West Sussex County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1956

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WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of the County Medical Officer
for the year 1956.

FOREWORD

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the West Sussex County Council.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1956.

Information is given under each section of the report, which indicates the way in which the functions of the Department are carried out, as well as the extent of the work nowadays.

It will be noted that the population of the County continued to increase, being estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year to be 358,700. In spite of the balancing effect of Crawley's young population, the statistics show the influence of the aged, or ageing, population, i.e. on birth and death rates and on such services as those of blind welfare. This increase in aged persons year by year should be taken into account when the services which are made available to the aged are under discussion - health visitors, home helps, Part III accommodation provided by the Welfare Committee, meals on wheels, social clubs, etc. - and to give some idea of the problem, the number of people in the County at the end of last year who were 65 or over, using the Registrar General's calculations, based on the census of 1951, is estimated to be 60,000. Of these, 17,600 were in Worthing.

With regard to blind welfare, to appreciate the size of the problem in future, regard should be had to the statistics I quote in the body of the Report (page 13), where it will be noted that it is estimated that there will be 1651 people on the register of blind persons in 1973, compared with the present number of 834.

Tuberculosis showed a further decrease in 1956, both as regards cases notified and number of deaths. Both were lower than in any other year recorded, and the graph on page 17 shows how the reduction has taken place during the last twelve years.

During the year, the Government's scheme for the inoculation of certain age groups of children against poliomyelitis was instituted. As a result of the County Council's acceptance of the Ministry's scheme, 12,988 children were registered for inoculation who came within the priority age groups 2 - 9 years. In view of this response, it was unfortunate that only limited supplies of vaccine were available, before a temporary cessation occurred from June to the end of November, during the so called poliomyelitis epidemic season. For details of the work carried out, reference should be made to the section in the text of this report (page 12). Owing to the short notice which we had for the preparation of the distribution scheme - the injections last year had to be all given by the County medical staff - the short time during which the vaccinations could be carried out (May, June and December), and the fact that the vaccine cannot be exposed to ordinary temperatures for long, much detailed planning was necessary, with consequent disturbance of routine work.

During the year, Mr. Potter, Chief Clerk of the Department, retired. He had been Chief Clerk for 27 years, and in fact had been in the service of the County Council for 51 years. I would like to pay tribute to his work, and worth, and to the help I always had from him.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their encouragement and support during the year, and to members of the staff of the County Health Department for their loyal assistance.

J.S. BRADSHAW.

County Medical Officer.

County Hall,
Chichester.
September, 1957.

STAFF

County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer

J.S. Bradshaw, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer and Deputy School Medical Officer

W. Ainslie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer and Supervisor of Midwives

Frances Heron-Watson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

*H.M.Ayres, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (resigned 31.3.56)
*D.Warren Browne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (appointed 1.4.56)
*K.N.Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
*V.P.Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
*T.H.Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
*F.Cockcroft, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Gladys Robinson, M.B., Ch.B.
Christina A.Gunn, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Elsie G.Taylor, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer to Worthing Health Sub-Committee and Borough School Medical Officer.

*G.H.Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

* Also Medical Officers of Health of Local Sanitary Authorities (see page 4).

Chest Physicians

A.Sakula, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
E.W.Thompson Evans, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
J.E.Wallace, M.D., Ch.B.
Florence R.Pillman, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Norah Elphinstone, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.C.H.

(Chest Physicians are on the staff of the Regional Hospital Board, but a proportion of their time is devoted to prevention, care and after-care, which remains the responsibility of the County Health Committee.)

Senior Dental Officer.

H.D.Hall, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Dental Surgeons

E.S.Brabazon, L.D.S., R.C.S.I.
J.S.Dick, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).
F.C.Tomlyn, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).
L.D.Smith, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.).
C.P.Urbani, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).
/F.Winbolt-Lewis, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).
Miss B.M.Bell, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.).
J.P.MacGregor, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
H.S.Johnson, L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.) (resigned 17.3.56)
G.Hollings, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng). (appointed 9.4.56 - resigned 29.12.56)
Mrs. N.A.Molloy, B.D.S., N.U.I. (appointed 10.9.56)

/Part-time.

County Public Health Officer

F.W. Mason.

Superintendent Nursing Officer

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

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss K.D.Holland, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (also Supervisor of Midwives).

