, and where it can be obtained the regulations of the Act have been complied with. There seems to be no demand for this substance on the part of the scattered agricultural population.

BAKEHOUSES.

These are twenty-five in number, and they have been often inspected, and they have been well kept. There is no bakehouse on a large scale, and the chief duty is to see that they are frequently cleansed and lime washed. In each case there is a good amount of light and air, and in no case is there any drain within the building.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

These are in most cases very well kept, care being taken that there is an ample supply of good water, plenty of light and ventilation, frequent removal of refuse and cleansing of the walls and floors.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These are nine in number and they are very well kept as regards cleanliness and removal of refuse. In many instances animals are only killed once or twice a week, so there is no difficulty in keeping them clean and tidy. Each slaughter house is often lime washed, and the blood is generally removed at once for use in a garden.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

No proceedings were taken before the Magistrates during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is one common lodging-house in the district and this has been kept clean.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.

No cases occurred in which it was necessary to condemn meat or any other article of food.

RAINFALL.

The amount of rainfall during the year was taken daily by the Rev. Prebendary Holland, M.A., Petworth Rectory, who has kindly allowed me to use his tables:—

Month.	Total depth in inches.	No. of rainy days.	Rainfall in 1893.	Rainfall in 1894.
January ..	2.56	13	2.21	5.80
February	0.12	1	3.83	2.14
March ..	2.24	13	0.63	2.03
April ..	2.56	11	0.06	2.68
May ..	0.30	3	0.64	1.66
June ..	0.35	5	2.43	2.06
July ..	4.85	14	3.47	5.83
August ..	2.90	18	0.97	2.08
September	0.84	4	2.11	3.01
October ..	3.75	12	4.78	4.21
November	6.47	19	3.14	6.70
December	3.38	15	4.29	2.51
Total ..	30.32	128	28.56	40.71

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in twelve cases:— Female, 3 months, inflammation of the lungs; female, 73 years, apoplexy; male, 69 years, accidentally suffocated; male, 2 months, natural causes, pericarditis; male, 9 days, bronchitis; male, 3 days, accidentally suffocated by being overlaid during sleep; male, 80 years, fractured thigh caused by an accidental fall; male, 61 years, heart disease; male, 8 weeks, convulsions; female, 56 years, heart disease; female infant, still-born; male, 54 years, suicide by hanging.

There was one death returned as “not certified” during the year:—Female, 80 years, bronchitis.

PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the fifteen years 1881-95.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1881-85 ...	749	109	57	34	39	222	288
1886-90 ...	754	102	47	32	39	226	308
1891 ...	153	30	17	8	7	30	61
1892 ...	163	18	7	6	4	55	73
1893 ...	129	17	6	8	6	48	44
1894 ...	116	13	6	6	2	29	60
1895 ...	154	24	10	5	6	43	66
Total ...	2,218	313	150	99	103	653	900

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the twenty years, 1876-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1876-80 ...	1	6	25	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	4	8	6	3	—	—	63
1881-85 ...	—	1	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	6	1	—	34
1886-90 ...	—	2	14	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	6	—	—	43
1891... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	11
1892... ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	16	23
1893... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	8
1894... ..	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	14
1895... ..	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	8	—	16
Total... ..	2	9	63	—	—	20	—	—	4	—	6	10	39	20	5	34	212

PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the years 1876-95 from		Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living from								
	Population in middle of Period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.
1876-80	9,800	785	63	76	138	54	1,609	129	155	283	110
1881-85	9,600	749	34	69	126	76	1,572	71	144	264	159
1886-90	9,550	754	43	70	117	83	1,579	90	146	245	174
1891-95	9,410	715	38	53	123	79	1,519	81	113	261	168

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the PETWORTH

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1	2	3
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up-wards. (h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
North Sub-district	61	12	3	2	—	19	25	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Petworth Parish	47	8	4	2	3	18	12	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Rest of South Sub-District ...	35	4	3	1	3	4	20	Under 5 5 upwards.			1 1
Petworth Workhouse	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Wisborough Green Workhouse	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Petworth Cottage Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	154	24	10	5	6	43	66	Under 5 5 upwards.			1 1

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....								Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...								Under 5 5 upwards.			

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES

Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the PETWORTH

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE OFFICER OF HEALTH.					
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1895. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6
					Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.
North Sub-District	3,983	3,960	89	Under 5 5 upwards.		1	9			
Petworth Parish	2,831	2,817	53	Under 5 5 upwards.			1			1
Rest of South Sub-District ...	2,545	2,560	58	Under 5 5 upwards.			1	10		
Petworth Workhouse	33	30	2	Under 5 5 upwards.						
Wisborough Green Workhouse	36	30	—	Under 5 5 upwards.						
Petworth Cottage Hospital ...	3	3	—	Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
TOTALS	9,431	9,400	202	Under 5 5 upwards.		1	20			1

THAKEHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

pp. 81 et seq.

THAKEHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

The population in this registration district was 7,765 at the census of 1841 and 7,434 in 1851; chiefly owing to alteration in area, it rose to 8,036 in 1861, since 1871 there has been a steady decline in the number living.

The following figures relate to the present rural sanitary area which is co-extensive with the registration district.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Area in Statute Acres ..	—	40,025	40,636	40,636
Number of Inhabited Houses..	1,590	1,689	1,652	1,610
„ Uninhabited „ ..	64	79	131	113
Population	8,036	8,335	8,285	8,049
Males	4,121	4,274	4,247	4,194
Females	3,915	4,061	4,038	3,855
Persons to each House ..	5·0	4·9	5·0	5·0

The above figures show that the population in this district is nearly stationary; the males, as is usual in rural areas, exceed the females, and there is an excess of aged people.

The chief occupation is agriculture, but many are also engaged in fruit growing, for which produce a market is found in Brighton and Worthing.

The following tables show the population in each parish over a term of thirty years, and the deaths in each parish from all causes and from various causes during the last twenty years; few unions, perhaps could show less change in the time. Building operations are seldom carried on, except when a new house replaces an old one. The number of uninhabited houses is less now than in 1881, but much higher than it was in the previous decades:—

	HOUSES, 1891.			POPULATION.					
	Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.	Persons, 1861.	Persons, 1871.	Persons, 1881.	Persons, 1891.	Males, 1891.	Females, 1891.
PULBOROUGH SUB-DISTRICT:—									
North Stoke ..	21	—	—	58	95	103	100	59	41
Amberley ..	114	5	—	456	535	570	525	288	237
Rackham ..	29	1	—	194	151	161	134	72	62
Greatham ..	12	—	—	51	60	59	66	40	26
Hardham ..	23	—	—	87	117	101	124	68	56
Cold Waltham ..	83	13	—	447	426	389	338	168	170
Wiggonholt ..	7	—	—	34	39	38	52	29	23
Pulborough ..	380	31	2	1,852	1,855	1,808	1,787	905	882
West Chiltington ..	144	13	2	668	701	664	620	352	268
WASHINGTON SUB-DISTRICT:—									
Parham ..	12	2	—	71	65	88	58	33	25
Storrington ..	246	17	—	1,104	1,184	1,351	1,293	633	660
Sullington ..	32	5	—	241	159	200	212	105	107
Thakeham ..	88	7	—	559	631	534	486	274	212
Warminghurst ..	16	2	—	106	140	97	70	37	33
Ashington ..	47	2	—	234	277	213	219	110	109
Wiston ..	64	2	—	311	311	357	352	189	163
Washington ..	142	8	—	908	908	844	838	438	400
Findon ..	150	5	2	655	681	708	775	394	381

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 197 children were registered; of these 105 were male, and 92 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 8,000 the birth-rate was equal to 24·6 per 1,000 persons living.

The births and birth-rate during the past ten years are here shown :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1886 ..	220 ..	26·6	1891 ..	223 ..	27·7
1887 ..	246 ..	29·7	1892 ..	185 ..	23·0
1888 ..	230 ..	28·0	1893 ..	207 ..	25·9
1889 ..	232 ..	28·4	1894 ..	188 ..	23·5
1890 ..	210 ..	25·9	1895 ..	197 ..	24·6

The mean number of births is 214, and the mean birth-rate is 26·3 per 1,000 of population.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

The following table shows the births and birth-rate in each locality during the past four years :—

	Births.				Birth-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Amberley Parish ..	14	18	9	13	27·0	34·6	17·0	25·0
Pulborough Parish ..	50	61	51	46	27·9	34·1	28·3	25·5
Rest of Pulborough Sub-district ..	29	37	34	45	20·3	26·0	24·1	31·9
Storrington Parish ..	31	24	37	18	24·4	19·0	29·3	14·3
Washington Parish ..	15	17	19	21	17·8	20·2	22·3	24·7
Rest of Washington Sub-district ...	46	50	38	54	21·1	23·0	17·6	25·0
Total ..	185	207	188	197	23·0	25·9	23·5	24·6

There has been a steady decline in the birth-rate during the last twenty years; young people leave the villages and find employment in large towns, for it is useless for them to remain at home, where there can be no demand for work.

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 123 deaths registered in this district during the year 1895, but to this number must be added the death of one person in Worthing Infirmary, belonging to this district.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 8,000, the death-rate was equal to 15·5 per 1,000 persons living.

In country places throughout England and Wales the mortality in 1895 was equal to 17·0 per 1,000 of population.

There were 12 deaths in Thakeham Workhouse, and these have been distributed among the several parishes whence each inmate came, viz. :—Amberley, 2; Cold Waltham, 1; Pulborough, 3; West Chiltington, 3; Thakeham, 1; Ashington, 1; Wiston, 1; Washington, 1; and Findon 2; in all 15.

The variations in the death-rate during the past ten years are here shown :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1886 ..	118 ..	14·3	1891 ..	126 ..	15·6
1887 ..	123 ..	14·9	1892 ..	146 ..	18·2
1888 ..	106 ..	12·9	1893 ..	121 ..	15·1
1889 ..	127 ..	15·5	1894 ..	136 ..	17·0
1890 ..	101 ..	12·4	1895 ..	124 ..	15·5

Thus there have been during the above period 1,228 deaths and a mean mortality of 15·1 per 1,000. During the same period there were 2,138 births, so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 910.

In each locality the deaths and death-rate for the past four years are here shown :—

	Deaths.					Death-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Amberley Parish ..	9	9	6	9	..	17·3	17·3	11·5	17·3
Pulborough Parish ..	42	31	37	34	..	23·5	17·3	20·5	18·9
Rest of Pulborough									
Sub-district ..	34	23	24	26	..	23·8	16·2	17·0	18·4
Storrington Parish ..	15	15	22	14	..	11·8	11·9	17·0	11·1
Washington Parish ..	9	17	13	16	..	10·7	20·2	15·3	18·8
Rest of Washington									
Sub-district ..	37	26	34	25	..	17·0	12·0	15·7	11·6
Total ..	146	121	136	124		18·2	15·1	17·0	15·5

In each parish the deaths in 1895 were thus distributed :—

North Stoke ..	2	..	Parham ..	..	1
Amberley ..	9	..	Storrington ..	..	14
Rackham ..	2	..	Sullington ..	..	1
Greatham ..	none	..	Thakeham ..	..	6
Hardham ..	2	..	Warminghurst ..	..	1
Cold Waltham ..	7	..	Ashington ..	..	2
Wiggonholt ..	1	..	Wiston ..	..	2
Pulborough ..	34	..	Washington ..	..	16
West Chiltington ..	12	..	Findon ..	..	12
Total ..	124	..			

Table 3 shows the variations in the mortality during the last twenty years. The general death-rate was higher in 1891-95 than in the three previous five year periods, but it is lower than it was thirty or forty years ago.

The zymotic death-rate and the phthisis death-rate show a great decline in recent years, but deaths from lung diseases and heart disease have increased, owing probably to changes in nomenclature. The deaths formerly registered as due to old age are now often put down to more definite causes, or to disease of some particular organ.

The variations in the rates per 100,000 persons living are here shown for a long period:—

	1851-60.	1861-70.	1876-85.	1886-95.
General Death-rate ..	1824	1649	1486	1509
Zymotic ..	402	292	144	144
Phthisis ..	285	221	150	120
Lung Disease ..	189	197	263	267

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year:—

	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1000 Births.
Amberley Parish	13	none	—
Pulborough Parish	46	4	87
Rest of Pulborough Sub-district ..	45	7	155
Storrington Parish	18	2	111
Washington Parish	21	none	—
Rest of Washington Sub-district ..	54	2	37
Total	197	15	76

The mean annual rate in the previous seven years, 1888-94, was 85 per 1,000 registered births.

In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The deaths were 15 in number, of which ten were among notifiable diseases, and five in the other class. The rate of mortality was therefore equal to 1.87 per 1,000.

					Cases.	Deaths.
Fever.	Small Pox	..	..	..	none	none
	Scarlatina	..	..	..	19	none
	Diphtheria	..	..	..	50	9
	Membranous Croup		..	..	2	1
	Typhus	..	..	..	none	none
	Enteric	..	..	..	1	none
	Continued	..	..	..	none	none
	Relapsing	..	..	..	none	none
	Puerperal	..	..	..	1	none
	Cholera	..	..	..	none	none
Erysipelas	..	..	..	5	none	
Total					69	10

The deaths in the other classes were as follows :—

					Deaths.
Measles	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	..	..	..	..	3
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	none
Total					5

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, came into operation on January 1st, 1890, and the number of cases notified were 36 in 1890, 34 in 1891, 21 in 1892, 43 in 1893, 41 in 1894, and 69 in 1895.

The prevalence in each quarter of each notifiable disease is shown in the following table :—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Scarlatina	2	—	2	6	10
Diphtheria	1	2	3	44	50
Membranous Croup	—	—	1	1	2
Enteric Fever	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	3	—	1	1	5
Total	6	3	8	52	69

Table 2 shows the variations in the prevalence of zymotic diseases during the last twenty years. Scarlatina was frequently met with in the first half of that period, but it has only caused one death since 1889. Diphtheria, on the other hand, was rare from 1876-80, but now it is much more frequent, and it has caused twice as many deaths as Scarlatina. Enteric Fever is seldom, and Small Pox is still more rarely a cause of death. Measles was fatal in only two cases in the whole period. Whooping Cough mortality was very high in 1876-80, but it has declined very much in recent years; it still stands first in the list amongst zymotic diseases.

Since the passing of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, the number of persons attacked, as well as the number of deaths, can be ascertained. In the six years, 1890-95, there were 69 cases of Scarlatina with only one death, 110 cases of Diphtheria with 22 deaths, and 29 cases of Enteric Fever with 8 deaths. Most of the Enteric Fever cases were imported into the district when this disease was rife in 1890 and 1893 in two neighbouring towns.

DIPHThERIA.

An outbreak of Diphtheria appeared in the autumn in the parishes of Washington and Findon, and in one house in Ashington. The spread of the disease was chiefly due to school attendance, and not to defects in drainage, or impure water supply or infected milk.

WASHINGTON.

The population is almost stationary, and the mean number living in this parish amounts to 840 persons. There were 243 deaths from all causes during 1876-95, so that the mean annual death-rate is 14.5 per 1,000. The zymotic mortality averaged 1.7 per 1,000 in the twenty years. During this period there were 17 deaths from notifiable, and 12 deaths from non-notifiable diseases.

	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas.		Measles	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea	Total.
1876-80 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	..	—	6	1	8
1881-85 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	..	—	—	2	3
1886-90 ..	1	—	4	—	—	—	..	1	2	—	8
1891-95 .	—	—	7	—	3	—	..	—	—	—	10
	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1	1	11	—	3	1	..	1	8	3	29

The death from Small Pox was registered as such in 1886, but it was a very doubtful case, and there was no history of infection and no spread of the disease. No death has been caused by Scarlatina since 1877. Two out of the three Enteric Fever deaths were due to cases sent home ill from outside places; Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea have in recent years seldom been a cause of mortality.

The parish has been in a very healthy state until the appearance of Diphtheria, for the first time in November and December, 1887. In those two months the disease appeared in six houses occupied by 14 adults and 19 children; of the 14 adults three had Diphtheria and recovered, while one or two others were unwell for a day or two with sore throats; of the nineteen children living in these six houses, fourteen were attacked, and four of them died. An account of this outbreak will be found in my Fourteenth Annual Report. In the

next two years there were no deaths. In 1890 there were five cases and one death, but there were no cases during the two following years; in 1893 there were three cases and one death, but in 1894 the parish was free from the disease, and it remained so until the end of September, 1895.

Case 1. Alice T., 4 years old, was a delicate child and she did not attend school after September 11th. On September 15th she went to Brighton and stayed there two days; on September 17th she came back by train to Worthing and after walking about there for two hours, she was driven home. On September 12th she had been to Wiston Flower Show, and she felt poorly on September 14th the day before she left home. On September 28th she fell ill with Diphtheria and she died on October 2nd. She lived at Poplars in a semi-detached cottage on some low-lying ground at the foot of the Downs, and next door to the house where Diphtheria first appeared in 1887. These cottages are reached by passing from the main road across a large meadow which is often in a wet and swampy condition. They are about three-quarters of a mile distant from, and to the east of the school.

Case 2. William G., $3\frac{1}{2}$ years old, was taken ill on September 30th and he died on October 1st; he last attended school on September 26th. He lived in Washington Street about 200 yards distant from the school.

Case 3. Robert G., $4\frac{3}{4}$ years, was attacked on October 2nd with a bad cold and a sore throat; on October 9th he was notified as having Diphtheria and he died on October 14th; he last attended school on October 4th. He lived at Montpelier, in one of a group of six houses, about three-quarters of a mile north of, and distant from, Washington School.

Case 4. James M., 4 years old, fell ill on October 3rd, and he last attended school on September 26th. He dwelt in a cottage in a lonely situation by the side of the main road, about one and a quarter miles north of the school, and one and a half miles north of Montpelier.

Case 5. Kate R., 11 years old, was attacked on October 4th, and she last attended school on September 30th. She lived at Pigland in one of a pair of cottages, in a lonely spot about a mile north-west of the school and more than half-a-mile west of Montpelier.

Case 6. Harriett B., 10 years, failed on October 4th, and she was last at school on September 26th. She lived in one of a pair of cottages at Sandy Road, about quarter of a mile north of Montpelier, and nearly one mile north of the school.

The public elementary school was closed on October 2nd, at the commencement of the outbreak, and it was re-opened on November 8th.

After the first six cases, other children and a few adults fell ill from exposure to those who had been attacked.

The district nurse constantly visited the infected houses, and a second nurse was obtained at the end of October to assist in the work.

Their services were of great value, and the expenses were defrayed by private subscription.

The following table shows the number of houses affected, and the number of inmates and persons attacked.

Houses.	Inmates.				Attacks.				Deaths.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2 ..	4	1	2	5	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
3 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
4 ..	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 ..	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
6 ..	4	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
7 ..	1	1	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
8 ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
9 ..	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 ..	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
12 ..	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
14 ..	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 ..	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
15 families	29	16	21	20	3	2	7	7	—	—	5	2
	45		41		5		14		—		7	
	86				19				7			

FINDON.

Findon, like Washington, is situated on the main road from London to Worthing, but about two miles more southerly. The houses are built on the chalk downs, and North End is a small hamlet about one mile North of Findon Village.

The population has been slowly increasing during the last ten years before which time it varied but slightly from year to year; the mean number living in this parish amount to 750 persons. There were 187 deaths from all causes during 1876-95, so that the mean annual death-rate is 12.5 per 1,000. The zymotic mortality averaged 1.5 per 1,000 in the twenty years. During this period there were 12 deaths from notifiable, and 10 deaths from non-notifiable diseases.

	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1876-80 ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	6
1881-85 ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1886-90 ..	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
1891-95 ..	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	3	2	10
Total ..	—	3	6	1	2	—	1	6	3	22

Small Pox and Erysipelas have caused no deaths. There was one death from Scarlatina in 1876, and two more from the same cause in 1887, but none during the last eight years. There was a small outbreak of Enteric Fever at a cottage at North End in 1887, where a woman and six out of seven children fell ill, and one child died. This was the only death from this cause in the parish amongst the residents in twenty years; for the case in 1893, was that of a girl sent home ill with the fever from a neighbouring town. Measles seldom proves fatal, but Whooping Cough is a much more frequent cause of death. On the whole a very healthy parish, with an occasional appearance of infectious disease.

Diphtheria caused one death in 1879 in a cottage at a lonely spot on the Downs. In July, 1883, it caused the death of two children in a well-built cottage at North End; the parents and the three other children were not attacked nor anyone else in the parish. For the next twelve months no death occurred from this disorder, but there were two cases of this disease in 1892, and one case in 1894; these three children recovered, and there was no spread.

The first case was notified on October 3rd, 1895, in a cottage at North End, a small hamlet about one mile north of the village of Findon; the second case was notified on October 11th, at a well-built isolated house at Muntham, about half-a-mile west of North End. A third case occurred at North End on October 16th, and a fourth case appeared on October 25th, in the house first affected. In each instance the disease appeared amongst children, and of the four attacked, one died. As the only cause common to all these cases appeared to be school attendance, the elementary school at Findon was closed on October 17th, and it was re-opened on November 4th, except for those children who came from the hamlet of North End, and these were to be kept away for a month.

Although these four children were the only ones notified, there was another cottage at North End where early in September, 1895, three young children had ulcerated sore throats, followed in one case by paralysis of the palate, and a child next door had a sore throat shortly afterwards. These children were not considered at the time to be suffering from Diphtheria, and when Findon School re-opened after the harvest holidays, they attended the school, and in this way I consider the outbreak occurred, for the initial cases were infectious, though the nature of the disease was not recognized.

Soon afterwards the disorder appeared in Findon. On November 4th, a cook at Mr. W.'s house had Diphtheria, and his son also had a sore throat, but he was not notified. A boy from North End who dwelt in a cottage near to the first case there, was employed by Mr. W. in stable work, and he used to have his tea in the kitchen every day. He thus came daily in contact with the cook, but this fact did not come out until some weeks afterwards.

On November 20th, a child named Lambourne was taken ill at North End, four houses distant from the first case. This cottage

had been empty, and Lambourne came here with his wife and a large family on October 14th. The parents were poor and the children underfed. The boy who now fell ill had been at work in the fields engaged in picking up stones during wet and inclement weather; he died the same day that he was notified. Three other children in this cottage were subsequently attacked, and one of them died, aged 11 years, on December 7th, from a weak heart.

On November 29th, Thos. Hewlett, the boy who worked at Mr. W.'s, fell ill at North End, and there were two other cases in Findon Village. On this day Findon School was again closed, and it was not re-opened until the outbreak was over.

The disease then appeared in four other houses, in three of which school attendance seemed to be the cause; in the fourth instance the father was first attacked, shortly after he had opened a cesspit at Mr. W.'s, into which the excreta from the patients had passed; his wife and two young children were afterwards attacked, but they all recovered.

There were then no fresh cases for three weeks. On January 1st, 1896, a third child was attacked in the cottage where the first case occurred, and on January 2nd, two children of Mr. W.'s coachman were attacked, and one of them died on January 11th.

The epidemic then ceased, and there has been no fresh case notified since.

During this period 23 persons were attacked in thirteen houses; in eight houses, only 1 case appeared in each cottage; in one house, 3 cases; in two houses, 4 cases; and in two houses, 2 cases.

Besides closing the school, I advised that trained nurses should be provided for the sick, and that a fund should be at once raised in the parish to meet the expenses. This was done, and a sum of about £75 was raised. Four nurses were obtained, two worked at North End from November 23rd to the last week in December, and two more worked at Findon from November 30th until the close of the year.

As there was no infectious hospital, the plan of home nursing was of great value.

Disinfectants were freely supplied, and each house was fumigated when the inmates recovered.

Houses.	Inmates.				Attacks.				Deaths.					
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1 ..	1	1	2	3	..	1	—	1	1	..	—	—	—	1
2 ..	1	1	6	2	..	—	—	1	—	..	—	—	—	—
3 ..	1	1	1	—	..	—	—	1	—	..	—	—	—	—
4 ..	1	3	2	—	..	—	1	1	—	..	—	—	—	—
5 ..	1	1	3	—	..	—	1	3	—	..	—	—	—	2
6 ..	1	1	2	1	..	—	—	1	—	..	—	—	—	—
7 ..	2	3	1	1	..	1	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—
8 ..	2	1	2	1	..	—	—	1	—	..	—	—	—	—
9 ..	3	1	3	3	..	—	1	—	1	..	—	—	—	—
10 ..	1	1	1	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	—	—	—	—
11 ..	1	2	—	5	..	—	—	—	1	..	—	—	—	—
12 ..	1	1	—	1	..	—	—	—	1	..	—	—	—	—
13 ..	1	1	2	2	..	—	—	1	1	..	—	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
13 families	17	18	25	21		3	4	11	6		—	—	—	3
	35		46			7		17			—		4	
	81					24					4			

ASHINGTON.