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officers

Miss G.A.Riches, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Worthing).
Miss O.M.Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Health Education Officer/Relief Health Visitor)

Miss D.B.Sanderson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (appointed 1.10.56).

Care Almoners

Miss E. Bryce (Worthing).) Certificate of
Miss J.C.Catchouse, B.A., (Chichester).) Institute of Almoners.

Occupational Therapist

S.A.Groom (resigned 21.7.56).
Miss K.W.M.Richmond, M.A.O.T. (appointed 1.11.56).

Mental Welfare Officers (Mental Deficiency)

Henry West, S.R.N., R.M.P.A.
Miss P.Dunning.
Mrs.M.Ghom., Diploma of N.A.M.H. (Supervisor of Occupation Centres).

Authorised Orficers (Lunacy and Mental Treatment)

G.S.Pople ...	(Chichester (Bognor Regis	A.Werry ...	Midhurst and Petworth
C.Kirk ...	Worthing, Shoreham	H.B.Jervis ...	Crawley, Horsham and Storrington.
W.D.Springett (appointed 3.4.56)	Littlehampton and Arundel	C.H.W.Simcox	County Hall

Chief Clerk

S.Potter (resigned 25.8.56)
S.C.Wellington (appointed 1.9.56)

Medical Officers of Health of Local Sanitary Authorities

G.H.Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Worthing Municipal Borough
D.Warren Browne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (appointed 1.4.56) H.M.Ayres, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. (resigned 31.3.56)	Bognor Regis Urban District City of Chichester
K.N.Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Crawley Urban District (temporary arrangement) Horsham Urban District Horsham Rural District Petworth Rural District
V.P.Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Arundel Municipal Borough Chichester Rural District Midhurst Rural District
T.H.Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.	Chanctonbury Rural District Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Southwick Urban District
F.Cockcroft, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Littlehampton Urban District Worthing Rural District

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area

		Acres
Urban Districts	...	30,288
Rural Districts	...	374,999
Administrative County		405,287

Population at mid-year (as estimated by the Registrar General).

Urban Districts	...	209,900
Rural Districts	...	148,800
Administrative County		358,700

The estimated population (at mid-year) in each Sanitary District is shown on page 12.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1956) ... £6,492,240.

Product of Penny Rate (1956-57)

For General County purposes	...	£26,400
For Special County purposes	...	£19,150

Rate in the £ Precepted		s.	d.
General County purposes	...	9.	4.
Special County purposes	...		4
		9.	8.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Legitimate	...	4831	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
Illegitimate	...	190	
Total	...	5021	14.00

Still Births

Legitimate	...	99	Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still).
Illegitimate	...	6	
Total	...	105	20.48

Deaths

5138 Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

14.32

Maternal Deaths

3

Rate per 1,000 births 0.59

Death rate of Infants under one year of age

All Infants per 1,000 live births	24.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	23.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	36.8

DEATHS from Cancer (all ages)	896
DEATHS from Measles (all ages)...	1
DEATHS from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
DEATHS from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis (under one year of age)	1

NOTES ON STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimated that the population of the County had increased by 11,000 during the year. The increase was entirely due to migration; the largest increase in population was in Crawley Urban District, where the development of Crawley New Town continued, but an increase of over 1,700 persons occurred in Worthing M.B.

Smaller increases occurred in all other districts, with the exception of Arundel M.B. where the decrease was 10 and at Midhurst where the position was static.

Birth Rate

In Table I, the birth rates are shown for the last ten years for urban districts, rural districts, and the administrative county, and also those for England and Wales. It will be noted (see Table II) that, as in 1955, in the urban districts deaths exceeded births by 288, whilst in the rural districts births exceeded deaths by 171. In the administrative county as a whole, deaths exceeded births by 117.

The birth rate for the County was14.00 per thousand population, as compared with 15.7 for England and Wales. The rate is always likely to be lower than that for the Country as a whole, owing to the age constitution of the County population.

If the Registrar General's comparability factor is applied, which takes into account the age and sex distribution in the County, the standardised birth rate of 15.40 per thousand of the population is produced.

Death Rate and Causes of Death

The death rate (Table II) was 14.32 per thousand population, as compared with 13.50 in 1955. When the comparability factor (referred to above) is applied, the rate is reduced to 10.74 which is lower than that for England and Wales (11.7).