At Ashington five cases were notified in one family. Allen N. with his wife and six children, lived in a semi-detached cottage in an isolated spot. Frederick, 5 years, failed on November 4th, and up to November 11th, he had attended school where he probably caught the disease, as he sat next another boy, who, though apparently well, came from a cottage where his parents and four children were suffering from bad throats. These cases were of a mild character and they were not recognised as Diphtheria.

Annie N., 3 years, and James N., 9 years, failed on November 11th, being apparently directly affected from their brother. Albert N., 16 years, and Mary N., 13 years, fell ill on November 19th, having been in the cottage all the time with the other children. The water supply was good, and it was drawn from a well 30 feet deep which was fed from a spring. The children before their illness drunk daily condensed milk in small quantities. The pair of cottages stood on high and dry ground with plenty of fresh air around. The family next door, consisting of the parents and five young children did not catch the disorder. All the above five cases recovered, and then the whole family left and went to a cottage at Shipley, a few miles distant, on December 19th, on which day the baby, 6 months old, was attacked and in due course recovered. In this instance each child in turn fell ill, but their parents and next door neighbours escaped. No other cases were notified from Ashington but there were several cases of sore throat.

SUMMARY.

	Inmates.				..	Cases.				..	Deaths.			
	Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Washington..	29	16	21	20	..	3	2	7	7	..	—	—	5	2
Findon ..	17	18	25	21	..	3	4	11	6	..	—	—	3	1
Ashington ..	2	1	3	2	..	1	—	2	2	..	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—
29 families ..	48	35	49	43	..	7	6	20	15	..	—	—	8	3
	83		92			13		35			—		11	
	175					48					11			

An adult is a person aged 15 years and upwards; a child is anyone living under 15 years of age. In these 29 houses there were 48 male adults to 35 female adults, and this excess is due to the fact that there were several youths from fifteen to twenty years of age living at home and engaged in farm work, while the girls at these ages leave home and go into service. Amongst the children the numbers are more nearly equal.

Amongst the 48 male adults seven were attacked, of whom five were youths between fifteen and seventeen years of age, and two were aged respectively 32 and 39 years.

Amongst the 35 female adults, six were attacked between 32 and 42 years of age, most of whom were engaged in attending on the sick children. There was no initial case amongst adults, and none of the adults died.

The attacks amongst the children were far more numerous; 20 boys out of 49 fell ill, or nearly 41 per cent.; 15 girls out of 43 failed, or nearly 35 per cent.

The case mortality was much higher amongst boys than girls; 8 boys died out of 20 who were attacked, or 40 per cent; 3 girls died out of 15 who were attacked, or 20 per cent.

The case mortality amongst the children of both sexes was 31·4 per cent.

The ages of those attacked and the ages of those children who died are here given in more detail, where it is shown that no child under two years of age fell ill, and that the greater number of deaths occurred between 4 and 8 years of age.

The incidence on age and sex is clearly shown in the following table :—

Cases.	2-3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	30 and over;	Total.
M.	—	2	4	4	—	4	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	2	27
F.	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	6	21
Total.	3	3	5	4	1	5	2	2	2	3	—	3	2	2	3	8	48
Deaths.																	
M.	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
F.	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total.	—	1	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	11

The incidence of the disease varied much in different families. In one cottage, five out of six children were attacked, and the sixth had the disease after the family had recovered; in another double cottage, with twelve inmates, there were five cases. On the other hand, there was one cottage with nine inmates and one case; another with eight inmates and one case, and a third with ten inmates and only one case.

In October there were 19 cases and 6 deaths.

In November there were 16 cases and 2 deaths.

In December there were 13 cases and 1 death.

In the three months there were 48 cases and 9 deaths.

Two of the December cases died early in January 1896, making 11 death in all. They are included here so as to complete the history of the outbreak.

With a few exceptions, the disease appeared in clean, well-built cottages, the surroundings of which were in good sanitary condition.

The influence of soil did not affect the spread, and cases were met with on the chalk, on the upper and lower greensand, and a few on the gault.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

These are in the same condition as detailed in my Annual Report for 1891, so that they need not be repeated here. There are no public waterworks, and the people have to rely on shallow or deep wells, springs, and rain-water tanks. There is often a scarcity of water in dry summers for houses built on the chalk Downs, and then water has to be obtained from a long distance. The supply of water in this district is, with the above exception, good as regards quantity and quality.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.

The following is a list of routine work during the year, as recorded in the books of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Statham :—

No. of Houses visited	..	..	..	..	116
Nuisances reported	...	..	..	..	31
Nuisances abated without notice	..	.	..	..	12
Nuisances abated with notice	..	..	..	..	7
Houses reported unfit for habitation	..	..	..	..	1
Houses closed	..	.	..	..	1
Houses cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	1
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	43
New closets built	..	..	..	..	4
New houses built	..	..	..	..	4
Water certificates granted	..	..	..	..	6
Samples of water analysed	..	..	..	..	4
Cases of overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	4

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

In the Parish of Storrington the contractor collects the ashes and empties all pail closets every Saturday morning. During the year he has emptied and removed the contents of 90 ash pits, 89 cesspools, 56 privies, and 2,340 pails.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

The sixteen cowsheds are in most cases well kept, care being taken that there is good water, ventilation, light, and frequent limewashing.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The twelve slaughter houses are kept in a fair condition.

BAKEHOUSES.

The fifteen bakehouses have been often inspected, and they are kept in a clean condition.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in sixteen cases :— Male, 20 years, congestion of the lungs ; male, 72 years, angina pectoris ; female, 83 years, accidental fall ; female, 37 years, accidental fall ; female, 23 years, heart disease ; male, 80 years, old age ; male, 16 days, prematurely born ; female, 26

years, disease of the lungs ; female, 19 years, consumption ; male, 66 years, suicide by hanging ; male, 17 years, peritonitis ; male, 41 years, accidental fall ; male, 2 days, prematurely born ; female, 3 years, enteritis from eating unripe apples ; male, 50 years, accidental fall ; female, 33 years, hæmorrhage after childbirth.

There were no deaths returned as " not certified " during the year.

THAKEHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the fifteen years 1881-95.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1881-85 ...	583	80	58	30	27	182	206
1886-90 ...	575	85	56	23	28	166	217
1891 ...	126	25	6	5	6	33	51
1892 ...	146	16	7	6	5	50	62
1893 ...	121	18	9	10	11	35	38
1894 ...	136	16	7	13	8	35	57
1895 ...	124	15	11	9	6	30	53
Total ...	1,811	255	154	96	91	531	684

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the twenty years, 1876-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1876-80 ...	—	11	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	39	11	1	—	73
1881-85 ...	—	8	13	—	1	4	—	—	2	—	3	1	5	5	1	—	45
1886-90 ...	1	5	16	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	4	3	14	9	—	4	66
1891... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	8
1892... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	20	28
1893... ..	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	1	16
1894... ..	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	12
1895... ..	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	8	23
Total... ..	1	25	52	1	2	19	—	—	6	—	13	10	69	33	5	35	271

THAKEHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the years 1876-95 from								Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living from			
	Population in middle of Period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	
1876-80	..	8,330	651	73	62	114	56	1,563	180	148	273	134
1881-85	..	8,280	583	45	63	105	43	1,410	108	152	253	104
1886-90	..	8,200	575	62	51	114	60	1,389	150	128	276	140
1891-95	..	8,000	653	56	45	95	89	1,629	139	112	257	202

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the THAKEHAM

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1	2	3
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
Amberley Parish	7	—	—	—	2	1	4	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Pulborough Parish	31	4	3	2	2	7	13	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Rest of Pulborough Sub-District	22	7	1	1	1	4	8	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Storrington Parish	14	2	—	—	1	7	4	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Washington Parish	15	—	4	3	—	5	3	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Rest of Washington Sub-district	19	2	3	3	—	3	8	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Thakeham Workhouse	15	—	—	—	—	2	13	Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	123	15	11	9	6	29	53	Under 5 5 upwards.			

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken in

Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...								Under 5 5 upwards.			

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF SICKNESS
 Reported to the Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the THAKEHAM

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE OFFICER OF HEALTH.						
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1895.			1	2	3	4	FEVERS.		
									Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)							
Amberley Parish	525	520	13	Under 5 5 upwards.							
Pulborough Parish	1,787	1,800	46	Under 5 5 upwards.			1	2			
Rest of Pulborough Sub-district	1,434	1,410	45	Under 5 5 upwards.							
Storrington Parish	1,293	1,260	18	Under 5 5 upwards.		1					
Washington Parish	838	850	21	Under 5 5 upwards.			4				1
Rest of Washington Sub-district	2,095	2,090	54	Under 5 5 upwards.		2	6				
Thakeham Workhouse	78	70	—	Under 5 5 upwards.		1					
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
TOTALS	8,049	8,000	197	Under 5 5 upwards.		3	11	2			1

EAST PRESTON RURAL DISTRICT.

pp. 105 et seq.

EAST PRESTON RURAL DISTRICT.

The population in this registration district was 17,568 at the census of 1841, and 18,746 in 1851; owing chiefly to changes in the area, it declined to 17,423 in 1861; after which period it rose to 21,579 in 1871, to 26,364 in 1881, and to 32,394 in 1891. These figures, however, include the urban districts of Worthing and Littlehampton, which rapidly increased during this period, and Arundel with its almost stationary population.

The following figures show only the changes in the rural part of the district :—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Area in Statute Acres ..	—	30,520	30,696	30,637
Number of Inhabited Houses..	1,355	1,467	1,662	1,805
„ Uninhabited „ ..	45	77	87	75
Population	6,716	7,675	8,025	8,692
Males	3,450	3,900	4,065	4,371
Females	3,266	3,775	3,960	4,321

The males exceed the females, but to a less extent now than in former periods, as some parts of the district are semi-urban in character.

West Tarring has increased rapidly during the last decade, and it now forms a suburb of Worthing, with which, before long, a portion of the parish should be incorporated.

That portion of Lyminster, known as Wick, forms a suburb of Littlehampton, and it contains a numerous and poor population.

The chief occupation is agriculture, but a great many are also employed in fruit growing, or in the cultivation of gardens.

The following tables show the population in each parish; and also the deaths in each parish from all causes and from various causes over a long term of years :—

	HOUSES, 1891.				POPULATION.					
	Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.	Persons, 1861.	Persons, 1871.	Persons, 1881.	Persons, 1891.	Males, 1891.	Females, 1891.	
WORTHING SUB-DISTRICT :—										
Broadwater (1) ..	220	6	—	661	1,288	(1) 841	1,016	483	533	
Heene (2) ..	—	—	—	140	151	156	(2) —	—	—	
West Tarring ..	213	12	7	606	656	733	1,035	544	491	
Clapham ..	51	3	—	249	246	239	270	150	120	
Durrington ..	33	6	—	171	165	181	153	82	71	
Goring ..	129	4	—	535	464	528	561	277	284	
Ferring ..	54	7	—	253	267	232	226	111	115	
LITTLEHAMPTON SUB- DISTRICT :—										
Kingston ..	12	1	—	45	27	34	43	18	25	
East Preston ..	57	4	—	320	331	420	414	212	202	
Angmering (part of) ..	183	6	—	953	1,041	848	883	441	442	
Lyminster (part of) ..	276	5	—	801	1,071	1,178	1,320	699	621	

Rustington	91	5	1	340	359	360	434	190	244
Climping	54	6	—	331	261	270	251	138	113
Ford	20	—	—	82	73	100	102	48	54
ARUNDEL SUB-DISTRICT :—									
Tortington	58	1	3	112	138	165	288	134	154
Lymminster (part of) (3) ..	81	3	—	—	—	(3) 409	373	169	204
Poling	43	—	—	203	174	179	178	84	94
Angmering (part of) (3) ..	27	1	—	—	—	(3) 135	131	72	59
Patching	55	2	—	275	268	274	270	141	129
Warningcamp	34	3	—	107	159	128	159	81	78
Burpham	52	—	—	256	304	286	280	146	134
South Stoke	24	—	—	111	108	133	131	66	65
Houghton	38	—	—	165	189	196	174	85	89

(1) Part of Broadwater transferred to Worthing in 1875.

(2) Rural part of Heene transferred to the Borough of Worthing in 1890.

(3) On October 1st, 1883, parts of the parishes of Angmering and Lymminster were transferred from the Sub-district of Littlehampton to that of Arundel.

PARISH.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEARS				Total in Twenty Years.	1876-80.				1881-85.				1886-90.				1891-95.			
	1876-80	1881-85	1886-90	1891-95		Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.
Broadwater ..	69	72	70	99	5	—	10	9	14	1	6	14	8	1	8	10	15	—	—	6	15
Heene ..	24	15	11	—	3	1	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Tarring ..	66	45	60	111	10	1	5	7	3	—	4	5	5	—	3	12	26	4	8	19	
Clapham ..	19	19	20	13	2	—	2	2	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	4	1	—	—	1	2
Durrington ..	21	10	11	16	1	—	1	5	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Goring ..	52	49	30	45	3	—	7	6	11	8	5	10	1	1	3	5	3	1	4	9	
Ferring ..	16	17	21	14	2	—	2	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	2
Kingston ..	2	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
East Preston ..	19	15	26	19	1	—	5	3	1	—	1	2	4	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	2
Angmering ..	75	60	55	60	6	3	5	11	4	1	2	7	4	—	3	14	3	1	6	14	
Lyminster ..	127	118	89	121	20	3	16	16	7	2	15	17	11	4	8	19	13	2	10	29	

Rustington	23	29	21	23	96	—	—	3	2	1	—	2	6	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	5
Climping ..	9	28	10	29	76	1	3	1	1	4	3	1	2	—	1	2	4	1	—	2	3
Ford ..	5	3	5	8	21	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
Tortington	15	11	13	18	57	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	3
Lyminster (N.) ..	—	16	25	25	66	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	—	3	4	—	1	—	—	2
Poling ..	27	20	9	22	78	1	—	2	5	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Angmering (N.) ..	—	3	7	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patching ..	19	25	18	17	79	2	—	3	3	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
Warningcamp ..	—	6	10	8	24	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burpham ..	17	18	24	19	78	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	4	2	1	—	2	1
South Stoke	12	10	11	13	46	1	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
Houghton	17	11	15	15	58	1	—	1	3	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	3
Total ..	634	603	566	699	2502	62	8	68	81	55	17	54	84	54	13	44	92	70	9	48	124

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 278 children were registered; of these 125 were male, and 153 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 9,200, the birth-rate was equal to 30·2 per 1,000 persons living.

The births and birth-rate during the past ten years are here shown :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1886 ..	246 ..	28·8	1891 ..	244 ..	28·0
1887 ..	241 ..	28·1	1892 ..	204 ..	23·3
1888 ..	226 ..	26·2	1893 ..	260 ..	29·5
1889 ..	230 ..	26·5	1894 ..	269 ..	30·0
1890 ..	204 ..	23·4	1895 ..	278 ..	30·2

The mean number of births is 240, and the mean birth-rate is 27·4 per 1,000 of population.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

The following table shows the births and birth-rate in each locality during the past four years :—

	Births.				Birth-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Worthing Sub-district	81	113	111	117	24·5	33·8	32·6	32·9
Littlehampton Sub-district ..	83	103	102	103	24·0	29·8	29·3	29·2
Arundel Sub-district	40	44	56	58	20·0	22·0	26·7	27·3
Total ..	204	260	269	278	23·3	29·5	30·0	30·2

In the Arundel Sub-district there is a thinly scattered agricultural population with an excess of people at advanced periods of life; hence the birth-rate is low.

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 172 deaths registered in this district during the year 1895, but from this number must be deducted the deaths of ten persons belonging to urban areas, outside this district. Of these ten persons, five came from Worthing, four from Littlehampton, and one from Arundel.

There were also eleven other deaths in the Workhouse, and these have been distributed among the several parishes whence each inmate came, viz., Broadwater 2, West Tarring 1, Clapham 1, East Preston 1, Angmering 2, Lyminster 1, Climping 2, Ford 1; in all 11.

There must be added the deaths of two persons in Worthing Infirmary, of whom one belonged to Broadwater and one to Wick. The total number of deaths belonging to this district amounts therefore to 164.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 9,200, the death-rate was equal to 17·8 per 1,000 persons living.

In country districts throughout England and Wales the rate of mortality in 1895 was equal to 17·0 per 1,000 of population.

The variations in the death-rate during the past ten years are here shown:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1886 ..	106 ..	12·4	1891 ..	123 ..	14·1
1887 ..	114 ..	13·3	1892 ..	143 ..	16·3
1888 ..	108 ..	12·5	1893 ..	145 ..	16·5
1889 ..	116 ..	13·4	1894 ..	124 ..	13·8
1890 ..	122 ..	14·0	1895 ..	164 ..	17·8

The mean number of deaths is 126, and the mean death-rate is 14·4 per 1,000. During this decade there were 2,402 births, so that the natural increase of births over deaths was 1,137.

The actual increase at the last census was 817, but as Heene with its 150 people was transferred to Worthing in 1890, the real increase was 667.

The following table shows the deaths and death-rate in each locality during the past four years:—

	Deaths.					Death-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Worthing Sub-district	65	63	54	66	..	19·7	18·9	15·9	18·6
Littlehampton Sub-district	41	55	53	63	..	11·9	15·9	15·2	17·8
Arundel Sub-district	37	27	17	35	..	18·5	13·5	8·1	16·5
Total ..	143	145	124	164		16·3	16·5	13·8	17·8

In each parish the deaths in 1895 were thus distributed :—

Broadwater	20	..	Climping	9
West Tarring	24	..	Ford	2
Clapham	5	..	Tortington	4
Durrington	5	..	Lyminster (north) ..	8
Goring	8	..	Poling	7
Ferring	4	..	Angmering (north)..	none
Kingston	none	..	Patching	3
East Preston	5	..	Warningcamp	3
Angmering (south) ..	9	..	Burpham	7
Lyminster (south) ..	32	..	South Stoke	none
Rustington	6	..	Houghton	3
Total			164.	

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year :—

	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1000 Births.
Worthing Sub-district	117	9	77
Littlehampton Sub-district	103	16	155
Arundel Sub-district.. ..	58	5	86
Total	278	30	108

The mean annual rate in the previous seven years, 1888-94, was 86 per 1,000 registered births.

In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There were 2 deaths from zymotic disease in the case of those which are notifiable and there were 5 deaths in the other class where the number of cases cannot be obtained.

Adding the two classes together, there is a total of 7 deaths with a zymotic mortality of 0.76 per 1,000.

					Cases.	Deaths.
Fever.	Small Pox	..	..	..	none	none
	Scarlatina	..	..	..	42	none
	Diphtheria	..	..	..	16	2
	Membranous Croup		..	..	none	none
	Typhus	..	..	..	none	none
	Enteric	..	..	..	3	none
	Continued	..	..	..	none	none
	Relapsing	..	..	..	none	none
	Puerperal	..	..	..	none	none
	Cholera	..	..	..	none	none
Erysipelas	..	..	..	10	none	
Total					61	2

The deaths in the other classes were as follows :—

					Deaths.
Measles	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	none
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	..	..	..	..	4
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	none
Total					5

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1891, came into operation in this district on March 1st, 1891, and on the same day the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, also took effect.

On March 21st, 1891, the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III, came into operation.

The prevalence in each quarter of each infectious disease is here shown :—

		1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Scarlatina	..	24	8	5	5	42
Diphtheria	..	—	1	—	5	6
Enteric Fever	..	1	2	—	—	3
Erysipelas	..	3	1	1	5	10
Total		28	12	6	15	61

There were 6 cases notified in 1891, 54 in 1892, 156 in 1893, 40 in 1894, and 61 in 1895.

The Schools at Angmering were closed in the early part of the year in consequence of several cases of Scarlatina occurring among the children; all cases were isolated as far as possible; and no death occurred. The Schools were opened again in April, after being disinfected and cleansed.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

These are in the same condition as detailed in last year's report.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The London and Brighton Railway Company allowed two new cottages to be occupied without first obtaining a water certificate. Proceedings were taken against them at the Arundel Bench, on February 25th, 1895, when a conviction was obtained and they were fined £1 and costs in each case.

The cottages were afterwards supplied with good water.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.

The following is a list of routine work during the year, as recorded in the books of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Vail:—

No. of Houses visited	..	..	..	..	425
Nuisances reported ...	..	..	..	..	127
Nuisances abated without notice	..	.	..	..	105
Nuisances abated with notice	..	..	..	..	22
Houses cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	43
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	32
Water certificates granted	..	..	..	..	37
Wells cleaned	..	..	..	..	11
New wells	..	..	..	..	7
Wells closed ...	..	..	..	..	3
Samples of water analysed	..	..	..	..	9
Samples of water polluted	..	..	..	..	3
Cases of overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	5
Privies altered	..	..	..	..	14
Drains re-laid	..	..	..	..	5
House unfit for habitation	..	..	..	..	1

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

The Parochial Committees of Broadwater and West Tarring meet frequently and they supervise the work of scavenging which is carried out by a contractor.

BAKEHOUSES.

The fifteen bakehouses have been frequently inspected, and they have been well kept.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These are six in number, and they have been kept in good order, but they require frequent inspection to see that no nuisance arises.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

The twenty-six cowsheds have been regularly inspected and kept clean; no disease of any animals was recorded during the year.

LODGING HOUSES.

There is no Common Lodging House in the district.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in twenty cases:—Male, 23 years, accident at the Waterworks; male, 6 years, inflammation of the brain; male, 90 years, disease of the stomach; male, 6 hours, debility, male, 54 years, accidentally run over; male, 18 months, pneumonia; female, 5 years, tumour upon the brain; female, 70 years, heart disease; male, 4 hours, born prematurely; male, 2 hours, born prematurely; male, 59 years, syncope; male, 55 years, drowned; male, 22 years, drowned; male, 22 years, drowned; female, 88 years, old age; male, 5 months, congestion of the lungs; male, 12 hours, prematurely born; male, 87 years, accidental fall; male, 35 years, found drowned.

There was one death returned as "not certified" during the year:—male, 1 day, prematurely born.

EAST PRESTON RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the fifteen years 1881-95.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1881-85 ...	603	100	53	35	28	185	202
1886-90 ...	566	82	50	30	34	149	221
1891 ...	123	25	8	5	6	35	44
1892 ...	143	19	11	7	6	41	59
1893 ...	145	23	16	15	11	43	37
1894 ...	124	21	17	9	6	33	38
1895 ...	164	30	17	11	10	39	57
Total ...	1,868	300	172	112	101	525	658

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the twenty years, 1876-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1876-80 ...	—	11	8	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	2	4	8	19	—	—	62
1881-85 ...	—	8	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	9	8	7	—	—	55
1886-90 ...	—	5	13	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	17	16	—	—	54
1891... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	4	14
1892... ..	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	14
1893... ..	—	1	3	2	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	1	39
1894... ..	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	10
1895... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	6	13
Total... ..	—	25	47	2	—	38	1	—	2	—	6	19	42	51	2	20	261

EAST PRESTON RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the years 1876-95 from					Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living from					
	Population in middle of Period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.
1876-80	..	634	62	68	81	57	1,645	161	176	209	148
1881-85	..	603	55	54	84	62	1,452	133	130	201	149
1886-90	..	566	54	44	92	56	1,286	123	100	209	128
1891-95	..	699	70	48	124	50	1,571	158	108	279	112

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the EAST PRESTON

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1 Small Pox.	2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)				
Worthing Sub-District ...	61	9	6	5	3	14	24	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Littlehampton Sub-District ...	55	16	6	1	2	17	13	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Arundel Sub-District ...	35	5	5	3	3	7	12	Under 5 5 upwards.			
East Preston Workhouse ...	21	—	—	1	1	2	17	Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	172	30	17	10	9	40	66	Under 5 5 upwards.			

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...	10	—	—	—	—	1	9	Under 5 5 upwards.			