It is of interest to note the incidence of death in various age groups, as follows:-

Under 1 year	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 45	45 - 65	65 years and over
2.4%	0.4%	0.5%	3.1%	15.7	77.9%

36% of the deaths were due to heart disease - mainly persons over 65 years of age.

Other diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 204 deaths of which 165 occurred in persons over 65 years of age. Bronchitis and pneumonia caused 487 deaths, of which 388 occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system (haemorrhages, thromboses, etc.) caused 728 deaths, of which 642 were in persons over 65 years of age.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 21 deaths, 6 (29%) of which occurred in the age group 25 - 45 years.

Cancer was responsible for 896 deaths (579 being persons over 65 years of age).

Infantile Mortality

The infantile mortality rate was 24 per thousand live births, as compared with 21 in 1955. Congenital conditions accounted for 29 of the 122 deaths, compared with 16 the previous year, but pneumonia also had its effect on the infantile death rate, there being 21 due to this disease, compared with five in the previous year.

Still Births

The still birth rate was 20.48 compared with 21.30 in 1955 and 22.14 in 1954.

Maternal Mortality

There were three maternal deaths during the year, compared with one in the previous year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.59 per thousand births (live and still) in 1956, 0.2 in 1955 and 0.2 in 1954. The rate for the Countryas a whole was 0.56 for the year under review.

With the introduction of the sulphonamide drugs and penicillin, deaths from puerperal sepsis are nowadays extremely rare, and it is towards the reduction of the cases of maternal death attributed to "accidents of child-birth" that our efforts, and those of the practitioner obstetricians and hospitals, with their consultant services, are directed.

TABLE I - BIRTH RATE

Number of Births and Birth Rates for the years 1947 - 1956 for Urban and Rural Districts, Administrative County, and England and Wales.