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES

Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the EAST PRESTON

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICK-COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF					
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1895.			1	2	3	4	5	6
					Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.
Worthing Sub-district ...	3,261	3,550	117	Under 5 5 upwards.			2 3			2
Littlehampton Sub-district ..	3,285	3,350	103	Under 5 5 upwards.		9 29	1			1
Arundel Sub-district ...	1,984	2,120	58	Under 5 5 upwards.						
East Preston Workhouse ...	162	180	—	Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
TOTALS	8,692	9,200	278	Under 5 5 upwards.		9 33	2 4			3

MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT.

pp. 123 et seq.

MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT.

The population in this registration district was 13,325 at the census of 1841, and 13,599 in 1851; there was then a decline owing to alterations in the area, and from 1861 onwards there has been a steady increase, as is shown in the following statement.

The figures here given relate to the present rural sanitary area which is co-extensive with the registration district :—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Area in Statute Acres ..	—	65,695	66,571	66,744
Number of Inhabited Houses..	2,473	2,621	2,801	2,919
„ Uninhabited „ ..	88	79	136	188
Population	12,608	13,042	13,965	14,236
Males	6,545	6,767	7,185	7,216
Females	6,063	6,275	6,780	7,020

The males exceed the females in number, but the excess is not so great as in former years. There is a great increase in the number of empty houses, although there is also an increase in the number of occupied dwellings. In most of the parishes, the population is stationary or declining, and year by year the older houses cease to be occupied.

In Easebourne, however, considerable building operations have been going on in recent years, and the increase in the population and in the number of inhabited houses is wholly due to the growth on this area.

The following tables show the population in each parish; and also the deaths in each parish from all causes and from various causes over a long term of years :—

	HOUSES, 1891.				POPULATION.						
	Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.	Persons, 1861.	Persons, 1871.	Persons, 1881.	Persons, 1891.	Males, 1891.	Females, 1891.		
MIDHURST SUB-DISTRICT:—											
East Lavington ..	36	—	—	190	210	221	191	95	96		
West Lavington ..	47	4	3	176	195	151	218	95	123		
Tillington ..	195	8	—	908	843	886	871	429	442		
Lodsworth ..	151	13	3	629	660	682	645	341	304		
Selham ..	8	—	—	123	34	49	48	26	22		
Heyshott ..	91	9	—	396	386	448	393	227	166		
Graffham ..	84	2	—	416	435	413	407	227	180		
Cocking ..	90	9	—	430	493	574	449	251	198		
Midhurst ..	334	33	—	1,340	1,465	1,615	1,674	782	892		
Woolbeding ..	66	—	—	338	306	362	361	173	188		
Easebourne ..	264	14	1	859	881	1,048	1,392	684	708		
South Ambersham ..	34	1	—	143	151	124	186	100	86		
FERNHURST SUB-DISTRICT:—											
North Ambersham ..	32	2	—	111	168	167	170	78	92		

Lurgashall	146	10	—	727	742	732	762	416	346
Fernhurst	232	15	—	845	897	1,091	1,133	586	547
Linchmere	67	4	—	283	303	346	351	176	175
Linch	21	3	—	111	111	99	98	48	50
HARTING SUB-DISTRICT :—									
Stedham	122	8	—	530	502	541	558	261	297
Iping	106	7	—	404	521	523	530	275	255
Trotton	86	3	—	452	399	405	451	223	228
Chithurst.. .. .	60	3	—	215	295	334	297	151	146
Terwick	36	2	—	152	132	185	190	100	90
Rogate	207	11	—	990	999	986	953	481	472
Harting	278	14	2	1,247	1,277	1,274	1,279	676	603
Elsted	40	3	—	174	175	208	191	89	102
Treyford	23	3	—	123	143	147	114	58	56
Didling	14	3	—	85	94	85	61	30	31
Bepton	49	4	—	211	220	269	263	138	125

Lurgashall	..	57	54	42	54	207	9	7	5	9	4	1	9	6	4	2	5	11	1	—	—	2	5
Fernhurst	..	79	96	76	87	338	4	3	11	11	15	5	8	13	10	2	6	10	8	—	—	6	19
Linchmere	..	25	21	26	27	99	2	1	1	4	5	4	—	4	4	2	3	2	2	—	—	3	4
Linch ..	..	3	6	9	10	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	1
Stedham ..	..	49	39	42	43	173	2	—	5	3	6	—	—	3	1	1	4	7	—	—	—	3	6
Iping ..	..	25	44	48	33	150	2	—	2	5	4	—	2	8	2	—	1	10	1	—	—	4	9
Trotton ..	..	34	33	32	31	130	5	—	4	6	8	4	3	5	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	6
Chithurst..	..	17	23	23	22	85	1	—	2	2	—	—	4	6	4	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	4
Terwick ..	..	12	13	12	12	49	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	5	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	2
Rogate ..	..	71	76	72	59	278	7	—	5	1	4	—	6	10	3	1	6	12	1	—	—	2	7
Harting ..	..	102	108	88	115	413	7	1	8	13	16	2	5	17	—	—	3	13	11	—	6	5	13
Elsted ..	..	24	21	11	9	65	4	—	3	2	1	—	3	3	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—
Treyford ..	..	14	12	12	9	47	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	2
Didling ..	..	11	10	6	5	32	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bepton ..	..	17	22	17	19	75	—	—	1	3	4	—	1	4	—	—	1	3	4	—	2	3	3
Total	..	1063	1096	1001	1092	4252	79	14	119	117	110	27	102	150	72	12	95	153	81	26	75	161	

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 345 children were registered of these 184 were male, and 161 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 14,350 the birth-rate was equal to 24·0 per 1,000 persons living.

The births and birth-rate during the past ten years have been as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1886 ..	419 ..	29·5	1891 ..	353 ..	24·7
1887 ..	345 ..	24·3	1892 ..	356 ..	24·9
1888 ..	399 ..	28·0	1893 ..	393 ..	27·5
1889 ..	366 ..	25·7	1894 ..	371 ..	25·9
1890 ..	348 ..	24·4	1895 ..	345 ..	24·0

The mean number of births is 370, and the mean birth-rate is 25·9 per 1,000 of population.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

The following table shows the births and birth-rate in each locality during the past four years :—

	Births.				Birth-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Midhurst Parish ..	41	47	40	42	24·4	28·0	23·7	24·7
Easebourne Parish ..	38	32	37	33	26·6	22·0	25·2	22·1
Rest of Midhurst Sub-district ..	99	112	98	89	26·4	29·9	26·1	23·7
Fernhurst Sub-district	65	73	68	65	25·8	29·0	27·0	25·8
Harting Sub-district..	113	129	128	116	23·1	26·4	26·2	23·8
Total ..	356	393	371	345	24·9	27·5	25·9	24·0

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 198 deaths registered in this district during the year 1895, and of these, thirteen took place in Easebourne Workhouse. These thirteen deaths have been distributed amongst the several parishes whence each inmate came, viz., Tillington 1, Lodsworth 1, Heyshott 1, Cocking 1, Midhurst 2, Woolbeding 1, Fernhurst 2, Trotton 1, Chithurst 1, Harting 1, Bepton 1, in all 13.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 14,350, the death-rate was equal to 13·8 per 1,000 persons living.

In country districts throughout England and Wales the rate of mortality in 1895 was equal to 17·0 per 1,000 of population.

The variations in the death-rate during the past ten years have been as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1886 ..	243 ..	17·1	1891 ..	267 ..	18·7
1887 ..	219 ..	15·4	1892 ..	247 ..	17·3
1888 ..	191 ..	13·4	1893 ..	183 ..	12·8
1889 ..	157 ..	11·0	1894 ..	197 ..	13·7
1890 ..	191 ..	13·4	1895 ..	198 ..	13·8

The mean number of deaths is 209, and the mean death-rate is 14·7 per 1,000 of population.

There have been during this decade 3,695 births, so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 1,602. The actual increase as shown by the Census returns was 271, so that a large number of persons must have left the district.

The following table shows the deaths and death-rate in each locality during the past four years:—

	Deaths.				Death-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Midhurst Parish ..	31	22	30	26	18·4	13·1	17·7	15·3
Easebourne Parish ..	31	10	20	14	21·7	6·9	13·6	9·4
Rest of Midhurst Sub-district ..	72	60	44	45	19·2	16·0	11·7	12·0
Fernhurst Sub-district	39	26	38	37	15·5	10·3	15·1	14·7
Harting Sub-district	74	65	65	76	15·1	13·3	13·3	15·6
Total ..	247	183	197	198	17·3	12·8	13·7	13·8

In each parish the deaths were thus distributed:—

East Lavington ..	2	Fernhurst ..	16
West Lavington ..	3	Linchmere ..	6
Tillington ..	10	Linch ..	1
Lodsworth ..	10	Stedham ..	8
Selham ..	1	Iping ..	4
Heyshott ..	5	Trotton ..	10
Graffham ..	3	Chithurst ..	5
Cocking ..	8	Terwick ..	2
Midhurst ..	26	Rogate ..	11
Woolbeding ..	2	Harting ..	27
Easebourne ..	14	Elsted ..	3
South Ambersham ..	1	Treyford ..	2
North Ambersham ..	1	Didling ..	1
Lurgashall ..	13	Bepton ..	3
Total ..	198.		

Table 3 shows the slight variations in the mortality during the past twenty years; when a longer period is taken there is a marked improvement, except in lung diseases, from the rates of thirty or forty years ago:—

	1851-60.	1861-70.	1876-85.	1886-95.
General Death-rate	1,818	1,761	1,546	1,443
Zymotic	321	243	135	106
Phthisis	275	215	159	112
Lung Disease ,, ..	176	194	191	216

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year:—

	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1000 Births.
Midhurst Parish	42	3	71
Easebourne Parish	33	4	121
Rest of Midhurst Sub-district ..	89	7	78
Fernhurst Sub-district	65	6	92
Harting Sub-district.. ..	116	12	103
Total	345	32	92

In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

The mean annual death-rate in the previous seven years 1888-94, was 88 per 1,000 registered births.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The deaths from zymotic disease were 3 in the case of those which are notifiable, and 4 in the other class where the number of cases cannot be obtained.

Adding the two classes together, there is a total of 7 deaths with a zymotic mortality of 0.49 per 1,000.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Small Pox	none	none
Scarlatina	15	none
Diphtheria	10	1
Membranous Croup	none	none

Fever.	Typhus	..	..	..	..	none	none
	Enteric	..	..	..	..	9	2
	Continued	..	..	..	..	none	none
	Relapsing	..	..	..	..	none	none
	Puerperal	..	..	..	..	none	none
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	none	none
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	8	none
Total		..	..	..	..	42	3

In the other class the deaths were as follows :—

					Deaths.
Measles	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	none
Total		..	..	..	4

The prevalence in each quarter of each infectious disease is here shown in the following table :—

		1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Scarlatina	..	—	—	2	13	15
Diphtheria	..	2	—	2	6	10
Enteric Fever	..	—	2	3	4	9
Puerperal Fever	..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	2	—	4	2	8
Total		4	2	11	25	42

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, came into operation in this district on January 1st, 1890. There were 55 cases notified in 1890, 83 in 1891, 100 in 1892, 85 in 1893, 39 in 1894, and 42 in 1895.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

These are in the same condition as detailed in my last annual report, so that they need not be repeated here.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.

The following is a summary of routine work during the year, as recorded in the books of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. G. Gibbs :—

No. of Premises visited	..	..	..	..	293
No. of Nuisances	..	..	..	..	126
No. of Nuisances abated without notice	..	..	..	..	116
No. of Nuisances abated with notice	..	..	..	..	10

No. of Houses unfit for habitation	11
No. of Houses closed	1
No. of Houses repaired on notice	9
No. of Houses disinfected	28
No of Houses whitewashed	35
Cases of overcrowding	6
Cases of overcrowding abated	5
Samples of water analysed	10
Samples of water polluted	1
Wells dug or rain water tanks constructed .. .	6
Water certificates granted	14
No. of notices to provide water supply : .. .	7

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

An occupier of a house, consisting of one bedroom containing 692 cubic feet, and one living-room, with man, wife, mother, and six children, aged $14\frac{1}{2}$, 11, 9, 7, 4 years, and 10 months respectively, was summoned to abate the overcrowding. The case was heard on the 19th September, 1895. No order was made.

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses are limewashed twice a year. They are very well kept, and in no case is there any drain within the building.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The ten slaughter houses are very fairly kept, and any refuse or offal is removed as soon as possible ; the walls are regularly limewashed.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.

No Article of Food was condemned during the year.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in twelve cases:—Male, 44 years, lockjaw, following a broken leg ; female, 59 years, strangulation, suicide ; male

5 years, accidental fracture of skull; male, 39 years, accidental injury to spinal cord; male, 37 years, suicide by gunshot; male, newly-born, accidentally strangled; male, 45 years, accidentally thrown from cart; male, 18 months, accidentally scalded; male, 64 years, suicide by drowning; male, 28 years, accidentally run over by a waggon; male, 10 years, accidentally drowned while bathing; male, 44 years, rupture of bladder.

There were three deaths returned as "not certified" during the year:—Male, 30 minutes, premature birth; female, 73 years, heart disease; female, 15 months, passive congestion of the liver.

MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the fifteen years 1881-95.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1881-85 ...	1,096	184	111	64	65	306	366
1886-90 ...	1,001	150	88	43	45	285	390
1891 ...	267	45	26	16	10	69	101
1892 ...	247	38	24	13	17	78	77
1893 ...	183	28	16	10	12	46	71
1894 ...	197	36	15	10	16	46	74
1895 ...	198	32	12	5	5	59	85
Total ...	3,189	513	292	161	170	889	1,164

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the twenty years, 1876-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1876-80 ...	4	3	14	—	1	10	2	—	1	—	3	7	17	12	5	—	79
1881-85 ...	6	22	27	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	10	7	13	10	4	—	110
1886-90 ...	—	2	12	—	—	12	—	—	2	—	1	11	23	5	4	5	77
1891... ..	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	2	12	27
1892... ..	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	1	25	47
1893... ..	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	9	25
1894... ..	—	1	6	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	5	26
1895... ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	9	16
Total... ..	10	28	81	2	1	41	2	—	4	—	18	37	72	30	16	65	407

MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the years 1876-95 from								Mean Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living from			
	Population in middle of Period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	
1876-80	..	13,690	1,063	79	119	117	126	1,552	115	174	170	182
1881-85	..	14,130	1,096	110	102	150	105	1,540	154	143	211	147
1886-90	..	14,210	1,001	72	95	153	111	1,356	98	128	207	150
1891-95	..	14,280	1,092	81	75	161	101	1,529	113	105	225	141

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the MIDHURST

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1	2	3
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up-wards. (h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
Midhurst Parish	24	3	2	—	—	10	9	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Easebourne Parish	14	4	—	—	—	4	6	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Rest of Midhurst Sub-District	40	7	2	3	2	10	16	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Fernhurst Sub-District ...	35	6	2	—	1	13	13	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Harting Sub-District	72	12	6	2	2	17	33	Under 5 5 upwards.			1
Easebourne Workhouse ...	13	—	—	—	—	5	8	Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	198	32	12	5	5	59	85	Under 5 5 upwards.			1
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into											
Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....								Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...								Under 5 5 upwards.			

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES

Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the MIDHURST

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE OFFICER OF HEALTH.					
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1895.			1	2	3	4	FEVER	
									Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)						
Midhurst Parish	1,674	1,700	42	Under 5 5 upwards.		1				
Easebourne Parish	1,296	1,400	31	Under 5 5 upwards.						
Rest of Midhurst Sub-district	3,769	3,760	89	Under 5 5 upwards.		2 10		3		
Fernhurst Sub-district ...	2,514	2,520	65	Under 5 5 upwards.		1				
Harting Sub-district	4,887	4,880	116	Under 5 5 upwards.				2 5		
Easebourne Workhouse ...	96	90	2	Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
TOTALS	14,236	14,350	345	Under 5 5 upwards.		2 13	2 8			

WESTBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

The population in this registration district was 6,669 at the census of 1841, and 6,944 in 1851; it then rose steadily up to 1881, since which period it has declined; this decrease is not to be accounted for by any change in area.

The following figures relate to the present rural sanitary area which is co-extensive with the registration district.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Area in Statute Acres ..	—	32,886	32,040	32,040
Number of Inhabited Houses ..	1,427	1,495	1,533	1,516
„ Uninhabited „ ..	43	56	66	112
Population	6,957	7,221	7,420	7,084
Males	3,502	3,611	3,742	3,678
Females	3,455	3,610	3,552	3,532

The number of males, as is usual in rural districts, exceeds the females, and there was a decline in the population in the decade 1888-91; up to that time there had been a steady increase in the previous thirty years.

The number of uninhabited houses shows a marked decrease, while at the same time there is an increase since 1861 in the number of those which are occupied.

The people are chiefly engaged in agriculture, but many are engaged in fishing at Bosham and Hermitage; most of the cottages are in good order, and surrounded by a good garden.

The following tables show some interesting facts about the population of each parish and the deaths from all causes and from various causes for a long term of years:—

	HOUSES, 1891.				POPULATION.					
	Inhabited.	Un- inhabited.	Building.	Persons, 1861.	Persons, 1871.	Persons, 1881.	Persons, 1891.	Males, 1891.	Females, 1891.	
WESTBOURNE DISTRICT:—										
West Dean	120	1	—	681	683	732	611	315	296	
East Marden	17	2	—	63	81	91	74	36	38	
North Marden	6	—	—	28	27	39	39	25	14	
Up Marden	65	10	—	366	365	336	310	169	141	
Stoughton	120	4	—	633	603	626	604	319	285	
Compton	61	7	—	266	286	289	268	136	132	
Racton	22	—	—	95	97	97	100	48	52	
Funtington	237	22	2	1,099	1,065	1,108	1,020	495	525	
Bosham	274	11	2	1,158	1,184	1,255	1,258	619	639	
Chidham	53	7	—	310	314	266	241	124	117	
West Thorney	34	2	—	93	181	131	150	83	67	
Westbourne	507	46	3	2,165	2,335	2,450	2,409	1,183	1,226	

PARISH.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEARS			Total in Fifteen Years.	1881-85.				1886-90.				1891-95.					
	1881-85	1886-90	1891-95		Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Zymotic Disease.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.		
West Dean	44	48	41	133	6	—	3	4	7	—	3	7	—	—	2	—	1	6
East Marden	8	4	5	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Marden	3	4	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Up Marden	16	22	21	59	2	1	2	4	1	—	2	6	1	1	3	1	1	5
Stoughton	50	36	44	130	3	2	5	10	1	—	4	7	4	4	6	4	6	11
Compton ..	22	23	20	65	1	1	2	9	1	—	1	6	—	3	5	3	—	4
Racton ..	7	3	6	16	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Funtington	84	81	75	240	12	10	5	20	9	—	9	15	1	1	6	1	4	13
Bosham ..	114	88	109	311	12	1	4	15	1	—	11	26	—	6	18	6	5	14
Chidham ..	20	14	21	55	3	—	4	1	1	—	2	3	—	2	2	1	3	4
West Thorney	1	5	10	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1
Westbourne	182	194	226	602	11	3	21	33	17	4	19	34	4	10	23	10	18	59
Total	551	522	582	1655	52	18	46	98	39	4	52	106	4	26	68	26	39	119

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 165 children were registered; of these 94 were male, and 71 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 7,000, the birth-rate was equal to 23·6 per 1,000 persons living.

The births and birth-rate during the past ten years have been as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1886 ..	208 ..	28·6	1891 ..	194 ..	27·4
1887 ..	225 ..	31·1	1892 ..	203 ..	28·8
1888 ..	204 ..	28·4	1893 ..	183 ..	26·0
1889 ..	203 ..	28·4	1894 ..	199 ..	28·3
1890 ..	207 ..	29·1	1895 ..	165 ..	23·6

The mean number of births is 199, and the mean birth-rate is 28·0 per 1,000 of population.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

The following table shows the births and birth-rate in each locality during the past four years :—

	Births.				Birth-rate.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Funtington Parish ..	24	23	22	24	28·8	23·0	22·0	24·0
Bosham Parish ..	51	29	43	41	40·5	23·0	33·8	32·3
Westbourne Parish ..	62	70	66	54	25·7	29·2	27·5	21·4
Rest of Westbourne District ..	66	61	68	46	27·8	25·7	28·8	19·6
Total ..	203	183	199	165	28·8	26·0	28·3	23·6

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 110 deaths registered in this district during the year 1895, and of these, ten took place in Westbourne Workhouse. These deaths have been distributed amongst the several parishes whence each inmate came, viz., West Dean 2, Funtington 2, Bosham 1, Westbourne 5, in all 10.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 7,000, the death-rate was equal to 15·7 per 1,000 persons living.

In country districts throughout England and Wales the rate of mortality in 1895 was equal to 17·0 per 1,000 of population.

The variations in the death-rate during the past ten years have been as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1886 ..	132 ..	18·2	1891 ..	124 ..	17·5
1887 ..	108 ..	14·9	1892 ..	116 ..	16·4
1888 ..	96 ..	13·4	1893 ..	126 ..	17·9
1889 ..	89 ..	12·4	1894 ..	106 ..	15·1
1890 ..	97 ..	13·6	1895 ..	110 ..	15·7

The mean number of deaths is 109, and the mean death-rate is 15·5 per 1,000 of population.

There have been during the decade 1,991 births, so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 897. The census returns, however, show a *decrease* of 336, so that large numbers must have left the district in the past decade.

The following table shows the deaths and death-rate in each locality during the past four years:—

	Deaths.					Death-rate.				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
Funtington Parish ..	12	21	13	17	..	14·4	21·0	13·0	17·0	
Bosham Parish ..	23	21	21	22	..	18·2	16·7	16·5	17·3	
Westbourne Parish..	49	44	36	46	..	20·4	18·3	15·0	19·3	
Rest of Westbourne district	32	40	36	25	..	13·6	16·9	15·2	10·6
Total ..	116	126	106	110		16·4	17·9	15·1	15·7	

In each parish the deaths were thus distributed:—

West Dean ..	..	5	..	Racton ..	..	1
East Marden ..	..	none	..	Funtington ..	..	17
North Marden ..	..	none	..	Bosham ..	..	22
Up Marden ..	..	6	..	Chidham ..	..	4
Stoughton ..	..	7	..	West Thorney ..	..	1
Compton ..	..	1	..	Westbourne ..	..	46
Total ..		110.				

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year:—

	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1000 Births.
Funtington Parish	24	4	166
Bosham Parish	41	3	73
Westbourne Parish	54	14	259
Rest of Westbourne District ..	46	4	87
Total	165	25	151

The mean annual death-rate in the previous seven years 1888-94, was 88 per 1,000 registered births.

In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The deaths from zymotic diseases were 5 in the case of those which are notifiable, and 8 in the other class where the number of cases cannot be obtained.

Adding the two classes together, there is a total of 13 deaths with a zymotic mortality of 1.85 per 1,000.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Small Pox	none	none
Scarlatina	none	none
Diphtheria	17	3
Membranous Croup	none	none
Fever. {	Typhus	none
	Enteric	22
	Continued	1
	Relapsing	none
	Puerperal	2
Cholera	none	none
Erysipelas	8	1
Total	50	5

In the other class the deaths were as follows :—

	Deaths.
Measles	none
Whooping Cough	1
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	7
Rheumatic Fever	none
Total	8

The prevalence in each quarter of each infectious disease is here shown in the following table :—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Scarlatina	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	8	3	4	2	17
Enteric Fever ..	—	1	7	14	22
Continued Fever ..	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ..	—	1	1	—	2
Erysipelas	2	4	1	1	8
Total	10	10	13	17	50

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, came into operation in this district on December 31st, 1891. There were 30 cases notified in 1892, 85 in 1893, 60 in 1894, and 50 in 1895.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is derived from deep and shallow wells, from springs and streams, and in a few places from tanks. In the villages on the chalk downs, the wells are often very deep, but the water so obtained is of good quality. Near the sea the water is often so brackish as to be unfit for drinking purposes.

In such cases one may have to bore for a hundred feet or more before good water can be obtained.

The flow of the sub-soil water in this district is from the north-west to the south-east, so that in sinking a well this fact must be borne in mind.