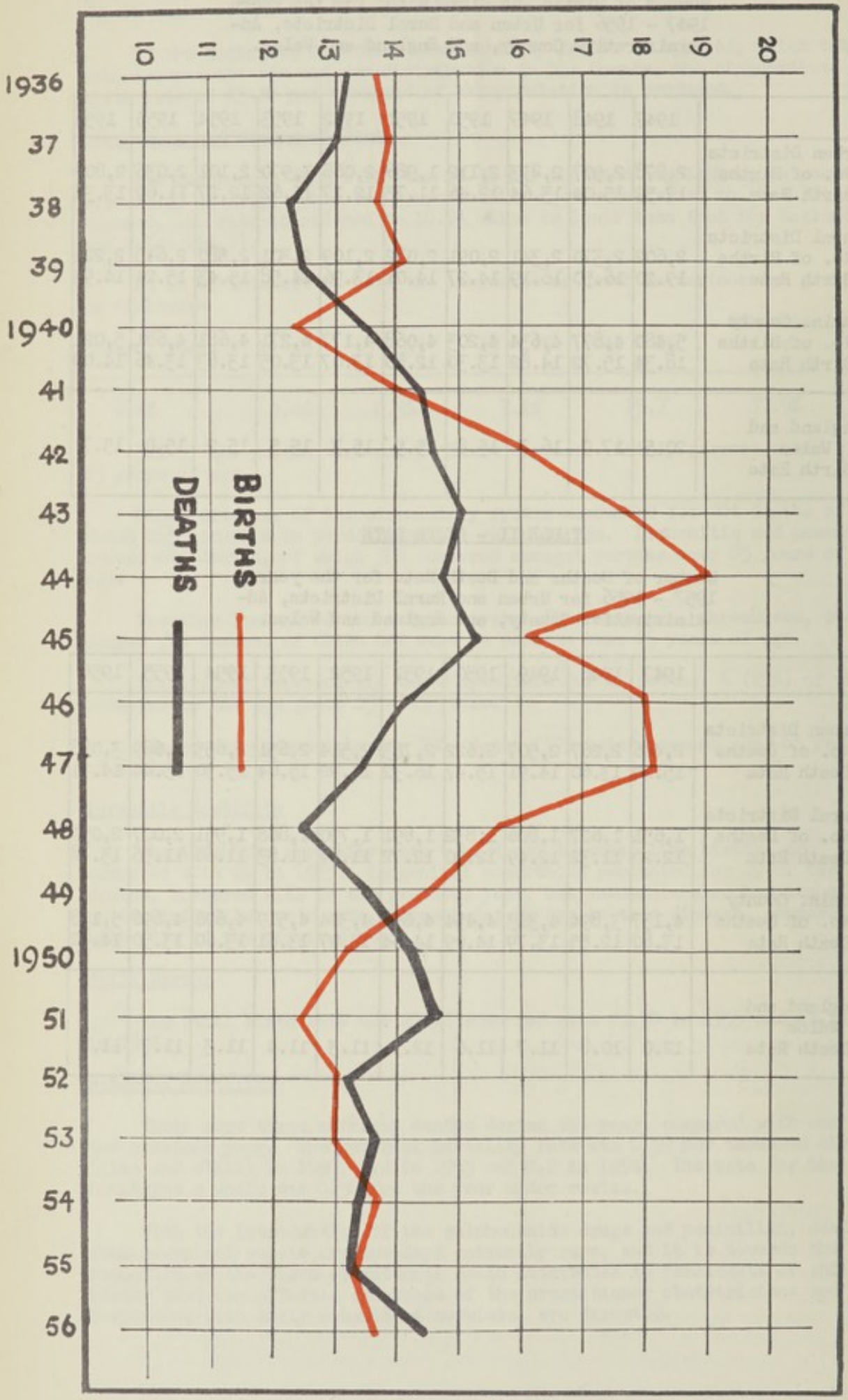
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Urban Districts										
No. of Births	2,878	2,507	2,293	2,112	1,986	2,068	1,970	2,101	2,036	2,800
Birth Rate	17.59	15.04	13.64	12.46	11.73	12.27	11.62	12.27	11.69	13.34
Rural Districts										
No. of Births	2,602	2,370	2,341	2,091	2,082	2,109	2,301	2,580	2,645	2,221
Birth Rate	19.20	16.50	16.19	14.27	14.01	13.96	14.58	15.43	15.24	14.93
Admin. County										
No. of Births	5,480	4,877	4,634	4,203	4,068	4,177	4,271	4,681	4,681	5,021
Birth Rate	18.34	15.72	14.82	13.30	12.80	13.07	13.05	13.83	13.46	14.00
England and Wales Birth Rate	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7

TABLE II - DEATH RATE

Number of Deaths and Death Rate for the years 1957 - 1956 for Urban and Rural Districts, Administrative County, and England and Wales.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Urban Districts										
No. of Deaths	2,486	2,267	2,507	2,622	2,763	2,514	2,651	2,655	2,689	3,088
Death Rate	15.20	13.60	14.91	15.47	16.32	14.92	15.64	15.50	15.44	14.71
Rural Districts										
No. of Deaths	1,651	1,627	1,806	1,832	1,891	1,790	1,868	1,951	2,007	2,050
Death Rate	12.20	11.32	12.49	12.50	12.72	11.84	11.83	11.66	11.56	13.78
Admin. County										
No. of Deaths	4,137	3,894	4,313	4,454	4,654	4,304	4,519	4,606	4,696	5,138
Death Rate	13.80	12.55	13.79	14.09	14.64	13.07	13.81	13.60	13.50	14.32
England and Wales Death Rate	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7

RATES PER 1000 POPULATION.



WEST SUSSEX - BIRTH & DEATH RATES 1936-1956.

TABLE III

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 45	45 - 65	65 and up
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	21	-	-	-	6	8	7
2. Tuberculosis, other	4	-	-	-	1	2	1
3. Syphilitic diseases	8	-	-	-	-	2	6
4. Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
8. Measles ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	6	1	-	-	2	-	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	112	-	-	-	-	30	82
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	156	-	-	-	2	72	82
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	96	-	-	-	5	29	62
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	34	-	-	-	1	19	14
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	498	1	1	3	23	131	339
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	23	-	1	1	4	3	14
16. Diabetes ...	23	-	-	-	2	6	15
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system ...	728	-	-	-	5	81	642
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	783	-	-	-	11	140	632
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	112	-	-	-	1	12	99
20. Other heart disease	933	-	-	-	12	50	871
21. Other circulatory disease ...	204	-	-	-	2	15	187
22. Influenza ...	30	-	1	-	-	3	26
23. Pneumonia ...	283	21	3	3	7	26	223
24. Bronchitis ...	204	-	-	-	4	35	165
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	63	1	1	1	2	15	43
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	62	-	-	-	2	11	49
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	25	1	1	-	3	1	19
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	39	-	-	1	1	10	27
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	37	-	-	-	-	-	37
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
31. Congenital malformations ...	38	29	2	-	2	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	419	63	5	7	20	64	260
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	45	-	2	3	22	6	12
34. All other accidents	97	4	3	4	9	9	68
35. Suicide ...	48	-	-	-	9	24	15
36. Homicide and operation of war	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
All Causes ...	5138	122	20	23	163	807	4003

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH IN WEST SUSSEX - 1956

See Table III

The diagram below shews the number of deaths (and number of such deaths amongst persons over 65 years of age) due to the four main causes of death, i.e. heart disease; cancer; haemorrhages and thromboses; and diseases of the respiratory system. The shaded area and figures in brackets relate to persons of 65 years of age and over. It will be noted that over 80% of deaths were due to these causes.

NO. OF DEATHS				
MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL		%
998	1034	2032	Heart and Other Circulatory Diseases (1789)	39.5
446	450	896	Cancer (579)	17.4
272	456	728	Vascular lesions of nervous system (642)	14.2
334	271	605	Tuberculosis, Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis etc. (465)	11.8

TABLE IV

Chief Vital Statistics for each Sanitary District in the County

	Estimated Population middle of 1956	No. of Births	Birth Rate	Illegitimate Births (no.of)	No. of Deaths	Death Rates		Deaths under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Cancer Death Rate
						Crude	Standardised			No. of Deaths	Death Rate	
Urban Districts												
Arundel (M.B.)	2,640	40	15.2	-	39	14.8	11.1	-	-	1	0.38	2.7
Bognor Regis	25,710	295	11.5	15	391	15.2	10.9	13	44.1	2	0.08	2.6
Chichester(M.B)	19,030	278	14.6	13	305	16.0	10.4	2	7.1	2	0.11	2.9
Crawley ...	32,300	630	19.5	9	132	4.1	7.5	19	30.2	-	-	0.8
Horsham ...	17,830	269	15.1	7	238	13.3	11.2	7	26.0	-	-	2.2
Littlehampton	14,910	243	16.3	7	188	12.6	11.1	3	12.3	2	0.13	2.2
Shoreham-by-Sea ...	14,650	214	14.6	13	166	11.3	10.8	10	46.7	-	-	2.1
Southwick	11,250	151	13.4	5	155	13.8	11.6	3	19.2	-	-	2.8
Worthing (M.B.) ...	71,580	680	9.5	38	1474	20.6	11.1	22	32.4	5	0.07	3.4
Total Urban Districts	209,900	2800	13.3	107	3088	14.7	11.0	79	28.2	12	0.06	2.6
Rural Districts												
Chanctonbury	21,790	313	14.4	15	266	12.2	10.1	6	19.2	1	0.05	2.1
Chichester	47,310	673	14.2	21	472	10.0	10.3	15	22.3	1	0.02	2.4
Horsham ...	21,450	514	24.0	12	326	15.2	14.4	7	13.6	1	0.05	2.1
Midhurst ...	16,980	220	13.0	8	283	16.7	9.7	5	22.7	1	0.06	2.3
Petworth ...	9,580	123	12.8	4	135	14.1	11.0	3	24.4	1	0.10	2.3
Worthing ...	31,690	378	11.9	23	568	17.9	11.1	7	18.5	4	0.10	3.0
Total Rural Districts	148,800	2221	14.9	83	2050	13.8	11.3	43	19.4	9	0.06	2.4
Administrative County ...	358,700	5021	14.0	190	5138	14.3	11.0	122	23.5	21	0.06	2.5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table V shows the incidence of infectious diseases in urban and rural districts during the year.

Measles was again the most prevalent disease during the year. Poliomyelitis shewed a decrease compared with the previous year: 35 cases (as compared with 59 in 1955), thirteen were of the non-paralytic type. For details see Table which follows.