There is no public water supply for any place in this district. At Hermitage and Bosham a better supply is required, but the cost of any scheme, however simple, has hitherto proved an obstacle.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage at Westbourne, Bosham, and Hermitage, remains in precisely the same condition as before. In recent years, a great many closets have been altered or constructed with a view to make them less offensive. The water system is out of the question, as without a system of water carriage, the quantity to be dealt with would be enormously increased and rendered most difficult to be dealt with.

If received in cemented cesspools, these would be required to be constantly emptied; if in cesspools with porous sides, the water supply would almost surely be polluted. The earth system or the pail system finds no favour amongst the people of the district.

The authority have settled on a system, which consists of a small ventilated cesspit, which by its size rendered it necessary to be cleaned out often, while dry earth or ashes could be thrown in by those who would take the trouble.

This, although by no means a perfect plan, is a great improvement on the old method.

A printed circular was issued stating the following points, which should be attended to in the construction of closets.

1.—The cesspit should be small, not exceeding the following dimensions:—depth, 12 inches; length and width, 3 feet. Frequent cleansing out is thus rendered necessary. It is best that the cesspit should not be excavated, but be entirely above ground.

2.—Thorough ventilation of closet and separate ventilation of cesspit.

3.—Provision for frequent throwing of earth or ashes into the cesspit to deodorise deposit.

4.—Prevention of soakage from cesspit, and of access of rain water to it.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

The houses in this district are so scattered, that it is not difficult to deal with all the house refuse by utilising it in the garden which surrounds the dwelling.

All uncooked vegetable matter might accumulate in a heap to form in due time vegetable mould

The cinders could be sifted, so that the fine ash could be thrown on the ground to lighten the soil, while the larger pieces could be reburnt.

Any cooked matter might be thrown into the fire and burnt. The rest of the material which forms house refuse, could be dug in the ground or removed to some convenient spot.

At places like Bosham which are more populous, and the gardens or back yards are very small, I have often recommended that the refuse should be removed under sect. 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, but without avail. Each occupier in such a case removes the material at intervals, but it is not done frequently enough as a rule.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

One small cottage at Walderton, in the parish of Stoughton, was closed under Sect. 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and it has since been used as a store.

LODGING HOUSES.

There is one Common Lodging House at Hermitage in which a few lodgers are taken; this is very well kept.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

There is now twenty registered Cowsheds and dairies but many of them are on a very small scale; they are well kept.

MARGARINE.

Margarine is not in much demand, but in such cases the regulations of the Act are complied with; the sale seems to decrease.

BAKEHOUSES.

The Bakehouses are sixteen in number; they are often inspected, and they are kept in a clean condition; one new one has been erected, and one old one has been closed; one which had been disused is now used again.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are five Slaughter Houses which are very well attended to three of these are small and used occasionally.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.

There was no case in which it was necessary to condemn meat or any other Article of Food.

SUNSHINE.

The following figures have been kindly sent to me by the Rev. L. B. Birkett, M.A., from the observations taken by him at Westbourne Rectory.

	1893.			1894.			1895.	
	Hours.	Sunless days.		Hours.	Sunless days.		Hours.	Sunless days.
Jan. ..	39·3	15	..	86·3	9	..	93·7	6
Feb. ..	82·3	6	..	96·4	10	..	123·3	6
Mar. ..	232·1	2	..	219·1	2	..	159·3	6
April ..	305·7	0	..	188·2	1	..	163·0	2
May ..	257·5	0	..	223·3	1	..	314·2	1
June ..	256·0	2	..	177·3	3	..	248·7	0
July ..	212·1	2	..	192·3	3	..	194·2	3
Aug. ..	248·9	1	..	162·5	1	..	223·8	1
Sept. ..	169·7	3	..	140·2	6	..	248·8	0
Oct. ..	136·3	7	..	96·4	5	..	108·6	6
Nov. ..	65·5	8	..	91·1	10	..	53·7	9
Dec. ..	64·6	8	..	67·8	14	..	51·4	18
Total ..	2,070·0	54		1,740·9	65		1,982·7	58

In 1890, there was 1,773·8 hours of bright sunshine, and 68 sunless days; in 1891, the numbers were 1,682·8 and 61; and in 1892, the numbers were 1859·8 and 65 respectively.

RAINFALL.

	1893.			1894.			1895.	
	Amount in inches.	No. of rainy days.		Amount in inches.	No. of rainy days.		Amount in inches.	No. of rainy days.
Jan. ..	1·68	16	..	5·37	22	..	2·99	18
Feb. ..	3·18	24	..	2·01	15	..	0·19	3
Mar. ..	·60	7	..	1·65	14	..	2·13	16
April ..	·07	2	..	2·26	14	..	2·25	14
May ..	·95	7	..	1·01	11	..	·18	4
June ..	1·29	7	..	1·75	13	..	·70	6
July ..	4·55	13	..	5·38	20	..	4·78	16
Aug. ..	1·10	9	..	2·14	17	..	3·23	18
Sept. ..	2·04	16	..	3·19	12	..	·92	6
Oct. ..	7·08	22	..	6·10	16	..	3·43	13
Nov. ..	2·31	17	..	5·96	20	..	5·34	24
Dec. ..	2·90	18	..	2·22	18	..	3·20	20
Total ..	27·75	158		39·04	192		29·34	158

The rainfall in 1890 amounted to 24·13in., in 1891 to 35·94in., and in 1892 to 26·05in.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in two cases:—Male, 70 years, pneumonia, supervening on a rib accidentally fractured; female, 65 years, syncope.

There were thirteen deaths returned as “not certified” during the year:—Female, 52 years, heart disease; female, 5 minutes, premature birth; female, 20 minutes, premature birth; female, 1 minute, premature birth; male, 3 hours, premature birth; female, 59 years, heart disease; female, 59 years, apoplexy; female, 8 days, debility from birth; male, 5 months, convulsions; male 61 years, diarrhoea; male, 65 years, hernia; male, 79 years, old age; female, 50 years, syncope.

WESTBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the fifteen years 1881-95.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1881-85 ...	551	91	42	33	23	152	210
1886-90 ...	522	90	45	16	25	140	206
1891 ...	124	17	10	9	7	30	51
1892 ...	116	22	9	10	3	27	45
1893 ...	126	26	14	11	6	30	39
1894 ...	106	15	10	6	3	27	45
1895 ...	110	25	5	6	4	27	43
Total ...	1,655	286	135	91	71	433	639

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the fifteen years, 1881-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1881-85 ...	—	1	18	—	—	12	—	—	1	—	4	1	9	6	—	—	52
1886-90 ...	—	—	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	6	17	3	1	3	42
1891... ..	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	6	18
1892... ..	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	12	23
1893... ..	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	2	3	7	29
1894... ..	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	15
1895... ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	7	—	8	21
Total... ..	—	1	48	2	—	22	—	—	2	—	8	15	35	21	5	41	200

WESTBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the fifteen years, 1881-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the years 1881-95 from							Mean Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living from				
	Population in middle of Period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	
1881-85	7,360	551	52	46	98	44	1,473	138	123	261	117	
1886-90	7,180	522	39	52	106	37	1,376	103	136	279	97	
1891	7,084	124	12	7	35	4	1,750	169	99	494	56	
1892	7,050	116	11	8	26	6	1,645	156	113	369	85	
1893	7,030	126	22	9	17	7	1,792	313	128	242	100	
1894	7,030	106	10	11	20	8	1,508	142	156	284	114	
1895	7,000	110	13	4	21	13	1,571	185	57	300	185	

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the WESTBOURNE DISTRICT

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.								(i)	1 Small Pox.	2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up-wards. (h)					
Funtington Parish	15	4	1	—	1	3	6	Under 5 5 upwards.				
Bosham Parish	21	3	1	4	—	5	8	Under 5 5 upwards.			1	
Westbourne Parish	41	14	1	1	2	11	12	Under 5 5 upwards.				
Rest of District	23	4	2	1	1	6	9	Under 5 5 upwards.			1	
Westbourne Workhouse ...	10	—	—	—	—	2	8	Under 5 5 upwards.				
								Under 5 5 upwards.				
								Under 5 5 upwards.				
								Under 5 5 upwards.				
								Under 5 5 upwards.				
								Under 5 5 upwards.				
								Under 5 5 upwards.				
								Under 5 5 upwards.				
TOTALS.....	110	25	5	6	4	27	43	Under 5 5 upwards.				

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken in

Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....								Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...								Under 5 5 upwards.			

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF SICKNESS
 Reported to the Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the WESTBOURNE DISTRICT.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE OFFICER OF HEALTH.						
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1895.			1	2	3	4	5		6
									Small Pox.	Scarlatina.		Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)							
Funtington Parish	1,020	1,000	24	Under 5 5 upwards.			1				
Bosham Parish	1,258	1,270	41	Under 5 5 upwards.			1				
Westbourne Parish	2,269	2,250	52	Under 5 5 upwards.			1			2	
Rest of Westbourne District	2,397	2,350	46	Under 5 5 upwards.			1			20	
Westbourne Workhouse ...	140	130	2	Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
TOTALS	7,084	7,000	165	Under 5 5 upwards.			2			20	
							15				

WORTHING URBAN DISTRICT.

pp. 159 et seq.

WORTHING URBAN DISTRICT.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Area in Statute Acres ..	584	584	979	1,425
Number of Inhabited Houses..	1,051	1,331	1,959	3,015
„ Uninhabited „ ..	51	129	178	174
„ Building „ ..	7	11	82	39
Population	5,805	7,413	10,976	16,606
Males	2,497	3,174	4,701	6,874
Females	3,308	4,239	6,275	9,732

The area of this Urban Sanitary District was extended to include the civil parish of Heene, and the District was incorporated as a Municipal Borough by a charter dated 15th August, 1890.

The above figures, previous to 1891, only deal with the old Local Board District of Worthing.

Heene forms now the West Ward of the new Borough, and it is more commonly known as West Worthing; there was, however, a portion of Heene in the rural district of East Preston up to 1890, but now the whole parish is incorporated.

The Borough of Worthing is formed out of two parishes; it comprises part of Broadwater and the whole of Heene; the rest of Broadwater is in the rural district of East Preston.

		Part of Broadwater.	Heene.	Total.
Area in Statute Acres ..	..	999	426	1,425
Houses Inhabited ..	..	2,742	273	3,015
„ Uninhabited ..	..	132	42	174
„ Building ..	..	31	8	39
Population, 1891 :—				
Males .. .. .	..	6,300	578	6,878
Females .. .. .	..	8,615	1,113	9,728
Persons .. .. .	..	14,915	1,691	16,606
Persons in 1881..	..	10,976	845	11,821

Worthing has thus increased its numbers by addition of area as well as by the growth of population.

The figures of these different areas at each census period are here shown :—

Year.	Total.	Worthing Urban.	West Worthing Urban	Rural Heene.
1871 ..	7,840 ..	7,413 ..	276 ..	151
1881 ..	11,821 ..	10,976 ..	689 ..	156
1891 ..	16,606 ..	14,915 ..	1,541 ..	150

Thus it will be seen that Worthing Urban District increased by 3,563 between 1871 and 1881, but these figures include the addition of 600 persons by taking in a portion of rural Broadwater. The increase from 1881 to 1891 with no change of area, was 3,938. Rural Heene remained stationary, while in West Worthing district, or Urban Heene, the increase was very rapid, there being nearly six times as many people in 1891 as there was in 1871.

When, on September 3rd, 1890, Worthing became a municipal borough, the whole area was divided into five wards.

The mean number of persons in each house in each ward at the last census is here shown :—

	Houses.	Mean No. of Inmates per House.
1. East Ward	510	5·4
2. Central Ward	1,091	5·7
3. North-east Ward	566	5·6
4. North-west Ward	575	5·0
5. West Ward	273	6·1
Total ..	3,015	5·4

The West Ward is the least over-crowded of all, as the houses are on the average much larger than in the rest of the district, and a large number of servants are kept; there are also some large schools which increase the average in each house.

The following figures show the number of houses and the number of inhabitants at the census of 1891. The excess of females is well marked, and doubtless this is owing to the number of schools, lodging houses, and private residences, where several female servants are kept. This is, in this district, a vast excess of unmarried females, and thus the birth-rate is low.

No.	Ward.	Inhabited Houses.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.	East	510	1,171	1,621	2,792
2.	Central	1,091	2,572	3,697	6,269
3.	North-east	566	1,283	1,653	2,936
4.	North-west	575	1,270	1,647	2,917
5.	West	273	578	1,114	1,692
	Total ..	3,015	6,874	9,732	16,606

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 362 children were registered; of these 191 were male, and 171 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 18,500, the birth-rate was equal to 19·6 per 1,000 persons living, against a rate of 23·4 in 1891, 22·4 in 1892, 21·4 in 1893, and 19·2 in 1894.

The rate varies very much in each Ward, and it depends upon the distribution of married women living at the child-bearing ages. For this reason the rate is low in the West Ward, and high in the North-east and North-west Wards.

In each Ward the births for the past five years are here shown :—

No.	Ward.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894	1895.
1.	East	69	63	69	59	62
2.	Central	133	128	119	93	118
3.	North-east	94	82	77	69	55
4.	North-west	76	96	88	97	101
5.	West	20	17	20	21	26
	Total.....	392	386	373	339	362

The general birth-rate is low, and it has been steadily declining for several years.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

It is of interest to compare the variations in the birth-rate during the last ten years under the Local Board, bearing in mind that the addition of the West Ward has slightly helped to lower the rate.

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1881 ..	324 ..	29·2	1886 ..	366 ..	27·7
1882 ..	355 ..	30·7	1887 ..	327 ..	24·5
1883 ..	313 ..	25·7	1888 ..	322 ..	23·3
1884 ..	352 ..	27·8	1889 ..	362 ..	25·6
1885 ..	327 ..	25·0	1890 ..	338 ..	23·1

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 286 deaths registered in this district during the year 1895, but to this number must be added the deaths of five persons belonging to this district in East Preston Workhouse, which is outside the area. From this total number of 291 there must be deducted the deaths of three persons in the Worthing Infirmary, who came from outside the district, leaving a total of 288 deaths.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 18,500, the death-rate was equal to 15·6 per 1,000 persons living; excluding persons not belonging to the district, the rate was equal to 14·3 per 1,000.

The variations in the death-rate in the Local Board District during the ten years previous to 1891 were as follows :—

Year.	Deaths.		Death-rate.	
	Including Visitors.	Excluding Visitors.	Including Visitors.	Excluding Visitors.
1881.....	170	150	15·3	13·5
1882.....	160	142	13·8	12·3
1883.....	164	151	13·4	12·4
1884.....	205	177	16·2	14·0
1885.....	178	161	13·6	12·3
1886.....	228	210	17·2	15·9
1887.....	231	206	17·3	15·4
1888.....	220	187	15·9	13·5
1889.....	179	145	12·6	10·2
1890.....	218	181	14·9	12·3

The following tables show the deaths in each Ward occurring in a population estimated in the middle of the year at 18,500; it includes the deaths of all persons not belonging to the district, and also the five workhouse deaths. The corresponding figures for the four previous years are also given.

DEATHS.

No.	Ward.	1891.	1892.	Deaths. 1893.	1894.	1895.
1.	East	52	28	76	53	44
2.	Central	136	103	139	82	100
3.	North-east	72	42	76	27	41
4.	North-west	56	49	94	44	71
5.	West	25	26	41	16	32
	Total	341	248	426	222	288

The mortality in each quarter of the past four years is here shown :—

	Total. 1892.	Total. 1893.	Total. 1894.	Total. 1895.	Male.	Fem
First Quarter	86	73	55	97	43	54
Second Quarter	50	112	53	60	23	37
Third Quarter	54	181	47	62	31	31
Fourth Quarter	58	60	67	69	35	34
Total	248	426	222	288	132	156

The deaths in each quarter at various groups of years are here shown :—

	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and over.	Total.
First Quarter ..	14	3	3	4	33	40	97
Second Quarter ..	6	5	3	2	17	27	60
Third Quarter ..	19	7	2	2	14	18	62
Fourth Quarter ..	10	13	11	1	17	17	69
Total	49	28	19	9	81	102	288

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year :—

No.	Ward.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1,000 Births	1892.	Ratio in 1893.	1894.
1.	East ..	62	6	97	32	159	102
2.	Central ..	118	11	93	109	84	107
3.	North-east	55	8	145	49	143	101
4.	North-west	101	13	128	95	227	144
5.	West ..	26	11	42	59	100	95
	Total ..	362	49	135	78	145	115

The mean ratio for the past five years is 123 deaths to 1,000 births.

The rate of infant mortality in the Local Board District for the ten years, 1881-90, was in.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1881 ..	86	1886 ..	147
1882 ..	95	1887 ..	100
1883 ..	105	1888 ..	93
1884 ..	122	1889 ..	77
1885 ..	88	1890 ..	136

Giving a mean ratio for that decade of 105 deaths to 1,000 births.

In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000 during the past year, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The deaths from zymotic diseases were 29 in the case of those which are notifiable, and 18 in the other class where the number of cases cannot be obtained, or a total of 47 deaths in all, with a zymotic mortality of 2.54 per 1,000.

					Cases.	Deaths.	
	Small Pox	..	..	..	none	none	
	Scarlatina	..	..	..	5	none	
	Diphtheria	..	..	..	92	26	
	Membranous Croup	..	..	..	none	none	
Fever.	{	Typhus	..	..	..	none	none
		Enteric	..	..	..	2	none
		Continued	..	..	..	1	none
		Relapsing	..	..	..	none	none
		Puerperal	..	..	..	none	none
		Cholera	..	..	..	none	none
		Erysipelas	..	..	..	10	3
Total					110	29	

In the other class the deaths were as follows:—

					Deaths.
	Measles	..	..	..	1
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	none
	Diarrhœa and Dysentery	..	..	..	17
	Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	none
Total					18

There were also 20 deaths from Influenza during the year.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, came into force on August 3rd, 1890. There is no Isolation Hospital in the district.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, came into operation on July 4th, 1891.

The Public Healths Acts Amendment Act, 1891, came into operation on July 4th, 1891.

The prevalence in each quarter of each notifiable disease is shown in the following table:—

		1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Small Pox	..	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	..	—	2	2	1	5
Diphtheria	..	2	2	19	69	92
Enteric Fever	..	—	—	1	1	2
Continued Fever	..	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever	..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	5	2	1	2	10
Total		7	6	23	74	110

DIPHThERIA.

An outbreak of Diphtheria appeared in the course of the autumn, It began in August amongst children living in the North-west Ward, and the disease was probably brought here by some infected children who came from London. In the house in which these children stayed, four young inmates were attacked, and of these, three died in August. In the next house three more children were attacked, but they recovered. In September a few more cases occurred, all of which could be traced to pre-existing cases. In October and November the disease spread with more rapidity, and it appeared in other parts of the town.

The notifications and deaths up to the end of the year were thus recorded :—

			Notifications.		Deaths.
August..	..	..	5	..	3
September	..	..	12	..	1
October	..	..	33	..	10
November	..	..	22	..	6
December	..	..	14	..	6
			—		—
Total	..	..	86	..	26
			—		—

Of the 86 cases, 36 were male and 50 were female; of the 26 deaths, 13 were amongst males and 13 were amongst females. Only 15 out of the 86 cases were over fifteen years of age, and these were persons who had been in close contact with children previously attacked. There was no death of any one above ten years of age.

On October 2nd, two hospital tents were erected at the east end of the town, and 41 patients were admitted, of whom 10 died. Holy Trinity schools were closed for six weeks and no child from any infected house was allowed to go to any other school. On the approach of winter, the Town Council purchased a large private house, standing in seven acres of ground at a place called Swandem, distant about three miles from the town, and this place was used as an Isolation Hospital. Thither the 11 children who were in the tents were removed on December 7th under the charge of two trained nurses.

Neither the closing of the schools, nor the quick removal to the hospital seemed to stop the progress of the disease, nor did the weather appear to have any influence. School attendance no doubt was one cause of the spread, and many caught the disorder from the children who had sore throats which were not recognised as of an infectious nature. The epidemic did not cease at the end of the year, so that a full account of its behaviour and persistence must be deferred until the outbreak is over.

WATER SUPPLY.

The new works, which were described in my last year's Annual Report, were proceeded with during the year. The sinking of the well has been carried out, water mains have been laid in the town, and a reservoir is in course of erection. Some delay has taken place, but it is expected that the whole work will be completed in the coming year, when a full report will be given.

In the meantime excellent water is being supplied to the Borough from the Broadwater wells.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The main system of sewerage, designed by Mr. Mansergh was completed in the course of 1894, and the sewage tanks, &c., at the out-fall were completed in the summer. An account of these works was given in my last Annual Report. I now append Mr. Mansergh's Report on the third portion of the system, dealing with the branch services and manholes in various parts of the town.

“CONDITION OF BRANCH SEWERS.—It is with a slight feeling of reluctance that I commence my report on the condition of the branch sewers in the Borough. A reference of this kind does not admit of a very definite answer, for it is not possible to say that sewers are quite right unless every part is bared for actual examination, and such a thing is out of the question.

“On the other hand it is comparatively easy to make a long list of the faults of a system of sewers which has grown piecemeal with a town. Hence, in a report of this nature, the statements as to the defects are clear and definite, while those as to the sufficiency and efficiency of the sewers must of necessity be qualified, not so much from mental reservations, as from lack of positive knowledge that every part is right.

“It may happen that the impression left on the mind upon a perusal of this report is worse than the facts warrant.

“There are ways of obtaining a good general idea of the state of a system of sewers without opening every part out, and these I propose to describe, so that the conclusions I have come to may be appreciated at their right value.

“In the first instance Mr. Aspinall, the Borough Surveyor, prepared a plan showing all the sewers, with the sizes and such of the invert levels as could be obtained at the existing manholes.

“An examination of this plan showed that there were many sewers on which inverts could not be obtained in that manner, and I therefore asked that in 21 places the ground should be opened out and the levels

of the sewer inverts taken. This was done, and though of course it did not give information as to every sewer where it was lacking, the probabilities were very strong that the like results would be obtained from the adjoining sewers which were not opened out.

“From the invert levels so obtained I have been able to determine which of the sewers have gradients so slack as to prevent them being self-cleansing—that is, of course, on the assumption that the inverts are laid to true inclinations between known points. This is a fair sample of the qualifications one must make in matters of this kind.

“In addition to this, whenever a sewer has been opened, a record of its construction has been kept, and also of its condition as revealed at that point.

“These openings were made in the usual routine of drain connections, etc., and they are therefore free from any suspicion of being selected to show either the good or the bad state of the sewers.

“The defects of the branch sewers may be summarized as under :

“(a.) Some have too little fall, that is, are too slack in their gradient.

“(b.) Some have defective and leaky joints.

“(c.) Some have silt or deposit in them.

“(d.) Some have the house drains connected to them in a very defective manner.

“(e.) Many of them have insufficient means of access or control.

“(f.) Some of them are not laid on the best and on what one may call their natural route.

“These I think represent the main heads in the indictment of your branch sewerage system. I shall deal with them shortly in the order named.

“I send herewith a copy of the plan of the sewers on which I have laid my suggestions as far as they can be shown on a plan.

“(a). SLACK GRADIENTS.—The sewer in St. Botolph's Road to Mill Road is so flat that the natural velocity due to the gradient is not sufficient to carry the solids away with the sewage, and I was not surprised to find that when this sewer was opened there was six inches of deposit in it. *The whole of the sewer in this road should be relaid.*

“The sewers in the roads north of the railway are laid with gradients which are somewhat below the standard of self-cleansing ones, and as the sewers have (very properly) been laid of a size sufficient for some future growth, I think it is quite possible they are at present not

so clean as is desirable. I do not see how steeper gradients are to be reasonably obtained, but here is a typical case *where systematic flushing of the sewers with town water would do what is necessary*. This is a simple and easily applied remedy.

“ In Shelley Road and Downview Road, north of Windsor Road, there are short sewers to which systematic flushing may with advantage be applied.

“ Such, so far as I am aware, are all the sewers to which exception may be taken on the score of slack gradients.