Poliomyelitis

(after correction of diagnosis)

County District	Poliomyelitis		Deaths
	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	
Arundel M.B.	-	-	-
Bognor Regis U.D.	1	2	-
Chichester M.B.	2	-	-
Crawley U.D.	5	3	1
Horsham U.D.	-	1	-
Littlehampton U.D.	1	-	-
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.	-	-	-
Southwick U.D.	-	1	-
Worthing M.B.	4	1	-
Total U.Ds.	13	8	1
Chanctonbury R.D.	1	1	-
Chichester R.D.	1	1	-
Horsham R.D.	1	2	-
Midhurst R.D.	1	1	-
Petworth R.D.	-	-	-
Worthing R.D.	5	-	-
Total R.Ds.	9	5	-
Total Admin. County	22	13	1

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Early in 1956 the Ministry of Health produced their poliomyelitis vaccination scheme. Under this, injection with a British produced vaccine was offered, on a voluntary basis, for children born between 1947 and 1954, inclusive. Details of the scheme were advertised, and the parents of all school children included in the age groups mentioned were circularised. 12,988 consents were received by the beginning of April, when the necessary return had to be made to the Ministry of Health to enable a plan for distribution to be made.

A start was made on the issue of vaccine at the beginning of May, but, owing to the stringency of the tests which had been laid down by the Ministry of Health, only one further issue was made before the so-called poliomyelitis season started at the beginning of July, when the Ministry issue ceased until November. By the end of December, 1,211 children had received the complete course of two injections, and 116 had received first injections.

TABLE V

Notifications of Infectious Diseases

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Paralytic	14	9	23
Non-paralytic ...	9	5	14
Acute Encephalitis			
Infective	1	-	1
Post-infectious ...	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery	66	32	98
Erysipelas	16	7	23
Measles	1522	1130	2652
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	88	26	114
Scarlet Fever	46	57	103
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	2	-	2
Whooping Cough... ...	220	241	461

No cases of Smallpox or Diphtheria occurred during the year.

BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

(National Assistance Act, 1948)

Registration

On 31st December, 1956, there were 834 blind and 186 partially-sighted persons on the register, compared with 787 blind and 177 partially-sighted on 31st December, 1955, an increase of 47 and 9 respectively. Approximately seventy per cent of the total number of blind persons and fifty-nine per cent of the partially-sighted persons were 65 years of age or over.

It will be noted that the trend has continued, for the number of blind persons on the register to increase each year. In this connection, Professor Arnold Sorsby, in a recent publication "Blindness in England 1951-54", estimates that, unless some radical developments take place in the treatment of eye conditions, the number of blind persons in England and Wales can be expected to rise from 94,000 in 1954 to 140,000 in 1973. As the increase is almost entirely due to the increase in longevity of the population, this trend, in West Sussex, is accentuated by the tendency of elderly people to retire to the South Coast, and the number of blind persons per thousand population in the County is somewhat above the figure for the country as a whole.

If Professor Sorsby's calculations are applied to the West Sussex population, we reach the rather alarming figure of 1126 blind population in West Sussex in 1973. Even this may be under-estimated, as the average yearly increase in the County for the last four years was 48, which, if it is continued, would give us a figure of 1651 for the blind population in 1973.

Examination of Applicants for Registration

During the year 1956, 130 new (i.e. excluding transferred) cases of blindness, and 41 cases of partial sight were added to the register, following examination, with three exceptions, by consultant ophthalmic surgeons. A further 44 persons were examined for registration purposes, thirty-three of whom (including nine persons who had had successful treatment) were found to be neither blind nor partially-sighted, and in the remaining eleven cases (already on the register), no change of category had taken place.

Analysis of Forms B.D.8.

An examination of the certificates (Forms B.D.8) reveals that, of the 171 cases newly registered as blind or partially-sighted, the primary ocular disease was cataract in 46 cases, and glaucoma in 26 cases. Other main causes of blindness or defective vision were retinal (including macular) degeneration (29), myopia (18), retinopathy (8) and optic atrophy (6). There were no cases of retrolental fibroplasia.

Follow-up Action.