“(b) SEWERS WITH DEFECTIVE AND LEAKY JOINTS.—There are many of the pipe sewers in which the joints are made simply with clay. At some of these, no doubt, there is infiltration of subsoil water, and it is quite possible that when the level of the sewage in the sewers rises above the height of the land water, sewage may pass from the sewers into the subsoil. It would be better, of course, if the joints were all watertight, but it is a very strong measure to suggest that every sewer with joints which may not be watertight should be taken up and relaid. I can easily remember the time when clay joints in pipe sewers represented the best practice of the day, and I have no doubt whatever that there are hundreds of miles of such sewers in the towns of this country which are, and have been, useful and successful. I do not think a sewer should be condemned merely because if laid to-day it would be put together in a sounder manner or by a different method of construction.

“ I shall, under the head (e.), recommend that a large number of manholes be built on the sewers, and it must necessarily follow that during their construction reliable information as to the sewers will be obtained. If a sewer is found to leak, or to have tree roots in it, or to allow sewage to escape into the subsoil, it ought to be relaid where it is defective; but if its only fault is that the joints are of clay, I hardly think that a sufficient reason for relaying it. This appears to me a proper and reasonable alternative to the heroic policy of relaying all sewers with clay joints.

“(c.) SEWERS WITH DEPOSIT ON THEM.—I was quite prepared to learn that many of the sewers had considerable deposit on their invert, for this was a probable result of the tide-locking which formerly prevailed. When the outlets were closed by the rising of the tide the sewage was brought to a more or less quiescent state in the main sewer and in the branches affected by the tide-locking, with the result that the solids were deposited and accumulated in those sewers.

“ A proof of this has been furnished by the experience gained in the new main sewer laid last year. That sewer gives, as you are aware, a better outlet to the branch sewers, and as it is not subject to tide-locking, owing to the pumping which has been temporarily done at the Park, the branch sewers have cleaned themselves of deposit to such an extent that nearly fifty loads of silt have been taken out of the new main sewer by hand labour since the branches were connected to it. The fact is, that bottle-tight sewers would have accumulated silt under

the old conditions, and the experience in the new main is what will happen to all the sewers which were tide-locked when the new pumping plant and sewerage works are in operation, as they will be in a few months' time.

“ My distinct advice to you under this head is to wait till the new pumps have been at work for six months or so and give the branch sewers time to clear themselves. If after that any sewers are found to contain deposit, it may reasonably be concluded that this is occasioned by defects, and these ought then to be discovered and remedied.

“(d.) DEFECTIVE HOUSE JUNCTIONS.—In several cases where house drains have been opened out for examination or reconstruction it has been found that the junction with the sewer has been effected by cutting a hole in the sewer pipe and inserting the drain pipe into the hole, instead of making the connection with proper junction pipes. The job made by cutting a pipe is bound to be a bad one, and leakage into and out of the sewer is almost certain to take place there. It is also not unusual in such cases for the drain pipe to project into the sewer, and so cause obstruction to the flow. I have no words but those of condemnation for such scamped work, and where conditions of this kind are known to exist they ought to be opened out and remade in a proper manner. It is of course probable that those which have been discovered are but specimens of others undiscovered, but how you are to ascertain whether this is so or not, and, if so, which are the faulty connections, without opening down to every house junction in Worthing, is more than I am able to say. Such a remedy is impracticable. My advice under this head is that, whenever a bad connection is found in the ordinary course of opening to the sewers, it should be put right. For the future, however, I have the most definite advice possible. Your system of inspection of house drains must be so thorough that such disgraceful work is rendered impossible.

“(e.) INSUFFICIENT ACCESS AND CONTROL.—I have marked on the plan 241 places where manholes ought to be constructed. In doing so I do not wish to convey the idea that if they are not all made immediately the health of Worthing will suffer. At the same time the sewers will not be under control until these means of access are obtained. During the construction of the manholes a great deal of reliable information as to the existing sewers will be obtained, and, by that light, the sewers which need further attention will become known.

“(f.) IMPROPER ROUTES OR LINES.—An extreme instance of this occurs in Windsor Lane, south of Church Walk. If sewage was put into the Windsor Lane sewer at the upper end it would flow in a southerly direction to Brighton Road, then in a westerly direction through the sewer in Brighton Road, then in a more or less northerly direction through the sewers in High Street, Upper High Street, Tower Road, and the Park, and ultimately in an easterly direction through the main sewer to the sewage works, and after having travelled 2,700 yards, it would pass a point only 500 yards north of the starting point.

“ This circuitous route is a result of the piecemeal manner in which

the branch sewers have been laid. Although it is an obvious defect, I cannot say that anyone suffers in health from it, for the gradients are at every part self-cleansing, and the sewage, therefore flows on without depositing the solids on its course. A longer time, is taken by the sewage to get to the works than is necessary, but as the time taken is not sufficiently great to set up decomposition, no serious disadvantage ensues.

“Another and different instance occurs in the Heene portion of the Borough. When Heene was a district separate from Worthing and governed by its own Local Board, the sewerage system was laid out so as to discharge all the sewage into the sea at the Heene sea front. The former Heene district may be said to have a ridge running east and west near the middle, and hence surface water on the south side of that ridge would gravitate southwards over the surface to the sea, and that which fell to the north would gravitate northwards to Tarring Road.

“If there had been an available sewage outlet in Tarring Road I have no doubt the sewerage system would have been designed in two parts, each falling with the natural inclination of the surface.

“As there was not then an available outlet the ridge had to be cut through at a considerable depth in order to enable the sewers on the south to command the sewage from the houses on the north.

“Now, however, Heene is Incorporated with Worthing, and, by continuing the existing sewer in Tarring Road into the Heene portion of the Borough a more suitable outlet may be obtained.

“This I have shown on the plan, and for any future sewers in the Heene district north of the ridge the outlet should be into it.

“It may be useful if I now summarize the recommendations I have made under each head.

“(a.) SLACK GRADIENTS.—Relay the sewer in St. Botolph's Road. Specially flush the sewers north of the railway and in Shelley Road and Downview Road.

“(b.) DEFECTIVE JOINTS.—Relay the sewers which are found to have leaky joints.

“(c.) DEPOSIT IN SEWERS.—Ascertain the effect of the new pumping scheme; if then there are any branch sewers with deposit in them after the new system has been at work for six months, they ought to be relaid.

“(d.) DEFECTIVE HOUSE INJUNCTIONS.—Remedy all that are found to be wrong, and by efficient inspection ensure that no more defective junctions are made.

“(e.) ACCESS AND CONTROL.—Increase the number of manholes, as shown on my plan.

“(f.) IMPROPER ROUTES.—See that in future the branch sewers are laid as shown on my plan.

“In addition to these recommendations dealing with specific defects, I have two others to add. The first of these is to urge that the flushing of all the branch sewers should be done regularly and systematically. The second and more important is to strongly press upon you the importance of constant and adequate supervision of all new work in the Borough.

“My estimate of the cost of constructing the new sewers in Tarring Road, St. Botolph's Road, and Windsor Road, and also the new manholes, as shown on the plan, is £3,550 (three thousand, five hundred and fifty pounds).”

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.

The following is the report of Mr. C. T. Gardner, the Sanitary Inspector, for the year 1895.

I beg to submit my Fifth Annual Report, showing the work carried out in this department during the year ending December 31st, 1895.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Slaughtering is carried on in five premises within the Borough; they have been frequently visited and found clean. Clause 13 of the bye-laws is not enforced.

BAKEHOUSES.

These have been periodically visited and found clean.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

During the first part of the year there were three registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough, one of which called the Travellers' Rest has been turned into a private Boarding House, the other two have been frequently visited and found clean. The keepers have complied with the bye-laws.

DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.

The regulations in force within the Borough are observed. The five cowsheds within the district have been kept in clean condition.

BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

These were visited and found generally clean and well-kept.

FISH SHOPS.

These were frequently visited and found clean and free from offal. The market on the foreshore was also occasionally visited.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The various shops, slaughter houses, and railway station have been visited to ascertain whether any meat was exposed for sale or in course of preparation for sale which was unfit for human food.

In one instance a quantity of beef, mutton, and veal was found exposed for sale which was unfit for human food. After being condemned by a Justice of Peace the order for destruction was complied with. The owner was prosecuted and fined.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The various grocers, greengrocers, and general stores were visited, and in one case some cherries were found which, in my opinion, were not up to the standard for human food. By request the owner destroyed them in my presence, and promised to be more careful in future.

No samples of canned food were purchased for examination.

MARGARINE ACT.

The provisions of this Act are observed where margarine is sold.

SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACT.

No samples of food or drugs were purchased for analysis.

COMPLAINTS.

Only twenty-six complaints were received; these were promptly investigated and where necessary a notice was served and the nuisance abated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There were one hundred and ten cases of infectious disease enquired into; fifty-two patients were moved to the Corporation Isolation Hospital. Disinfectants were supplied free of charge where necessary. Disinfection was carried out and the premises cleaned on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

These were visited and their sanitary fittings found to be in good order.

FACTORIES.

There are no large factories within the Borough. Many of the small workshops now included in the Factories and Workshops Acts have been visited and found generally in good condition. Owing to more important work the workrooms have not been surprised as I would like, but I propose to make a thorough examination of all premises that may be classed as Factories or Workshops, and report to your Committee in detail at an early period.

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

Three were reported as unfit for habitation, viz., 68, Montague Street, 11, King's Row, and a house at back of Chapel Fields. Notices were served by your direction; in two cases the owners promised not to let the houses for dwelling purposes, and proceedings are pending in the other case. A part of a house in Warwick Road was also reported unfit for habitation, the owner has since put it in good condition. The demolition of the houses in Cook's Row was completed during the year.

HOUSE TO HOUSE SURVEY.

This work has been proceeded with as occasion permitted during the year, and the summary will show the amount of work carried out during the year.

WATER INSPECTION.

Eight samples of water were taken for analysis, one from the new well at Broadwater was sent to Dr. Klein, F.R.S., six from the same source were sent to Dr. Dupré, F.R.S., and one from the surface water outfall opposite Warwick Road was sent to Mr. Moore, of Brighton. The reports on the above were sent to your Committee.

SUMMARY.

NOTICES SERVED.—One hundred and seventy-eight notices were served for the abatement of nuisances, remedying of sanitary defects, and separation of drinking water from water closets that were supplied direct.

Five hundred and eighty-nine letters were written in conjunction with these matters.

W.C.'s SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM WATER MAINS.—Those that were found supplied in this manner were disconnected and supplied by means of siphon flushing cisterns.

W.C.'s FOUL AND DEFECTIVE.—Such w.c.'s were replaced by new pans and traps or cleansed.

HOUSES REDRAINED.—One hundred and ninety-seven houses were redrained with watertight drains, and easy means of access provided by inspection chambers, of these it was found necessary to make several new connections to the public sewers; where necessary, intercepting chambers were provided.

DRAINS STOPPED.—Twenty-seven were found to be choked, these were opened up and examined, the defects were remedied, and the drains put in good order.

DRAINS UNVENTILATED.—One hundred and thirty-five drains were ventilated by shafts 4in. in diameter carried to a safe distance above all windows.

WASTE PIPES, BATHS, AND SINKS CONNECTED WITH SEWERS.—Twenty-three were disconnected and made to discharge outside houses into channels leading to trapped stoneware gullies.

YARDS UNPAVED AND UNDRAINED.—Sixty-five were repaved and redrained.

RAIN WATER PIPES CONNECTED WITH DRAINS.—Fifty-seven were cut off and made to discharge into trapped stoneware gullies.

ABSENCE OF DUST BINS.—Sixty-nine new galvanised iron dust bins were provided.

UNWHOLESOME HOUSES.—On the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health one house was ordered to be cleansed and whitewashed; the notice was complied with.

OVERCROWDING.—Two cases were abated.

OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS.—Twenty-three such accumulations were ordered to be removed, and the notice in each case was complied with.

OFFENSIVE POOLS.—One offensive cesspool was dealt with, and an earth-closet provided.

ANIMALS SO KEPT AS TO BE A NUISANCE.—One case was dealt with where a person was keeping a pig in the basement of a house in Bath-place.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.—In the case of unsound meat it was necessary to prosecute. The person proceeded against was fined £1 and 10s. costs.

In conclusion, I beg to draw the Committee's attention to the increasing nuisance at the goods-yard of the railway station, owing to the large quantity of manure brought here from London and elsewhere, which at times is very offensive.

Provision should be made for unloading this material at the north-east of the Borough, where there are very few houses.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in twelve cases:—Female, 69 years, syncope; female, 10 years, inflammation of lungs; female, newly born, accidentally suffocated; female, 8 weeks, convulsions; female, 15 months, accidental fall; male, 55 years, suicide by hanging; male, 49 years, suicide by hanging; female, 56 years, heart disease; male, 2 years, accidentally scalded; female, 55 years, heart disease; males, newly-born twins, shock and hæmorrhage during birth.

There was one death returned as "not certified" during the year:—Female, 75 years, heart disease.

The climate of Worthing will be given in the General Report.

WORTHING URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the ten years 1886-95.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1886 ..	228	54	43	10	5	63	53
1887 ...	231	33	18	13	16	74	77
1888 ...	220	30	28	10	6	76	70
1889 ...	179	28	15	7	10	63	56
1890 ...	218	46	18	4	18	63	69
1891 ...	341	55	44	16	9	114	103
1892 ...	248	30	14	7	24	86	87
1893 ...	426	54	32	44	73	141	82
1894 ...	222	39	22	8	9	71	73
1895 ...	288	49	28	19	9	81	102
Total ...	2,601	418	262	138	179	832	772

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the twenty years, 1876-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1876-80* ...	—	19	7	—	—	7	1	—	3	—	1	13	25	28	2	—	106
1881-85* ...	—	7	8	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	2	13	8	21	5	—	74
1886-90* ...	—	8	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	7	46	22	2	—	105
1891† ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	40	5	4	—	9	62
1892† ...	—	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	—	15	29
1893† ...	—	1	3	—	—	17	2	—	—	—	2	1	7	18	1	2	207
1894† ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	3	13
1895† ...	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	17	—	20	67
Total...	—	37	60	—	—	197	1	—	6	—	16	77	97	113	10	49	663

*Local Board

†Municipal Borough.

WORTHING URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the twenty years 1876-95 from								Mean Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living from				
	Population in middle of Period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.		
Including Visitors.	1876-80 10,200	827	107	90	93	77	1,695	219	184	188	157		
	1881-85 12,180	877	74	87	115	98	1,450	122	143	190	161		
	1886-90 13,800	1,076	106	111	149	137	1,560	156	161	217	198		
	1891-95 17,400	1,525	329	116	184	151	1,747	377	153	212	172		
Excluding Visitors.	1876-80 10,200	760	99	77	85	71	1,556	203	157	171	145		
	1881-85 12,180	781	69	78	105	86	1,291	114	128	173	142		
	1886-90 13,800	329	98	78	136	108	1,351	145	115	198	156		
	1891-95 17,400	1,598	310	93	166	131	1,552	354	107	190	149		

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the WORTHING

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1 Small Pox.	2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up-wards. (h)				
East Ward	42	6	3	—	—	12	21	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Central Ward	94	11	8	6	3	32	34	Under 5 5 upwards.			
North-East Ward	39	8	4	1	—	11	15	Under 5 5 upwards.			
North-West Ward	69	13	10	10	3	14	19	Under 5 5 upwards.			1
West Ward	31	11	2	2	1	8	7	Under 5 5 upwards.			1
Infirmary	11		1	1	3	4	2	Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	286	49	28	20	10	81	98	Under 5 5 upwards.			14

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken in

Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....	5					1	4	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...	26	2	2	1	4	11	6	Under 5 5 upwards.			

Urban District, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Croup.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.														
								1		2			3				2	9	
												2	3	7	5		16	33	
										3			1			2	10	19	
							1					5	8	16	4	1	40	75	
										4					1		7	12	
												1	4	6	3	1	12	27	
										5			1				7	23	
							1					5	2	6	4		18	46	
							1			3					1	2	6	13	
												3	1	2	2		8	18	
																1		1	
																1	9	10	
							1	1		17			5		2	5	32	77	
							2					16	18	37	18	3	103	209	

count in judging of the above records of mortality.

												1					4	5
										2					1		1	4
												5	1	7		1	8	22

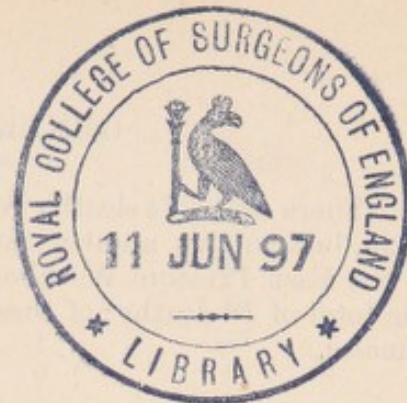
(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES

Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the WORTHING

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE OFFICER OF HEALTH.					
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1895. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6
					Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.	
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	
East Ward	2,767	3,170	62	Under 5 5 upwards.			2 4			
Central Ward	6,269	6,400	118	Under 5 5 upwards.			6 14		1	
North-East Ward	2,936	3,200	55	Under 5 5 upwards.			1			
North-West Ward	2,917	3,400	101	Under 5 5 upwards.			17 45		1	
West Ward	1,692	2,300	26	Under 5 5 upwards.			3			
Worthing Infirmary	25	30		Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
TOTALS	16,606	18,500	362	Under 5 5 upwards.			25 67		2	

LITTLEHAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT.

pp. 183 et seq.



LITTLEHAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Area in Statute Acres ..	925	925	925	925
Number of Inhabited Houses..	497	624	743	851
„ Uninhabited „ ..	36	52	46	73
„ Building „ ..	3	4	17	15
Population	2,350	3,266	3,926	4,452
Males	1,112	1,569	1,865	1,962
Females	1,238	1,697	2,061	2,490

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 110 children were registered; of these 46 were male, and 64 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 4,700, the birth-rate was equal to 23·4 per 1,000 persons living.

The variations in the birth-rate during the past ten years have been as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1886 ..	89 ..	21·4	1891 ..	93 ..	20·8
1887 ..	116 ..	27·7	1892 ..	81 ..	18·0
1888 ..	99 ..	23·5	1893 ..	105 ..	23·1
1889 ..	104 ..	24·4	1894 ..	98 ..	21·3
1890 ..	89 ..	20·7	1895 ..	110 ..	23·4

The mean annual number of births is 98, and the mean annual birth-rate is 23·4 per 1,000 persons living.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate of 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 74 deaths registered in this district during the year 1895, but to this number must be added the deaths of four persons in the East Preston Workhouse, which is outside the district, making the total of 78 deaths; of these 32 were amongst males, and 46 amongst females.

These 78 deaths include the deaths of nine visitors.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 4,700, the death-rate was equal to 16.6 per 1,000 persons living.

In country places throughout England and Wales the rate of mortality in 1895 was equal to 17.0 per 1,000 of population.

The mean annual number of deaths during the last ten years was 62, and the mean annual death-rate is 14.1 per 1,000 persons living.

The variations in the death-rate during the past ten years have been as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.		Death-rate.	
	Including Visitors.	Excluding Visitors.	Including Visitors.	Excluding Visitors.
1886.....	50	48	12.0	11.5
1887.....	59	51	14.1	12.2
1888.....	58	55	13.8	13.1
1889.....	65	59	15.3	13.9
1890.....	38	37	8.8	8.6
1891.....	84	79	18.8	17.7
1892.....	59	56	13.1	12.4
1893.....	57	56	12.5	12.3
1894.....	72	69	15.6	15.0
1895.....	78	69	16.6	14.7

In each quarter of the past five years the deaths were thus registered:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.
First Quarter ..	22	17	20	21	19	99
Second Quarter ..	25	17	12	13	23	90
Third Quarter ..	15	10	16	13	25	79
Fourth Quarter ..	22	15	9	25	11	82
Total ..	84	59	57	72	78	350

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1,000 Births.
1886	89	10	112
1887	116	8	69
1888	99	10	101
1889	104	6	58
1890	89	4	45
1891	93	10	107
1892	81	8	99
1893	105	5	48
1894	98	8	81
1895	110	13	118
Mean	98	8.2	84

The thirteen *infantile* deaths included one from diarrhœa, one from tuberculosis, four from convulsions, one from enteritis, two from marasmus, and one from exposure; two infants were born prematurely, and one died from exposure.

In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000 during the past year, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There were four deaths from zymotic disease in the case of those which are notifiable, and three in the other class where the number of cases cannot be obtained. The zymotic mortality was at the rate of 1.5 per 1,000.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Small Pox	none	none
Scarlatina	13	none
Diphtheria	7	3
Membranous Croup	none	none
Fever. {	Typhus	none
	Enteric	none
	Continued	none
	Relapsing	none
	Puerperal	none
Cholera	none	none
Erysipelas	19	1
Total	39	4

In the other class the deaths were as follows:—

	Deaths.
Measles	1
Whooping Cough	none

Diarrhoea and Dysentery	1
Rheumatic Fever	1
Total	3

There is no Isolation Hospital in this district.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, came into operation on March 25th, 1890.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, came into operation on March 25th, 1891.

The Public Healths Acts Amendment Act, 1891, came into operation on March 25th, 1891.

The prevalence in each quarter of each notifiable disease is shown in the following table :—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Scarlatina	6	2	3	2	13
Diphtheria	2	3	1	1	7
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	5	4	6	19
Total	12	10	8	9	39

WATER SUPPLY.

A detailed account of the waterworks will be found in my annual reports for 1879, 1888, and 1890, so that it need not be here repeated. The water is of very good quality, so far as chemical analysis can show. It is obtained from fissures in the upper chalk, and hitherto there has always been an abundant supply. Many years ago a well was sunk, and a tube bored about 500 feet into the grey chalk; this was not successful as no gain was obtained by boring so far. The upper chalk with flints is the true source for water, which will be found abundantly in the numerous fissures which are met with in this stratum. The upper chalk is about 80 to 100 feet in depth, and beneath it there is a dense mass of grey chalk, which contains neither flints or fissures, and through which water gradually passes, but without forming any springs or appearing in any volume. Therefore it is of no use to seek for a water supply in the grey chalk.

By degrees all old wells are being done away with, and about three-fourths of the houses are now supplied from the public mains.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

A detailed account of the system of sewerage adopted will be found in my annual report for 1888.

All the sewage flows by gravitation into the mouth of the river whence it is carried away to sea.

The sewers are well flushed, and occasionally river water is sent through, so as the more effectually to cleanse them. All new houses are well drained and ventilated in accordance with the model Bye-laws.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

The work is well done and the streets are kept very clean and well watered. The health of the town, as usual, was in a very satisfactory condition during the year.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.

The routine work done during the year by Mr. Howard, the Town Surveyor, is shown in the following summary:—

Number of houses inspected and visited . . . . .	..	..	310
Nuisances of various kinds remedied . . . . .	..	..	42
Drains cleared and repaired . . . . .	..	..	11
Number of houses fumigated . . . . .	..	..	7
" " cleansed and limewashed . . . . .	..	..	6

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, BAKEHOUSES, AND COWSHEDS.

The number of Slaughter Houses, Bakehouses, and Cowsheds remains the same, and they are periodically inspected and found generally in a well kept state. The town water is laid on to all these premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only one Common Lodging House; this is often inspected, and it is kept in a clean condition.

CASES OF OVERCROWDING.

There were no cases of overcrowding abated during the year.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

No Proceedings were taken before the Magistrates during the year.

INQUESTS

Inquests were held in four cases:—Male, 4 weeks, accidentally suffocated in bed; female, 69 years, influenza and congestion of the lungs; female, newly born, found dead; male, 22 years, found drowned.

There were two deaths registered as “not certified” during the year:—Female, 8 weeks, convulsions; female, 5 days, convulsions.

LITTLEHAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the ten years 1886-95.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1886 ..	50	10	7	2	1	12	18
1887 ...	59	8	3	2	3	18	23
1888 ...	58	10	7	3	3	16	19
1889 ...	65	6	6	3	3	18	29
1890 ...	38	4	2	1	5	14	12
1891 ...	84	10	11	5	2	22	34
1892 ...	59	9	4	4	2	20	20
1893 ...	57	5	3	4	6	16	23
1894 ...	72	8	11	1	2	29	21
1895 ...	78	13	5	5	4	21	30
Total...	620	83	59	30	33	186	229

LITTLEHAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the twenty years, 1876-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1876-80	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	5	1	—	21
1881-85	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	4	4	4	—	—	19
1886-90	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	7	1	1	24
1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
1892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	6
1893	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
1894	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	6
1895	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	7
Total...	1	8	9	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	5	16	21	21	4	1	92

LITTLEHAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the twenty years 1876-95, from						Mean Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living, from									
	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	
1876-80	261	21	36	34	18	1,416	114	195	184	96	3,688	261	21	36	34	18
1881-85	278	19	26	40	27	1,391	94	130	200	135	4,000	278	19	26	40	27
1886-90	270	23	29	47	27	1,282	110	137	224	128	4,200	270	23	29	47	27
1891-95	350	28	27	45	36	1,534	123	118	197	158	4,550	350	28	27	45	36
1876-80	248	20	32	33	17	1,346	109	174	178	91	3,688	248	20	32	33	17
1881-85	262	16	25	39	25	1,311	79	125	195	125	4,000	262	16	25	39	25
1886-90	250	18	28	46	23	1,187	86	132	219	109	4,200	250	18	28	46	23
1891-95	329	26	23	41	33	1,442	112	101	180	145	4,550	329	26	23	41	33

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the LITTLEHAMPTON

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1	2	3
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up-wards. (h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
Littlehampton Urban District	74	13	5	5	4	21	26	Under 5 5 upwards.		1	1 2
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	74	13	5	5	4	21	26	Under 5 5 upwards.		1	

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken in

Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....	4						4	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...	9		1		3	3	2	Under 5 5 upwards.		1	

Urban District, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.													
										1			1			2	12	18
							1				1	5	9	4	4	1	29	56
										1			1			2	12	18
							1				1	5	9	4	4	1	29	56

count in judging of the above records of mortality.

																	4	4
																		1
											2	2	1	1	1	1	1	8

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES

Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the LITTLEHAMPTON

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE OFFICER OF HEALTH.					
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1895. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6
					Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.	
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	
Littlehampton Urban District	4,452	4,700	110	Under 5		3	3			
				5 upwards.		10	4			
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
				Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
TOTALS	4,452	4,700	110	Under 5		3	3			
				5 upwards.		10	4			

ARUNDEL URBAN DISTRICT.

pp. 197 et seq.

ARUNDEL URBAN DISTRICT.

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Area in Statute Acres ..	1,969	1,969	1,969	1,969
Number of Inhabited Houses..	528	546	552	550
„ Uninhabited „ ..	23	14	5	20
„ Building „ ..	—	1	1	1
Population	2,498	2,956	2,748	2,644
Males	1,201	1,466	1,357	1,327
Females	1,297	1,490	1,391	1,317

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895 the births of 76 children were registered ; of these 39 were male, and 37 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 2,640, the birth-rate was equal to 28·8 per 1,000 persons living.

The variations in the birth-rate during the past ten years have been as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.		Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1886 ..	66	23·1		1891 ..	59	22·3
1887 ..	64	23·2		1892 ..	69	26·1
1888 ..	76	28·1		1893 ..	78	29·5
1889 ..	62	23·0		1894 ..	76	28·8
1890 ..	79	29·2		1895 ..	76	28·8

The mean annual number of births is 70, and the mean annual birth-rate is 26·2 per 1,000 persons living.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate of 2·0 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

In each quarter of the past five years the births were thus registered :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.
First Quarter ..	8	16	24	22	15	85
Second Quarter ..	11	20	18	21	22	92
Third Quarter ..	22	15	18	18	22	95
Fourth Quarter ..	18	18	18	15	17	86
Total	59	69	78	76	76	358

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 31 deaths registered in this district during the year 1895, but to this number must be added the death of one person in the East Preston Workhouse, which is outside the district, so that the total number of deaths amounts to 32; of these 17 were male and 15 were females.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 2,640, the death-rate was equal to 12·1 per 1,000 persons living.

In country places throughout England and Wales the rate of mortality in 1895 was equal to 17·0 per 1,000 of population.

The variations in the death-rate during the past ten years have been as follows :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1886 ..	42 ..	15·2	1891 ..	51 ..	19·3
1887 ..	77 ..	28·0	1892 ..	45 ..	17·0
1888 ..	56 ..	20·7	1893 ..	46 ..	17·4
1889 ..	47 ..	17·4	1894 ..	32 ..	12·1
1890 ..	70 ..	25·9	1895 ..	32 ..	12·1

Thus there have been during the above period 498 deaths, and a mean annual mortality of 18·5 per 1,000 of population. During the same period there were 705 births, so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 207; there has, however, been a *decrease* of 104, so that a considerable number must have left the district in the past decade.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The *infant mortality* is here given as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to the total number of births in the year :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Ratio to 1,000 Births.
1886 ..	66	6	96
1887 ..	64	8	125
1888 ..	76	1	13
1889 ..	62	9	145
1890 ..	79	18	228
1891 ..	59	11	186
1892 ..	69	4	58
1893 ..	78	9	115
1894 ..	76	6	79
1895 ..	76	3	39
Mean ..	71	7.5	108

The three *infantile* deaths included one from measles, one from convulsions, and one from lung disease.

In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000 during the past year, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There were no deaths from zymotic disease in the case of those which are notifiable, and one in the other class where the number of cases cannot be obtained. The zymotic mortality was at the rate of 0.38 per 1,000.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Small Pox	none	none
Scarlatina	none	none
Diphtheria	none	none
Membranous Croup ..	none	none
Fever. {	Typhus	none
	Enteric	3
	Continued	none
	Relapsing	none
	Puerperal	none
	Cholera	none
	Erysipelas	1
Total	4	none

In the other class the deaths were as follows:—

	Deaths.
Measles	1
Whooping Cough	none
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	none
Rheumatic Fever	none
Total	1

There is no Isolation Hospital in this district.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, came into operation on May 13th, 1891.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, came into operation on March 16th, 1891.

The Public Healths Acts Amendment Act, 1891, came into operation on March 16th, 1891.

The prevalence in each quarter of each notifiable disease is shown in the following table :—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Scarlatina	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Membranous Croup	2	—	—	1	3
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	1	1	4

There were five cases notified in 1891 ; 7 in 1892 ; 52 in 1893 ; 16 in 1894, and 4 in 1895.

WATER SUPPLY.

An excellent supply of good water has now been given to the town free of cost by the Duke of Norfolk. The amount is limited to 75,000 gallons a day. The houses on each side of the river can now be supplied, and the water mains are extended to Crossbush and Tortington.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The main system of sewerage proposed by Mr. Baldwin Latham, and described fully in my Annual Report for 1894, was commenced in the autumn, and it is expected to be completed in the course of the year 1895.

BAKEHOUSES.

These are six in number, and they are very well kept. There is no bakehouse on a large scale, and the chief duty is to see that they are frequently cleansed and limewashed. In each case there is a good amount of light and air, and in no instance is there any drain within the building.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These are five in number, and they are very well kept as regards cleanliness and removal of refuse. One old one has been pulled down and a new one has been erected on another site in a more isolated position. The meat in all cases has seemed to be of very good quality.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

These are three in number, but the number of inmates is very small. The houses are very well kept.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in two cases:—Female, 53 years, heart disease; male, 64 years, heart disease.

There was no death returned as “not certified” during the year.

ARUNDEL URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the ten years, 1886-95.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1886 ..	42	6	3	3	4	16	10
1887 ...	77	8	7	3	3	35	21
1888 ...	56	1	13	6	4	16	16
1889 ...	47	9	—	1	4	16	17
1890 ...	70	18	8	3	6	20	15
1891 ...	51	11	3	2	1	12	22
1892 ...	45	4	3	2	3	13	20
1893 ...	46	9	3	2	2	14	16
1894 ...	32	6	1	3	—	9	13
1895 ...	32	3	—	1	1	16	11
Total...	498	75	41	26	28	167	161

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the thirteen years, 1883-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1883 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1884 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4
1885 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1886-90 ...	—	16	7	—	—	11	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	2	—	45
1891 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
1892 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
1893 ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	8
1894 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
1895 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Total...	—	18	8	—	—	13	1	—	1	—	1	3	3	9	1	13	71

ARUNDEL URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the ten years, 1886-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the ten years 1886-95, from						Mean Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living, from					
	Population in middle of period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	
1886	2,750	42	4	5	9	5	1,527	145	182	327	182	
1887	2,750	77	2	13	9	11	2,800	72	472	327	400	
1888	2,700	56	17	7	5	4	2,074	618	254	181	145	
1889	2,700	47	3	4	6	5	1,740	109	145	218	182	
1890	2,700	70	17	3	8	7	2,592	618	109	291	254	
1891	2,644	51	2	3	10	4	1,929	75	113	378	151	
1892	2,640	45	—	5	4	11	1,704	—	190	151	416	
1893	2,640	46	5	1	6	9	1,742	189	38	227	341	
1894	2,640	32	1	1	6	5	1,212	38	38	227	190	
1895	2,640	32	1	3	7	11	1,212	38	114	265	417	

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the ARUNDEL Urban

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1	2	3
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up-wards. (h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
Arundel Urban District	31	3	—	1	1	16	10	Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	31	3	—	1	1	16	10	Under 5 5 upwards.			
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken i											
Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....	1						1	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...								Under 5 5 upwards.			

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES
 Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the ARUNDEL

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICK-COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF						
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1895. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6	
					Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS. Typhus. Enteric or Typhoid.		
Arundel Urban District ...	2,644	2,640	76	Under 5 5 upwards.							3
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
				Under 5 5 upwards.							
TOTALS	2,644	2,640	76	Under 5 5 upwards.							3

HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

pp. 209 et seq.

HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

		1881.		1891.
Area in Statute Acres		833		839
Number of Inhabited Houses		1,396		1,657
„ Uninhabited „		113		156
„ Building „		12		18
Population		6,874		8,087
Males		3,223		3,796
Females		3,651		4,291

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 221 children were registered; of these 114 were male, and 107 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 8,580, the birth-rate was equal to an annual rate of 25·8 per 1,000 persons living.

The births and birth-rate in the district during the past ten years are here shown :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.		Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1886 ..	235 ..	31·4		1891 ..	232 ..	28·6
1887 ..	201 ..	26·4		1892 ..	211 ..	25·7
1888 ..	220 ..	28·5		1893 ..	220 ..	26·3
1889 ..	236 ..	30·1		1894 ..	229 ..	27·1
1890 ..	227 ..	28·5		1895 ..	221 ..	25·8

The mean annual number of births is 223, and the mean annual birth-rate is 27·8 per 1,000 persons living.

In England and Wales the birth-rate during the year was 30·3 per 1,000 persons living, a rate of 0·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years, 1885-94.

In each quarter of the past four years the births were thus registered :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.
First Quarter	51	60	67	59	237
Second Quarter	53	68	58	55	234
Third Quarter	53	51	54	49	207
Fourth Quarter	54	41	50	58	203
Total	211	220	229	221	881

GENERAL MORTALITY.

There were 136 deaths registered in this district during the year 1895, but to this number must be added the deaths of twelve persons in Horsham Workhouse, which is outside the urban area, and from this number must be deducted one death in the Cottage Hospital belonging to the rural district, leaving the corrected total at 147.

Estimating the population at 8,580, the death-rate was equal to an annual rate of 17·1 per 1,000.

In each quarter of the past four years the deaths were thus recorded :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
First Quarter	78	37	31	45
Second Quarter	33	43	27	33
Third Quarter	22	40	29	30
Fourth Quarter	30	41	25	39
Total ..	163	161	112	147

The deaths and death-rate in the past ten years are here shown :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1886 ..	184	24·7	1891 ..	163	20·1
1887 ..	110	14·5	1892 ..	163	19·8
1888 ..	106	13·7	1893 ..	161	19·3
1889 ..	106	13·5	1894 ..	112	13·2
1890 ..	131	16·4	1895 ..	147	17·1

In 1886 the high mortality was due to measles and lung diseases ; in 1891-93 influenza and lung diseases were prevalent.

The mean annual number of deaths is 138, and the mean annual death-rate is equal to 17·2 per 1,000 persons living.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 24 deaths of infants under one year of age, and as there were 221 births, the rate of infant mortality was equal to 109 per 1,000, a figure which is high for a district of this kind, the rate for the whole of the combined district being 84.

In 1892 the ratio was 123, in 1893 it was 136, and in 1894 it was 118 per 1,000 registered births.

In England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was 161 per 1,000 during the past year, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The deaths from zymotic diseases were *nil* in the case of those which are notifiable, and eighteen in the other class where the number of cases cannot be obtained. The zymotic mortality was at the rate of 2.1 per 1,000 persons living.

					Deaths.	
	Small Pox	..	..	..	none
	Scarlatina	..	..	..	none
	Diphtheria	..	..	..	none
	Membranous Croup	..	..	..	none
Fever.	{	Typhus	none
		Enteric	none
		Continued	none
		Relapsing	none
		Puerperal	none
	Cholera	..	..	..	none
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	none
Total					.. .. none

In the other class the deaths were from :—

					Deaths.
	Measles	..	..	..	9
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	6
	Diarrhœa and Dysentery	..	..	..	3
	Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	none
Total					.. 18

The Notification Act of 1889 is not yet in force in this district.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water holds its level in the well very satisfactorily. It is proposed to clear out the headings and reservoir, lining the former with brickwork, and altering the connections at the reservoir in such a manner as shall allow of the water being pumped into the top instead of the bottom as at present. The mains will also be re-arranged so to give a better supply and pressure in the town.

The hydrants now being used are of the screw down type, instead of the ball hydrants which have hitherto been fixed.

The severe frost in February and March burst the 3in. cast iron mains in eight places, and 127 service pipes were split on the Council's side of the stop taps.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The proprietors of the Tannery have connected their drains to the main sewer, thereby greatly improving the state of the river. Under the advice of Messrs. Taylor, Sons, and Santo Crimp, of Westminster, they have built precipitation tanks, sludge pits, &c., for dealing with their waste liquors. The precipitant used is Alumina Ferric.

A new sewer has been laid at the backs of the houses on the south side of West Street. This replaces two old drains laid one on top of the other, and which were in a very bad state. The lower one, supposed to be a storm water drain, had seven w.c.'s, one urinal, four sink wastes, and a fellmonger's works discharging into it, and thence into the river.

The storm water drains are rendered very foul from the number of sink wastes connected to them.

Last summer the exceptionally dry weather caused the state of the river in the vicinity of the flood gates to become very bad. At the Sewage Outfall Works a Centrifugal Pump and Engine were specially erected for dealing with the effluent, enabling it to be pumped on to the old filtration beds, and which discharge below the flood gates.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION.

The following statement shows the routine work carried out during the year as recorded by Mr. Renwick, the Town Surveyor.

No. of new Houses completed and certificated ..	34
No. of new water services laid for domestic use ..	97
Gallons of Water pumped to "Star"	
Reservoir	62,643,500
Greatest No. of gallons pumped in one day (May	
14th)	1,446,000
No. of Nuisances reported to the Council ..	56
No. of Notices served	17
Defective w.c. fittings	7
Overcrowding	4
Insanitary w.c.	1
Cleansing orders	3
Dangerous building	1
Defective trap	1

No. of houses in an insanitary condition	4
No. of houses without any water supply	1
No. of house drainage systems re-arranged throughout by advice and under supervision of Inspector	4
Room in basement rendered insanitary from defective w.c. next door	1
Unsuitable premises used as dwelling house ..	1
Insufficient w.c. accommodation	1
Common Lodging House closed	1
Baby farm inspected	1
Cases of overcrowding	4
Defective w.c. fittings	12
Defective w.c. drains	4
Closets rendered insanitary for want of flushing apparatus	4
Defective sink drains	1
Defective traps	8
Cesspools abolished	4
Cesspools cleansed	6
Nuisance from domestic chimney	1
Domestic chimney causing danger from fire ..	1
Nuisance caused by burning waste tan	1
Pig sty nuisances	4
Unregistered cow-keepers	2

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are five Public Elementary Schools which are in a fair condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are three Common Lodging Houses, two of which are well kept. One old house was closed during the year.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are seven Slaughter Houses in the district, and these have been inspected during the year and kept fairly.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

There are ten Cowsheds and Dairies, but they are nearly all on a small scale.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

No Proceedings were taken before the Magistrates during the year.

RAINFALL.

The following figures have been kindly sent to me by H. Padwick, Esq., M.A., from the observations taken by him at the Manor House, Horsham.

Month.	1894.		1895.	
	Fall in Inches.	No. of Rainy Days.	Fall in Inches.	No. of Rainy Days.
January ..	4·83	24	2·94	16
February ..	2·26	16	0·38	5
March ..	1·89	14	2·33	15
April ..	3·28	14	2·28	12
May ..	2·05	13	0·34	5
June ..	2·51	13	0·28	6
July ..	6·92	22	3·91	18
August ..	2·69	16	3·57	18
September ..	2·60	10	0·55	4
October ..	3·64	17	4·35	14
November ..	6·97	18	7·17	22
December ..	2·54	12	3·26	18
Total ..	42·18	189	31·36	153

Year.	Amount in Inches.	No. of Rainy Days.
1895	31·36	153
1894	42·18	189
1893	25·06	156
1892	27·53	161
1891	34·84	178
1890	25·87	143

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held in six cases:—Female, 12 years, accidental fall; male, 8 years, accidentally drowned; female, 2 years, accidentally strangled; female, 59 years, heart disease; female, 4 years, accidentally burnt; male, 36 years, accidentally struck by a piece of wood.

There was one death returned as “not certified” during the year:—Male, 16 months, measles.

HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the four years, 1892-95.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
1892 ...	163	26	20	6	9	42	60
1893 ...	161	30	21	10	5	47	48
1894 ...	112	14	7	3	3	44	41
1895 ...	147	24	21	6	8	43	45
Total...	583	94	69	25	25	176	194

HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in the four years, 1892-95, from various causes.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Total.
					Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.								
1892	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	12	22	
1893	4	—	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	19	
1894	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	
1895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	3	—	5	23	
Total...	4	—	7	2	—	3	—	1	—	1	10	12	9	1	21	71	

HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from all causes and from various causes in the four years, 1892-95.

PERIOD.	Deaths during the years 1892-95, from							Mean Annual Death-rate per 100,000 living, from			
	Population in middle of period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	All Diseases.	Zymotic Disease.	Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.
1892	8,230	163	10	11	36	17	1,980	121	134	437	207
1893	8,350	161	19	15	25	13	1,928	227	180	300	156
1894	8,460	112	3	10	12	15	1,324	35	118	142	177
1895	8,580	147	18	11	25	12	1,713	210	128	291	140

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the HORSHAM Urban

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1	2	3
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria
Horsham Urban District	133	23	21	6	8	38	37	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Horsham Cottage Hospital.....	3					3		Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
								Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	136	23	21	6	8	41	37	Under 5 5 upwards.			
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken in											
Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....	12	1				3	8	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...	1					1		Under 5 5 upwards.			

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES

Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the HORSHAM

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICK-COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF					
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1895.			1	2	3	4	5	6
					Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.
Horsham Urban District ...	8,087	8,580	221	Under 5 5 upwards.						
Horsham Cottage Hospital ...				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.			The	Infectious		is not
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
				Under 5 5 upwards.						
TOTALS	8,087	8,580	221	Under 5 5 upwards.						

COMBINED WEST SUSSEX DISTRICT.

GENERAL REPORT.

pp. 223 et seq.

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE COMBINED DISTRICT OF WEST SUSSEX.

POPULATION.

The corrected results of the Census, taken on April 6th, 1891, show that there were 106,476 persons in the combined district, against 88,038 on the same area in 1871, and 97,879 in 1881. Arundel, Midhurst, and Westbourne have joined the combination since 1871, but for comparative purposes, the population of all the districts in the present area are given at each of the last three census periods.

District.	Census, 1871.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.
Steyning R. S. D.	14,060	16,325	19,110
Horsham R. S. D.	13,710	15,426	16,798
Petworth R. S. D.	10,147	9,594	9,431
Thakeham R. S. D.	8,335	8,285	8,049
East Preston R. S. D.	7,674 (a)	8,025 (a)	8,692
Midhurst R. S. D.	13,042	13,965	14,236
Westbourne R. S. D.	7,221	7,420	7,084
Worthing U. S. D. (c)	7,677 (b)	11,665 (b)	16,606 (a)
Littlehampton U. S. D.	3,266	3,926	4,452
Arundel U. S. D.	2,956	2,748	2,644
	88,038	97,379	107,102

(a) Including Heene, Rural. (b) Excluding Heene, Rural.

(c) Including West Worthing at each census periods.

For the purposes of this Report the population in the middle of the undermentioned periods is taken as the basis of the calculations.

Period..	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
7 Rural districts } 4 Urban districts }	80,450	82,820	83,436	83,750	84,200	81,930	84,050
	19,780	22,200	23,830	32,620	32,940	33,350	34,420
Total..	100,230	105,020	107,266	116,370	117,140	115,280	118,470

The rural population has been increased since 1880 by the addition of Westbourne with 7,420 persons and it has been diminished by the transference of Aldrington to Hove in 1893; the urban population has been increased by the addition of Arundel, since 1882, with 2,748 persons, and by the addition of Horsham, since 1891, with 8,087 persons.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Births and Birth-rates in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	FIRST QUARTER.			SECOND QUARTER.			THIRD QUARTER.			FOURTH QUARTER.			TOTAL			Annual birth-rate per 1,000 persons living.
	M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.	
1876-80 ..	1,610	1,671	3,281	1,650	1,590	3,240	1,612	1,509	3,121	1,674	1,502	3,176	6,546	6,272	12,818	30.61
1881-85 ..	1,991	1,858	3,849	1,900	1,693	3,593	1,873	1,741	3,614	1,785	1,715	3,500	7,549	7,007	14,556	29.64
1886-90 ..	1,776	1,729	3,505	1,840	1,730	3,570	1,733	1,651	3,384	1,731	1,668	3,399	7,080	6,778	13,858	26.70
1891 ..	333	360	693	394	359	753	374	339	713	343	335	678	1,444	1,393	2,837	26.58
1892 ..	410	300	710	375	359	734	379	331	710	355	326	681	1,519	1,316	2,835	24.36
1893 ..	423	380	803	400	367	767	377	385	762	351	321	672	1,551	1,453	3,004	25.80
1894 ..	369	388	757	343	334	677	358	331	689	398	371	769	1,468	1,424	2,892	25.08
1895 ..	413	373	786	381	343	724	339	352	691	353	324	677	1,486	1,392	2,878	24.29
Total..	7,325	7,059	14,384	7,283	6,775	14,058	7,045	6,639	13,684	6,990	6,562	13,552	28,643	27,035	55,678	28.04
Per cent..	..	..	25.84	..	..	25.26	..	..	24.58	..	..	24.32	..	..	100.00	

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

During the year 1895, the births of 2,878 children were registered ; of these 1,486 were male, and 1,392 were female.

Table 1 shows the various changes in the birth-rate during the twenty years 1876-96. There has been a gradual decline in the number of births, and this decline is general throughout the country.

The births and birth-rate in each of the past five years are here shown :—

Year.	Population.	Births		Total	Rate per 1,000.
		Male.	Female.		
1891 ..	107,266 ..	1,444 ..	1,393 ..	2,837 ..	26·58
1892 ..	116,370 ..	1,519 ..	1,316 ..	2,835 ..	24·36
1893 ..	117,140 ..	1,551 ..	1,453 ..	3,004 ..	25·80
1894 ..	115,280 ..	1,468 ..	1,424 ..	2,892 ..	25·08
1895 ..	118,470 ..	1,486 ..	1,392 ..	2,878 ..	24·29

The birth-rate shows a gradual decline since 1879, when it was equal to 31·1 per 1,000 persons living.

The marriage-rate throughout the country reached its lowest point in 1886, when it was 14·2 per 1,000 ; it rose to 15·5 in 1890, and to 15·6 in 1891 ; it declined to 15·4 in 1892, and to 14·7 in 1893, but in 1894 and in 1895 there was a slight rise.

In each quarter of the year the births were thus distributed :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Per cent.
First Quarter	413	373	786	27·3
Second Quarter	381	343	724	25·2
Third Quarter	339	352	691	24·0
Fourth Quarter	353	324	677	23·5
Total	1,486	1,392	2,878	100·0

The mean annual birth-rate in this combined district is here contrasted with similar figures for England and Wales.

Period.	Births.		Birth-rate.	
	West Sussex.		West Sussex.	England.
1876-80	12,818	..	30·61	35·4
1881-85	14,556	..	29·63	33·5
1886-90	13,858	..	26·70	31·4
1891-95	14,446	..	25·22	30·5
1876-95	55,678	..	28·04	32·7

The diminution in the birth-rate is not confined to large towns or urban districts ; the following table shows the changes in the rate in the seven *rural* areas which form part of this combined district.

SEVEN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Period.	Population.		Births.		Mean Annual Birth-rate.
1876-80	69,760	..	10,875	..	31·19
1881-85	80,450	..	12,136	..	30·15
1886-90	82,820	..	11,196	..	27·02
1891-95	84,200	..	10,868	..	26·04
1876-95	—	..	45,075	..	28·60

The four remaining *urban* districts of the combination give a similar result; in their case, the annual rates are lower owing to the age and sex distribution of the population, and there is also a great excess of unmarried females.

FOUR URBAN DISTRICTS.

Period.	Population.		Births.		Mean Annual Birth-rate.
1876-80	14,040	..	1,943	..	27·68
1881-85	19,780	..	2,420	..	24·46
1886-90	22,200	..	2,662	..	24·00
1891-95	32,940	..	3,578	..	22·98
1876-95	—	..	10,603	..	24·78

Births are more frequent in the spring and they decline as the year advances.

BIRTHS IN 1876-95.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Per cent.
First Quarter ..	7,325	7,059	14,384	25·84
Second Quarter	7,283	6,775	14,058	25·26
Third Quarter ..	7,045	6,639	13,684	24·58
Fourth Quarter	6,990	6,562	13,552	24·32
Total ..	28,643	27,035	55,678	100·00

GENERAL MORTALITY.

During the year 1895, the deaths of 1,781 persons were registered, and of these 891 were male, and 890 were female.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year at 118,470 the death-rate was equal to 15·03 per 1,000 persons living.

District.	Population.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Steyning West	11,000	144	13·10
Steyning East..	6,800	75	11·03
Horsham	18,300	267	14·60
Petworth	9,400	154	16·38
Thakeham	8,000	124	15·50
East Preston ..	9,200	164	17·82
Midhurst	14,350	198	13·80
Westbourne ..	7,000	110	15·71
Worthing	18,500	{ 288	15·57
		{ 265*	14·32*
Littlehampton	4,700	{ 78	16·60
		{ 69*	14·68*
Arundel	2,640	32	12·12
Horsham	8,580	147	17·13
Total....	118,470	1,781	15·03
		1,749*	14·76*

* Excluding Visitors.

There were 1,777 deaths actually registered in the whole district but to this number should be added the deaths of 39 persons occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto; from this total of 1,816 there should be deducted the deaths of 77 persons occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto, leaving the total number at 1,739. Of these 77 persons, 42 were visitors at Worthing and Littlehampton, while 35 were persons who died in Workhouses, and who came from places not included in the combination. The 42 deaths among visitors added to the above number of 1,739 make a total of 1,781 deaths.

The deaths and also the death-rates in each of the past five years are here shown:—

Year.	Population.	Deaths.		Total.	Rate per 1,000.
		Male.	Female.		
1891 ..	107,266	951	863	1,814	16·9
1892 ..	116,370	990	946	1,936	16·6
1893 ..	117,140	961	938	1,899	16·3
1894 ..	115,280	770	752	1,522	13·2
1895 ..	118,470	891	890	1,781	15·0

The death-rate in England and Wales in 1895 was equal to 18·7 per 1,000 persons living, the rate, however, being higher in large towns than in small places:—

	Death-rate in 1895.	Mean, 1886-94
Town Districts	19·5	19·8
Country Districts ..	17·0	17·3
England and Wales ..	18·7	18·9

The death-rates in this district during the twenty years, 1876-95 are here contrasted with the rates in England and Wales; there is a general rise in recent years over the low rates prevailing in 1886-90.

Year.	West Sussex.	Town Districts.	Country Districts.	England.
1876-80	15.4	22.4	21.2	20.8
1881-85	14.6	20.4	17.5	19.4
1886-90	14.5	20.0	17.1	18.9
1891-95	15.6	19.5	17.3	18.8
1876-95	15.0	20.6	18.3	19.5

In each quarter of the past year the deaths were thus distributed :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Per cent.
First Quarter	308	293	601	33.7
Second Quarter	200	214	414	23.3
Third Quarter	183	187	370	20.8
Fourth Quarter	200	196	396	22.2
Total	891	890	1,781	100.0

Deaths are more frequent in the cold months than in the warm months of the year ; hence the death-rate is highest in the first quarter, it declines through the second quarter, reaching its lowest point in the third quarter, and again rising as winter advances. This ordinary distribution of deaths was disturbed in 1893 by exceptional circumstances, and chiefly by the prevalence of enteric fever.

In each quarter of the previous ten years the deaths were thus recorded :—

Period.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
1876-80 . . .	1,864	1,645	1,468	1,519	6,496
1881-85 . . .	1,978	1,790	1,686	1,741	7,195
1886-90 . . .	2,237	1,829	1,664	1,820	7,550
1891-95 . . .	2,893	2,113	1,946	2,000	8,952
1876-95 . . .	8,972	7,377	6,764	7,080	30,193
Per cent. . .	29.71	24.43	22.41	23.45	100.00

The deaths at different groups of years are here shown not only for the whole district but also for the urban and rural portions separately.

It is necessary to separate the urban and rural rates, as the distribution of the population, as to age and sex, is so different in the two areas.

In towns there is an excess of females over males, which slightly lowers the rate, and there is also a great excess of persons in adult and middle life which still further helps to lower the rate. The opposite conditions obtain in rural life, so that the death-rate is raised from 1 to 2 per 1,000 simply from the presence of these conditions and quite apart from sanitary circumstances.

COMBINED DISTRICT, 1895.

	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 & over.	Total.
First Quarter ..	97	28	21	22	166	267	601
Second Quarter	67	36	21	14	104	172	414
Third Quarter ..	74	31	21	25	102	117	370
Fourth Quarter	65	49	32	17	105	128	396

Year.		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 & over.	Total.
1895		303	144	95	78	477	684	1,781
1894		242	120	79	71	445	565	1,522
1893		308	169	139	159	574	550	1,899
1892		300	164	88	102	577	705	1,936
1891		321	186	87	66	495	659	1,814
1890		256	110	59	88	414	553	1,480
Total ..		1,730	893	547	564	2,982	3,716	10,432
Per 10,000 ..		1,658	856	524	541	2,859	3,562	10,000

FOUR URBAN DISTRICTS.

Year.		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 & over.	Total.
1890		71	28	11	29	103	100	342
1891		76	58	23	12	148	159	476
1892		69	41	19	38	161	187	515
1893		98	59	60	86	218	169	690
1894		67	41	15	14	153	148	438
1895		89	54	31	22	161	188	545
Total ..		470	281	159	201	944	951	3,006
Per 10,000 ..		1,564	935	529	668	3,140	3,164	10,000

SEVEN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Year.		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 & over.	Total.
1890		185	82	48	59	311	453	1,138
1891		245	128	64	54	347	500	1,338
1892		231	123	69	64	416	518	1,421
1893		210	110	79	73	356	381	1,209
1894		175	79	64	57	292	417	1,084
1895		214	90	64	56	316	496	1,236
Total ..		1,260	612	388	363	2,038	2,765	7,426
Per 10,000 ..		1,697	824	522	489	2,744	3,724	10,000

The death-rates in the urban and rural districts are here contrasted over a term of twenty years:—

COMBINED DISTRICT.

Period.	Population.	Deaths.	Mean Annual Death-rate.
1876-80 ..	83,800 ..	6,496 ..	15.52
1881-85 ..	100,230 ..	7,195 ..	14.36
1886-90 ..	105,020 ..	7,550 ..	14.38
1891-95 ..	117,140 ..	8,952 ..	15.61
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1876-95 ..	..	30,193 ..	14.97

The recorded death-rates for these two areas are here given:—

FOUR URBAN DISTRICTS.

Period.	Population.	Deaths.	Mean annual Death-rate.
1876-80 ..	14,040 ..	1,108 ..	15.78
1881-85 ..	19,780 ..	1,321 ..	13.36
1886-90 ..	22,200 ..	1,711 ..	15.41
1891-95 ..	32,940 ..	2,664 ..	16.17
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1876-95 ..	..	6,804 ..	15.18

SEVEN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Period.	Population.	Deaths.	Mean Annual Death-rate.
1876-80 ..	69,760 ..	5,388 ..	15.45
1881-85 ..	80,450 ..	5,874 ..	14.60
1886-90 ..	82,820 ..	5,839 ..	14.10
1891-95 ..	84,200 ..	6,288 ..	14.94
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1876-95 ..	....	23,389 ..	14.77

The table should be compared with a similar table for the urban and rural birth-rates given above.

The deaths as a rule, are most frequently in the first quarter, and least frequent in the third quarter of the year. The year might also be divided into three parts according to temperature; the following scheme gives the percentage of deaths at each period for the twenty years 1876-95:—

	Deaths.	Per cent.
Cold.		
December to March	11,560	38.3
Moderate.		
April, May, October, November	9,691	32.1
Hot.		
June to September	8,942	29.6
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	30,193	100.0

Cold weather is most fatal while hot weather is the least fatal. Table 2 gives the deaths in each month of the years 1876-95, and from this table the above results are abstracted.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Deaths in each Month in the twenty years, 1876-95, and in the year 1895.

Month.	1876-80	1881-85	1886-90	1891-95	Total 1876-95	Mean 1876-95	1895
January	632	683	677	1,110	3,102	155.1	157
February	633	619	723	850	2,825	141.2	182
March	599	676	837	933	3,045	152.2	262
April	601	624	693	788	2,706	135.3	185
May	550	603	640	700	2,493	124.6	132
June	494	563	496	625	2,178	108.9	97
July	433	533	540	651	2,157	107.8	120
August	511	589	560	659	2,319	115.9	117
September	524	564	564	636	2,288	114.4	133
October	473	535	588	647	2,243	112.1	135
November	479	590	562	618	2,249	112.4	118
December	567	616	670	735	2,588	129.4	143
Total	6,496	7,195	7,550	8,952	30,193	1,509.6	1,781

INFANT MORTALITY.

During the year 1895 there were 303 deaths of infants under one year of age, out of a total of 1,781 deaths from all causes; of these 170 were male and 133 were female.

There were 2,878 births, so that the infant mortality, as measured by the number of deaths under one year of age to every 1,000 children born, was 105 against a rate of 87, 112, 84, 77, 77, 97, 113, 106, 102, and 84 in the ten preceding years.

Throughout England and Wales the rate of infant mortality in 1895 was equal to 161 per 1,000, the mean proportion in the preceding ten years having been 146. In large towns the infantile death-rate is very much higher.

In each district the rate of infant mortality during the past five years was as follows:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Mean.
Steyning.....	112	131	113	83	104	108·6
Horsham	85	122	94	82	86	93·8
Petworth	119	84	68	57	119	89·4
Thakeham	112	86	87	85	76	89·2
East Preston ..	102	93	88	78	108	93·8
Midhurst	127	107	71	97	92	98·8
Westbourne ..	87	108	142	75	151	112·6
Worthing	140	78	145	115	135	122·6
Littlehampton	107	111	48	81	118	93·0
Arundel	186	58	115	79	39	95·4
Horsham.....	—	123	136	118	109	121·5
Mean	113	106	102	84	105	102·0

It will thus be seen that the rate of infant mortality is much higher in the urban than in the rural districts. The death-rate of male infants is much higher than that of female infants; it is true that more boys than girls are born, the ratio being 103 male births to 97 female births in the twenty years, 1876-95, or in the proportion of 106 boys to 100 girls, but this will not account for the great disparity in the death-rates.

Year.	Under 1 year.		1 to 2.		2 to 5.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1890 ..	159	97	29	30	27	24
1891 ..	189	132	56	40	49	41
1892 ..	170	130	44	49	37	34
1893 ..	178	130	41	40	45	43
1894 ..	145	97	38	37	22	23
1895 ..	170	133	36	35	32	41
Total..	1,011	719	244	231	212	206
Rural deaths	752	508	170	159	145	138
Urban deaths	259	211	74	72	67	68

Under one year of life there is a great preponderance of male deaths, and a similar excess, but in a much diminished degree, may be noticed up to five years of age, after which period the numbers are more nearly equal.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Deaths at various groups of ages in the seven Rural Districts in the fifteen years, 1881-95.

Rural District.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Steyning (West and East)	3,841	799	427	183	183	1,076	1,173
Horsham	3,419	609	305	203	178	944	1,180
Petworth	2,218	313	150	99	103	653	900
Thakeham	1,811	255	154	96	91	531	684
East Preston	1,868	300	172	112	101	525	658
Midhurst	3,189	513	292	161	170	889	1,164
Westbourne	1,655	286	135	91	71	433	639
Total	18,001	3,075	1,635	945	897	5,051	6,398
Per 10,000	10,000	1,708	908	525	498	2,806	3,555

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

Out of 1,781 deaths from all causes in 1895, 153 were due to this class of disorders, or 1·29 per 1,000 persons living.

In England and Wales the rate from only the seven principal zymotic disorders was equal to 2·14 per 1,000 persons living, against 2·22, 2·14, 1·90, 2·00, 2·52, and 1·81 in the six preceding years.

There were in this district 74 deaths from diseases in 1895, which are notifiable, and 79 deaths in the other class, where the number of cases cannot be obtained.

Notifiable.			Not-notifiable.		
Diseases.		Deaths.	Diseases.		Deaths.
Small Pox	.. ..	none	Measles	.. ..	19
Scarlatina	.. ..	2	Whooping Cough	.. ..	11
Diphtheria	.. ..	54	Diarrhœa and Dysentery	.. ..	47
Membranous Croup	.. ..	2	Rheumatic Fever	.. ..	2
Fever	{	Typhus	.. ..	none	
		Enteric	.. ..	8	
		Continued	.. ..	none	
		Relapsing	.. ..	none	
		Puerperal	.. ..	1	
Cholera	.. ..	none			
Erysipelas	.. ..	7			
		Total			74
					Total
					79

There were 86 deaths from Influenza.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, came into operation at various periods in the years 1890 and 1891, and now it is adopted throughout the whole area except in the Urban Sanitary District of Horsham, which only joined the combination at the end of the year 1891.

In each quarter of 1895 the new cases of Infectious Disease were thus registered:—

			1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Year.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	.. ..	35	25	21	35	116
Diphtheria	.. ..	23	21	57	149	250
Membranous Croup	.. ..	—	—	3	1	4
Enteric Fever	.. ..	7	6	14	37	64
Continued Fever	.. ..	—	1	7	1	9
Relapsing Fever	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	.. ..	—	1	2	—	3
Erysipelas	.. ..	23	17	23	27	90
		Total	88	71	127	250	536
Urban cases	.. ..	21	16	32	84	153
Rural cases	.. ..	67	55	95	166	383

TABLE 4.—Showing the Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in each of the seven Rural Districts in the twenty years, 1876-95.

Period, 1876-95.	Notifiable.										Non-notifiable.					Total.	
	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued.	Puerperal.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Notifiable.	Non-notifiable.	Total.
Steyning (W. & E.)	1	51	80	5	8	62	6	10	23	49	130	169	12	59	246	419	665
Horsham ..	7	25	69	1	2	20	8	8	12	59	84	64	9	44	152	260	412
Petworth ..	2	9	63	—	—	20	—	4	6	10	39	20	5	34	104	108	212
Thakeham ..	1	25	52	1	2	19	—	6	13	10	69	33	5	35	119	152	271
East Preston ..	—	25	47	2	—	38	1	2	6	19	42	57	2	20	121	140	261
Midhurst ..	10	28	81	2	1	41	2	4	18	37	72	30	16	65	187	220	407
Westbourne (1881-95).	—	1	48	2	—	22	—	2	8	15	35	21	5	41	83	117	200
Total ..	21	164	440	13	13	222	17	36	86	199	471	394	54	298	1,012	1,416	2,428

TABLE 5.—Showing the Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in the seven Rural Districts in the twenty years, 1876-95.

Period.	Notifiable.										Non-notifiable.				Total.		Mean annual Death-rate per 100,000 persons living.			
	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	FEVERS.			Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Notifiable.	Non-notifiable.	Total.	Notifiable.	Non-notifiable.	Total.
						Enteric.	Continued.	Puerperal.												
1876-80..	6	56	66	—	4	46	10	15	14	48	124	118	10	—	217	300	517	62	86	148
1881-85..	7	73	147	—	5	57	5	11	36	35	100	92	15	—	341	242	583	85	60	145
1886-90..	2	25	83	—	4	52	2	8	16	58	136	105	10	22	192	331	523	46	80	126
1891 ..	—	2	20	2	—	7	—	1	3	14	34	13	6	38	35	105	140	42	126	168
1892 ..	—	—	33	—	—	3	—	—	5	9	44	12	5	122	41	192	233	49	229	278
1893 ..	6	5	30	6	—	37	—	—	5	18	19	22	4	34	89	97	186	106	115	221
1894 ..	—	2	36	3	—	12	—	—	4	9	9	6	3	26	57	53	110	70	65	135
1895 ..	—	1	25	2	—	8	—	1	3	8	5	26	1	56	40	96	136	48	114	162
Total ..	21	164	440	13	13	222	17	36	86	199	471	394	54	298	1012	1416	2428	64	89	153

TABLE 6.—Showing the Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in four Urban Districts in the twenty years 1876-95.

Period.	Notifiable.										Non-notifiable.				Total.		Mean annual Death-rate per 100,000 persons living.				
	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Fevers.			Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Notifiable.	Non-notifiable.	Total.	Notifiable.	Non-notifiable.	Total.
							Continued.	Puerperal.	Erysipelas.												
1876-80..	—	26	10	—	—	7	1	4	2	—	15	27	34	3	—	50	79	129	71	113	184
1881-85..	—	7	10	—	—	12	3	1	4	—	20	14	28	5	—	37	67	104	37	68	105
1886-90..	1	24	19	—	—	17	1	1	5	—	13	55	36	5	3	68	112	180	61	101	162
1891 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	40	12	5	—	10	4	67	71	17	281	298
1892 ..	—	1	5	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	5	8	2	19	12	37	49	37	113	150
1893 ..	4	2	6	2	—	178	—	—	3	—	2	9	25	1	5	195	42	237	592	128	720
1894 ..	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	7	—	—	9	8	21	29	24	63	87
1895 ..	—	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	11	6	21	1	30	34	69	103	99	201	300
Total ..	5	63	84	2	—	217	5	9	23	—	109	135	157	17	76	408	494	902	81	110	191

TABLE 7.—Showing the New Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in the Combined District during the five years, 1891-95, and the deaths therefrom.

	New Cases Notified.						Deaths.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Small Pox	1	—	21	4	—	26	6	—	6	—	—
Scarlatina	208	167	337	111	116	939	16	1	7	3	2
Diphtheria	109	187	173	162	250	881	182	36	33	39	54
Membranous Croup	2	3	8	5	4	22	13	—	6	3	2
Enteric Fever	43	79	1,559	57	64	1,802	245	6	212	12	8
Continued Fever	2	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	2	8	5	3	20	4	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	48	99	121	88	90	446	31	8	7	4	7
Total	415	537	2,227	433	536	4,148	497	51	271	62	74
Urban cases	133	124	1,486	77	153	1,973	235	10	182	5	34
Rural cases	282	413	741	356	383	2,175	262	41	89	57	40

Not including two deaths in 1892, thirteen in 1893, and three in 1894, in Horsham Urban District.

TABLE 8.—Showing the New Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in the Seven Rural Districts during the five years, 1891-95, and the deaths therefrom.

Disease.	New Cases Notified.					Total.	Deaths.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.		Total.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Small Pox	1	—	21	2	—	24	6	—	6	—	—
Scarlatina	114	127	240	93	98	672	10	—	5	2	1
Diphtheria	105	168	166	148	151	738	144	33	30	36	25
Membranous Croup	2	3	8	4	4	21	13	—	6	3	2
Enteric Fever	27	56	210	40	59	392	67	3	37	12	8
Continued Fever	2	—	—	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	1	5	2	3	12	2	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	30	58	91	64	60	303	20	5	5	4	3
Total	282	413	741	356	383	2,175	262	41	89	57	40

TABLE 9.—Showing the Deaths in the Rural and Urban Districts from five Zymotic Diseases in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	RURAL.					URBAN.					
	Deaths from					Population.	Deaths from				
	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.
1876-80	56	66	48	124	118	69,760	26	10	15	27	34
1881-85	73	147	35	100	92	80,450	7	10	20	14	28
1886-90	25	83	58	136	105	82,820	24	19	13	55	36
1891-95	10	144	58	111	79	84,200	6	45	61	39	59
Total	164	440	199	471	394		63	84	109	135	157
Mean Annual Number	8.2	22.0	10.0	23.5	19.7		3.1	4.2	5.5	6.8	7.9

TABLE 10.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate per 100,000 persons living in the Combined District from all causes and from various causes in the twenty years, 1876-95.

DEATH-RATE PER 100,000.

DEATHS.

Period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic		Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.	Population in the middle of each period.	All Diseases.	Zymotic		Phthisis.	Lung Disease.	Heart Disease.
		Notifiable.	Non-notifiable						Notifiable.	Non-notifiable			
1876-80	6,496	267	379	714	950	549	83,800	1,552	64	90	170	225	131
1881-85	7,195	378	309	691	1,081	655	100,230	1,436	75	61	138	216	131
1886-90	7,550	260	443	725	1,206	772	105,020	1,438	50	84	138	230	147
1891	1,814	39	172	123	346	163	107,266	1,691	36	160	114	322	152
1892	1,936	53	229	135	343	201	116,370	1,663	45	197	116	295	172
1893	1,899	284	139	149	226	160	117,140	1,629	242	111	127	193	137
1894	1,522	65	74	112	218	184	115,280	1,320	56	64	97	189	160
1895	1,781	74	165	112	279	190	118,470	1,503	62	139	95	236	160
Total	30,193	1,420	1,910	2,761	4,649	2,874		1,497	69	92	139	230	141

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 AND 1879.

Summary of the report of the Public Analyst, Otto Hehner, Esq., appointed for the County of West Sussex, upon the articles analysed by him under the above Acts during the year, 1895.

First Quarter, ending March 31st, 1895.

Article.	Result.
Milk, 14 samples	Twelve genuine, 2 adulterated with 7 and 8 per cent. of water.
Butter, 14 samples ..	Thirteen genuine, 1 adulterated with 75 per cent. margarine.
Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 28. Adulterated, 3.	

Second Quarter, ending June 30th, 1895.

Butter, 9 samples ..	All genuine.
Pepper, 7 samples ..	All genuine.
Olive Oil, 4 samples ..	One only genuine, 3 consisted entirely cotton seed oil.
Spirits, 6 samples ..	Two genuine, 4 adulterated with $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 6, and 23 per cent. water.
Oatmeal, 2 samples ..	Both genuine.
Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 28. Adulterated, 7	

Third Quarter, ending September, 30th, 1895.

Ground Coffee, 14 samples	All genuine.
Olive Oil, 7 samples ..	Five pure, 2 consisted entirely of cotton-seed oil.
Whiskey, 6 samples ..	Five genuine, 1 watered to the extent of 2.6 per cent.
Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 27. Adulterated, 3.	

Fourth Quarter, ending December 31st, 1895.

No articles submitted. . .	Nil.
Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 0. Adulterated 0.	

There were sent for analysis during the year 83 samples, and of these 13 or 15.6 per cent. were adulterated.

Twelve convictions were obtained:—Four of whiskey, one of butter, two of milk, and five of olive oil.

The total costs incurred under these Acts during the year were :—

	£	s.	d.
Fees for analysis	43	4	0
Carriage, postage, &c.	0	17	9
Expenses incurred in obtaining samples, &c.	9	3	9
Printing	0	5	3
Total	£53	10	9

METEOROLOGY.

The following tables give the

- Amount of Rainfall.
- Hours of Bright Sunshine.
- Accumulated Heat in Day Degrees.
- Earth Temperature.
- Climate of Worthing.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall at different places in the combined district is here contrasted for a term of years :—

Year.	WORTHING.		PETWORTH.	
	Inches.	Rainy Days.	Inches.	Rainy Days.
1881	29·97	161	34·89	115
1882	32·70	191	35·69	145
1883	28·10	170	35·80	142
1884	24·75	119	26·65	115
1885	29·28	150	33·30	124
1886	31·89	164	38·09	147
1887	21·30	127	28·57	103
1888	25·73	175	35·38	116
1889	23·10	159	28·35	141
1890	22·74	149	29·30	139

Year.	WORTHING.		PETWORTH.	
	Author.		Rev. Preb. Holland, M.A.	
	Inches.	Rainy Days.	Inches.	Rainy Days.
1891	29·86	172	42·15	164
1892	23·73	141	31·02	135
1893	25·12	142	28·56	129
1894	35·71	184	40·71	173
1895	26·09	161	30·32	128

Year.	WESTBOURNE.		HORSHAM.	
	Rev. L. B. Birkett, M.A.		H. Padwick, Esq., M.A.	
	Inches.	Rainy Days.	Inches.	Rainy Days.
1891	35·94	198	38·84	178
1892	26·95	155	27·53	161
1893	27·75	158	25·06	156
1894	39·04	192	42·18	189
1895	29·34	158	31·36	153

The exceptionally cold period which commenced on December 30th, 1894, and terminated on March 9th, was broken by a week's mild weather, from January 14th to 20th, otherwise the cold would have been continuous for 70 days.

The lowest temperatures were met with from February 5th to February 19th.

The weather was mild and pleasant from March 10th to 25th, and unsettled and wet during the remainder of the month.

The weather was cold during the first week of April, but pleasant and mild during most of the rest of the month. The temperature during the first half of May was above the average, especially from the 12th to the 14th. A cold spell prevailed from the 16th to the 25th, after which a period of fine, dry weather set in and continued to June 11th. Temperature was below the average from the 12th to the 19th, after which warm weather prevailed to the end of the month. The quarter, as a whole, was characterised by warm, dry, and bright weather, the sunshine being abundant and the rainfall deficient.

The third quarter showed much variety in the weather. In July and up to the middle of August there was a deficiency of sunshine, and for the greater part of the time the weather was dull and wet. The rest of the quarter was dry and bright, the last week in September being exceptionally hot and dry.

On October 1st the conditions changed, and for the first ten days, dull, wet weather was met with, accompanied by rough gales.

The last week in October was remarkably cold and in marked contrast to the last week of the preceding month.

In November and December the weather was dull, wet, and mild, and in the last month especially there was a great deficiency of sunshine.

The wet weather in the last quarter of the year made up for the deficiency in the previous nine months.

The extreme cold in February accounts for the large number of day degrees of accumulated heat below 42° F., and thus vegetation was extremely backward up to the end of April; no green food was obtainable, and the pastures were brown and dry.

The following tables give many interesting particulars as to the sunshine, the rainfall, and the temperature in each month.

HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

	WESTBOURNE.		BRIGHTON.		Hours of Possible Sunshine.
	Rev. L. B. Birkett, M.A. Hours.	Dr. Newsholme. Sunless Days.	Dr. Newsholme. Hours.	Sunless Days.	
January ..	93·7	6	71·81	5	260
February ..	123·3	6	99·42	5	276
March ..	159·3	6	125·32	6	364
April ..	163·0	2	149·54	6	410
May ..	314·2	1	278·30	3	475
June ..	248·7	0	271·39	0	486
July ..	194·2	3	196·39	2	487
August ..	223·8	1	242·48	1	443
September ..	248·8	0	254·21	0	373
October ..	108·6	6	128·13	8	327
November ..	53·7	9	57·82	9	264
December ..	51·4	18	42·13	16	241
Year ..	1,982·7	58	1,916·94	61	4,406

	Westbourne. Hours.	Brighton. Hours.	Greenwich. Hours.	South of England. Hours.
1890	1,773·8	1,708·8	1,255·0	1,491·0
1891	1,682·8	1,717·6	1,231·0	1,563·0
1892	1,859·8	1,756·6	1,277·6	1,684·0
1893	2,070·0	1,971·7	1,454·0	1,875·0
1894	1,740·9	1,716·8	1,051·3	1,579·0
1895	1,982·7	1,916·9	1,225·4	1,776·0
Mean	1,851·7	1,798·1	1,249·0	1,661·3

The observations at Westbourne are taken with a Jordan Photographic recorder; at the other stations the Campbell-Stokes recorder is used.

In Table 11, the hours of bright sunshine are given for a period of ten years and also the percentage of possible duration. Clear, bright weather does not, however, always mean warm weather, and Table 12 has, therefore, been constructed so as to show the amount of heat above and below a certain fixed value which has been experienced during the past ten years. In this Table of Accumulated Heat the value is given in day degrees.

TABLE 11.—BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

YEAR.	Number of Hours.				Percentages of possible duration.			
	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Jan. 1 to June 30.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Jan. 1 to June 30.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
1886 ..	208	814	1,337	1,528	20	32	36	34
1887 ..	243	836	1,468	1,684	28	38	41	38
1888 ..	162	615	1,044	1,240	18	28	29	28
1889 ..	187	665	1,141	1,293	21	29	32	30
1890 ..	222	753	1,265	1,491	24	34	35	34
1891 ..	281	841	1,336	1,563	31	35	37	36
1892 ..	267	955	1,477	1,684	25	41	42	38
1893 ..	308	1,047	1,635	1,875	34	46	46	43
1894 ..	354	901	1,357	1,579	32	37	37	34
1895 ..	277	915	1,567	1,776	27	37	42	40
Mean ..	250.9	834.2	1,362.7	1,571.3	26.0	35.7	37.7	35.5

TABLE 12.—ACCUMULATED HEAT.

Year.	Day degrees above 42° F.				Day degrees below 42° F.			
	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Jan. 1 to June 30.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Jan. 1 to June 30.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
1886 . .	107	1,034	2,748	3,348	555	590	590	760
1887 . .	179	1,162	2,729	3,033	453	524	524	836
1888 . .	83	941	2,363	2,876	517	577	577	701
1889 . .	149	1,300	2,843	3,277	427	448	448	624
1890 . .	254	1,227	2,802	3,285	271	305	305	758
1891 . .	155	1,128	2,658	3,144	515	565	565	721
1892 . .	156	1,161	2,685	3,053	490	554	554	759
1893 . .	302	1,579	3,327	3,799	353	373	373	559
1894 . .	298	1,282	2,822	3,403	300	303	303	388
1895 . .	103	1,142	2,894	3,400	721	755	755	921
Mean . .	178.6	1,195.6	2,787.1	3,261.8	460.2	499.4	499.4	702.7

TABLE 13.—CLIMATE OF WORTHING.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.										Amount of Cloud.		RAIN.	
	MEANS.					EXTREMES.					Amount.	No. of Days.		
	9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range.	Mean.	Min.	Max.							
	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.							
January	35.0	30.9	40.2	9.3	35.6	23.1	51.5	7.4	2.88	18				
February	30.3	24.9	35.5	10.6	30.2	16.2	42.7	6.1	0.11	2				
March	41.6	35.6	46.8	11.2	41.2	23.9	58.2	7.0	1.82	21				
April	47.8	41.1	53.2	12.1	47.1	32.8	64.2	7.5	2.44	13				
May	56.9	46.4	63.2	16.8	54.8	37.0	72.8	4.5	0.22	5				
June	61.9	50.6	67.8	17.2	59.2	40.5	77.9	5.2	0.52	9				
July	64.1	54.6	66.6	12.0	60.6	46.9	70.2	7.0	3.02	14				
August	63.7	55.2	67.0	11.8	61.1	46.8	71.3	6.0	2.28	16				
September	64.5	54.0	70.1	16.1	62.0	46.8	77.7	3.6	0.94	7				
October	49.0	41.7	55.2	13.5	48.5	28.6	69.5	6.0	4.27	17				
November	49.8	44.4	54.0	9.6	49.2	33.5	60.8	8.0	4.84	20				
December	41.5	36.4	46.4	10.0	41.4	28.8	54.1	8.0	2.75	19				

Year 1895	50.5	43.0	55.5	12.5	49.2	16.2	77.9	6.4	26.09	161
" 1894	51.2	44.9	55.8	10.9	50.3	12.9	80.2	6.6	35.71	184
" 1893	52.3	44.0	57.7	13.7	50.9	18.2	84.7	5.5	23.76	137
" 1892	49.1	41.8	54.5	12.7	48.2	20.2	76.0	5.8	23.73	141
" 1891	49.4	42.4	54.8	12.2	48.4	16.5	77.0	5.9	29.86	172
" 1890	49.4	42.2	54.6	12.4	48.4	14.9	78.0	6.2	22.84	149
" 1889	49.5	42.7	54.8	12.1	48.8	21.9	81.5	6.4	23.92	159
" 1888	48.0	42.4	53.3	10.9	47.8	20.2	78.8	6.4	25.88	181
" 1887	48.4	41.6	54.1	12.5	47.9	17.4	82.0	5.7	21.28	137
" 1886	50.0	44.0	55.2	11.2	49.6	23.2	78.0	5.8	31.89	164
" 1885	50.0	43.7	55.1	11.4	49.4	25.2	81.7	5.7	28.09	156
" 1884	52.0	45.6	56.8	11.2	51.2	27.0	83.3	5.8	23.51	126
" 1883	50.7	43.9	55.9	12.0	49.9	23.3	75.7	5.7	26.05	174
" 1882	51.6	45.1	56.5	11.4	50.8	26.6	81.0	5.8	32.35	180
" 1881	50.3	43.4	55.0	11.6	49.2	13.5	82.0	5.6	29.60	142

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SOIL.

The temperature of the soil at 9 a.m., one foot below the surface of the ground at Worthing, was taken daily up to August, 1894, by the late W. J. Harris, Esq., F.R. Met. Soc., and since November, 1894, by G. B. Collet, Esq., who has kindly given me the use of his tables; the results for each month of 1895, and also for a term of years, are here given:—

	1895.			1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Mean degrees.	Maximum degrees.	Minimum degrees.	Mean degrees.	Mean degrees.	Mean degrees.	Mean degrees.
January	37·1	41·7	35·1	35·1	37·5	35·7	39·5
February	33·5	34·8	32·8	39·3	40·4	42·0	42·6
March	39·8	44·8	33·2	40·6	39·6	44·7	44·2
April	48·5	52·7	44·1	45·1	47·1	51·8	52·2
May	56·3	60·9	52·1	52·6	53·1	58·5	54·2
June	61·2	63·0	59·7	56·9	59·8	63·7	58·1
July	62·3	63·6	61·0	62·1	61·6	65·0	66·2
August	63·3	66·0	60·7	60·6	62·7	—	61·8
September	61·5	64·9	57·8	59·7	58·6	—	58·5
October	51·5	61·2	42·4	53·8	48·7	—	52·9
November	45·5	52·2	45·0	48·8	47·9	45·2	49·1
December	43·2	47·7	40·2	42·6	40·1	42·3	43·2
Year	50·3	66·0	32·8	48·9	49·8	—	51·7

	Mean degrees.	Maximum degrees.	Minimum degrees.
In 1882	51·8	66·5	36·0
In 1883	51·4	67·2	37·0
In 1884	52·6	71·0	38·4
In 1885	50·8	67·2	36·1
In 1886	50·6	67·2	34·3
In 1887	49·3	67·2	35·0
In 1888	49·3	64·2	34·6
In 1889	50·5	65·9	35·3
In 1890	50·3	63·9	33·8
In 1891	48·9	65·4	32·4
In 1892	49·8	65·3	34·4
In 1893	—	70·5	33·3
In 1894	51·7	65·9	34·9
In 1895	50·3	66·0	32·8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE
AND SEX.

The distribution of age and sex may raise or lower the mortality as much as 2·0 per 1,000 persons living, irrespective of sanitary conditions.

The mean death-rate in England and Wales for the decade 1881-90 was 19·15 per 1,000, but if the population had been distributed, as regards age and sex, as it was in West Sussex during the same period, the rate would have been raised to 20·769 per 1,000. $19\cdot15$ divided by $20\cdot769 = \cdot92,205$ which is the factor for correction for West Sussex. In a similar way the factor for each district can be obtained. The following table shows the result based on the mean death-rate during the decade 1881-90.

	Factor.	Recorded Death-rate.	Corrected Death-rate.	
England and Wales	1·00000	19·15	19·15	
West Sussex	·92205	14·37	13·23	
Four Urban Districts	·97490	14·38	14·02	
Seven Rural Districts	·90355	14·35	12·97	
4 Urban.	{ Arundel	·92133	18·53	17·07
	{ Horsham	·94223	17·23	16·24
	{ Worthing	·99300	15·05	14·94
	{ Littlehampton	·99781	13·36	13·34
7 Rural.	{ East Preston	·85361	13·69	11·69
	{ Westbourne	·85571	14·24	12·11
	{ Thakeham	·86429	14·00	12·10
	{ Petworth	·87329	15·75	13·96
	{ Midhurst	·91476	14·48	13·25
	{ Horsham	·93960	13·37	12·56
	{ Steyning (West and East)	·95454	14·15	13·51

The factor for correction is the figure by which the recorded death should be multiplied so as to allow for the variations of age and sex distribution, and the result gives the corrected death-rate.

In nearly all large towns the factor is above unity, and then the corrected rates must be higher than the recorded rates.

In rural districts, opposite conditions are met with, and the corrected rates are lower than those recorded.

The distribution of the population is given on pages 252 and 253

TABLE 14.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN 1881.

	0 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over.	Total.
WEST SUSSEX—							
Male	6,786	12,443	8,635	11,353	7,664	3,060	49,921
Female	6,803	11,852	8,235	12,317	7,722	3,150	50,079
Persons	13,589	24,295	16,870	23,670	15,386	6,210	100,000
7 RURAL DISTRICTS—							
Male	6,936	12,566	8,796	11,546	8,046	3,241	51,131
Female	6,946	11,922	7,464	11,758	7,622	3,087	48,869
Persons	13,882	24,488	16,260	23,304	15,668	6,328	100,000
4 URBAN DISTRICTS—							
Male	6,140	11,914	7,939	10,524	5,911	2,280	44,708
Female	6,189	11,249	11,560	14,723	8,152	3,419	55,292
Persons	12,329	23,163	19,499	25,247	14,063	5,699	100,000
ENGLAND AND WALES—							
Male	6,767	11,437	9,195	12,472	6,760	2,062	48,663
Female	6,788	11,461	9,605	13,455	7,514	2,514	51,337
Persons	13,555	22,898	18,800	25,927	14,274	4,576	100,000

TABLE 15.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN 1891.

	0 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over:	Total.
WEST SUSSEX—							
Male	5,842	12,223	8,537	11,336	7,544	3,179	48,661
Female	5,828	11,797	8,727	13,097	8,424	3,466	51,339
Persons	11,670	24,020	17,264	24,433	15,968	6,645	100,000
7 RURAL DISTRICTS—							
Male	6,000	12,473	8,870	11,605	8,011	3,507	50,466
Female	6,013	11,920	7,699	12,401	8,166	3,335	49,534
Persons	12,013	24,393	16,569	24,006	16,177	6,842	100,000
4 URBAN DISTRICTS—							
Male	5,425	11,563	7,666	10,630	6,318	2,322	43,924
Female	5,342	11,476	11,425	14,920	9,104	3,809	56,076
Persons	10,767	23,039	19,091	25,550	15,422	6,131	100,000
ENGLAND AND WALES—							
Male	6,094	11,393	9,353	12,758	6,765	2,091	48,454
Female	6,158	11,428	9,947	13,814	7,558	2,641	51,546
Persons	12,252	22,821	19,300	26,572	14,323	4,732	100,000

TABLE 16.—Showing the Deaths from Accidents in each District in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Steyning R.D.		Horsham R.D.		Petworth R.D.		Thakeham R.D.		East Preston R.D.		Midhurst R.D.		Westbourne R.D.		Worthing U.D.		Littlehampton U.D.		Arundel U.D.		Horsham U.D.		TOTAL.		TOTAL BOTH SEXES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1876-80	28	4	24	7	17	4	9	4	15	3	11	4	7	5	10	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	30	152
1881-85	21	5	23	8	10	6	20	3	13	3	16	7	7	5	13	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	41	169	
1886-90	22	8	17	6	13	3	17	2	13	3	15	4	8	3	9	5	4	3	2	2	—	—	—	120	39	159	
1891	10	3	3	1	4	3	2	—	6	—	3	—	4	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	11	49	
1892	9	2	7	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	7	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	33	10	43	
1893	3	1	3	2	4	1	2	2	7	1	2	3	1	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	28	15	43	
1894	4	1	4	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	2	1	—	14	1	3	—	—	2	—	1	2	37	10	47	
1895	4	3	8	4	3	—	2	2	8	—	8	—	1	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	40	15	55	
Total	101	27	89	33	52	20	58	14	65	11	66	20	23	10	57	22	27	6	4	3	4	5	546	171	717	717	

TABLE 17.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from Accidents in the Combined District in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Under 1 year.		1 to 5.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 40.		40 to 60.		60 to 80.		80 and upwards.		TOTAL. BOTH SEXES.	Annual death-rate per 100,000 persons living.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1876-80 ..	10	8	11	2	12	1	13	1	23	3	27	5	22	8	4	2	122	30	36.2
1881-85 ..	6	7	20	10	15	3	18	1	20	1	26	4	16	10	7	5	128	41	35.0
1886-90 ..	12	5	10	13	14	7	22	—	19	3	23	4	15	6	5	1	120	39	30.6
1891 ..	3	3	4	1	7	1	2	—	5	1	12	2	5	1	—	2	38	11	45.9
1892 ..	2	2	3	—	7	—	8	1	4	1	4	—	5	3	—	3	33	10	36.9
1893 ..	—	2	—	2	2	—	4	1	4	1	11	4	4	5	3	—	28	15	36.7
1894 ..	1	2	1	—	2	1	6	—	16	1	6	2	5	2	—	2	37	10	40.7
1895 ..	6	4	3	3	4	1	7	—	5	3	7	—	5	1	3	3	40	15	46.4
Total ..	40	33	52	31	63	14	80	4	96	14	116	21	77	36	22	18	546	171	35.8
	73		83		77		84		110		137		113		40		717		

TABLE 18.—Showing the Deaths from Suicide in each District in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD.	Steyning R.D.		Horsham R.D.		Petworth R.D.		Thakeham R.D.		East Preston R.D.		Midhurst R.D.		Westbourne R.D.		Worthing R.D.		Littlehampton U.D.		Arundel U.D.		Horsham U.D.		TOTAL.		TOTAL BOTH SEXES.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1876-80 ..	10	1	6	1	2	—	3	1	1	2	5	2	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	8	41
1881-85 ..	8	3	5	2	8	1	7	—	4	3	3	3	1	1	10	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	50	15	65	
1886-90 ..	10	—	12	1	4	2	4	—	7	2	6	—	4	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	53	8	61	
1891 ..	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	11	
1892 ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	10	
1893 ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	10	3	13	
1894 ..	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	2	16	
1895 ..	4	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	15	
	42	4	29	7	18	3	19	2	20	7	17	9	5	1	29	6	7	—	4	—	1	2	191	41	232	
Total ..	46		36		21		21		27		26		6		35		7		4		3		232			

TABLE 19.—Showing the Deaths and Death-rate from Suicide in the twenty years, 1876-95.

PERIOD	Under 1 year.		1 to 5.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 40.		40 to 60.		60 to 80.		80 and up- wards.		TOTAL. M. F.	TOTAL BOTH SEXES.	Annual death-rate per 100,000 persons living.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.					
1876-80 ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	2	7	2	16	4	—	—	33	8	41	9·8	
1881-85 ..	—	—	—	1	5	1	10	3	20	4	15	5	—	1	50	15	65	13·0	
1886-90 ..	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	1	20	4	19	2	4	—	53	8	61	11·7	
1891 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	4	—	—	—	10	1	11	10·3	
1892 ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	8	2	10	8·6	
1893 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	1	1	1	—	—	10	3	13	11·1	
1894 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	10	—	2	2	—	—	14	2	16	13·9	
1895 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	8	1	3	—	—	—	13	2	15	12·7	
Total ..	—	—	—	—	16	3	30	9	79	13	62	14	4	1	191	41	232	11·4	
	—	—	—	—	1	—	39	—	92	—	76	—	5	—	232	—			

(A)—Table of DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the COMBINED DISTRICTS

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	1	2	3
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)		Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.
Steypning West R.D.	135	29	6	2	12	29	56	Under 5 5 upwards.			1
Steypning East R.D.	80	23	17	5	3	14	18	Under 5 5 upwards.			8 2
Horsham R.D.	278	38	19	21	10	73	117	Under 5 5 upwards.		1	2 4
Petworth R.D.	154	24	10	5	6	43	66	Under 5 5 upwards.			1 1
Thakeham R.D.	123	15	11	9	6	29	53	Under 5 5 upwards.			4 5
East Preston R.D.	172	30	17	10	9	40	66	Under 5 5 upwards.			2
Midhurst R.D.	198	32	12	5	5	59	85	Under 5 5 upwards.			1
Westbourne R.D.	110	25	5	6	4	27	43	Under 5 5 upwards.			1 2
Worthing U.D.	286	49	28	20	10	81	98	Under 5 5 upwards.			14 12
Littlehampton U.D.	74	13	5	5	4	21	26	Under 5 5 upwards.		1	1 2
Arundel U.D.	31	3	—	1	1	16	10	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Horsham U.D.	136	23	21	6	8	41	37	Under 5 5 upwards.			
TOTALS.....	1777	304	151	96	78	473	675	Under 5 5 upwards.		1 1	33 30
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into											
Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.....	39	1	—	1	1	10	26	Under 5 5 upwards.			
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto...	35	2	7	2	1	6	17	Under 5 5 upwards.			8 1

of West Sussex, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN
UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.													
							1	1	2	3			3		2	2	20	35
		3					1					11	10	11	4	7	53	100
										2			8		1	1	20	40
										1		3	8	5	1	2	18	40
1		1						1		1			16		1	3	31	57
		1						1		1		17	38	35	8	13	102	221
								1		2			9			2	19	34
		1						1			1	11	18	17	8	5	57	120
1									1	1			6				13	26
								1		2		10	14	18	8	4	35	97
								1		3			13				30	47
										1		9	16	10	6	8	73	125
								1	1	1			12		1	2	25	44
		2								1		11	22	17	8	9	84	154
									1	6			3				19	30
					1		1			1		4	18	13	8	1	31	80
							1	1		17			5		2	5	32	77
							2					16	18	37	18	3	103	209
										1			1			2	12	18
							1				1	5	9	4	4	1	29	56
								1					1				1	3
												3	6	11	1		7	28
								8	6	2			9			2	17	44
							1			1		10	15	10	5	3	47	92
2		1					2	15	11	39			86		7	19	239	455
		7			1		5	4		8	2	110	192	188	79	56	639	1322

account in judging of the above records of mortality.

																	1	1
												4	2	5		1	26	38
																	1	9
												2	1	3		1	18	26

(B)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES
 Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the COMBINED DISTRICT

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICK-COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF					
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1895. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6
					Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.	
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	
Steyning West R.D.	10,810	11,000	287	Under 5		1	3	1		1
				5 upwards.		8	11			17
Steyning East R.D.	6,062	6,800	203	Under 5		1	1			
				5 upwards.		4	9			1
Horsham R.D.	16,798	18,300	432	Under 5		2	7	1		1
				5 upwards.		16	14			3
Petworth R.D.... ..	9,431	9,400	202	Under 5			1			
				5 upwards.		1	20			1
Thakeham R.D.	8,049	8,000	197	Under 5		3	11	2		
				5 upwards.		7	39			1
East Preston R.D.	8,692	9,200	278	Under 5		9	2			
				5 upwards.		33	4			3
Midhurst R.D.... ..	14,236	14,350	345	Under 5		2	2			
				5 upwards.		13	8			9
Westbourne R.D.	7,084	7,000	165	Under 5			2			2
				5 upwards.			15			20
Worthing U.D.	16,606	18,500	382	Under 5			25			
				5 upwards.		5	67			2
Littlehampton U.D.	4,452	4,700	110	Under 5		3	3			
				5 upwards.		10	4			
Arundel U.D.	2,644	2,640	76	Under 5						
				5 upwards.						3
Horsham U.D.	8,087	8,580	221	Under 5						
				5 upwards.						
TOTALS	112951	118470	2,878	Under 5		21	57	4		4
				5 upwards.		97	191			60

12