Where treatment was recommended by ophthalmic surgeons on Forms B.D.8., the cases were followed up to ensure that the treatment prescribed was being carried out. The results of this follow-up action are tabulated below:-

	Primary Cause of Disability			Total
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Other	
1. Number of cases registered during year in respect of which Section F.1. of Forms B.D.8. recommends:				
(a) No treatment	18	10	54	82
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical or hospital supervision)	28	16	45	89
	46	26	99	171
2. Number of cases at 1(b) above which:-				
(1) Received treatment for the first time	-	-	-	-
(2) Continued to receive treatment	13	16	40	69
(3) Refused treatment	1	-	2	3
(4) Had treatment deferred	13	-	3	16
(5) Were placed on waiting list for admission to Hospital	1	-	-	1
	28	16	45	89

In addition, one of the blind and five of the partially-sighted persons re-examined during the year, and 14 of the persons examined, but found not to be registerable as blind or partially-sighted, were recommended to receive treatment. Of these five had new glasses prescribed, ten continued optical treatment, and the remaining five were recommended to continue hospital supervision.

Home Teaching Service.

The six home teachers employed by the Council gave 295 lessons in Braille and Moon, 502 lessons in handicrafts (in addition to tuition at handicraft classes at Bognor Regis, Chichester, Lancing, Littlehampton and Worthing), and made 10,131 other visits during the year, making a total of 10,928 visits.

Administrative Arrangements

The welfare (other than the provision of residential accommodation) of blind and partially-sighted persons continues to be dealt with in my Department. The West Sussex Association for the Blind (of which I am Honorary Secretary and a member of my staff is Case Secretary) acts as the agent of the County Council in carrying out the general social welfare of blind and partially-sighted persons, in co-operation with the Worthing Society for the Blind, which is affiliated to the Association.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The Public Health Act, 1936 (Sections 187-194) provides for the registration of Nursing Homes and the inspection of them by the County Council.

Four new applications for registration were received during the year, and registration, in each case, was granted.

At the end of the year, there were 63 Nursing Homes with accommodation as follows:-

Beds for Maternity cases	Beds for Other cases	Total
19	844	863

No Orders were made refusing or cancelling Registration.

These Homes are inspected periodically by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

This Act provides for the registration and inspection of:-

(a) premises other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after by the day or for any longer period not exceeding six days;

(b) persons who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

The following statement gives particulars of registrations at the end of the year.

	Number registered at 31st December, 1956	Number of children provided for
(a) Premises	15	247
(b) Daily Minders ...	5	33

HOMES FOR DISABLED OR OLD PERSONS

The Health Department have continued to carry out for the Welfare Committee the inspections of old folks homes, required to be registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act. These Homes are inspected initially for registration purposes and periodically thereafter by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer. In many cases consultation takes place with the proprietors prior to registration.

At the end of 1956 there were 40 homes registered, providing accommodation for 710 people.

TUBERCULOSIS

As will be seen on examination of the statistics and graphs, tuberculosis is slowly but surely being conquered. Both the notification rate and death rate in the County were again lower than in previous years, and in fact were the lowest recorded.

With the effectiveness of modern drug treatment and surgery, the protection of susceptible adolescents by B.C.G. , and the follow-up of contacts of actual cases as well as Mass X-ray surveys, the attack is over a wide field, and one can look forward in the hope that in the course of years tuberculosis may be eradicated.

Another means of attack on the tuberculosis problem is to try and discover unsuspected cases of tuberculosis by carrying out Mantoux tuberculin skin tests on children entering school, and to follow-up at home those who show a positive reaction, thus indicating previous infection, to see if that infection has been obtained from a member of the family, as is most likely in a child of this age. A pilot scheme of this kind was started by the Medical Officer of Health of Chichester and Bognor Regis in 1956, with the approval of his Councils and of the County Education Committee. As the result of testing 183 children in a Primary School in one of those areas - the work in the other was not started until January, 1957 - two cases were discovered suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis. One was the father of the boy whose skin was tested, and the other was his 18 month old sister.

In view of this result, it is suggested that the scheme should be extended to other parts of the County. Though it means much painstaking work on the part of the Medical Officer concerned - in order to ascertain one case, hundreds of children have to be tested - I think it should prove worthwhile, and I am proposing to bring the matter before the Health Committee with this object in mind.

The following Table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the registers of notifications, kept by the District Medical Officers of Health in the County, on 31st December, 1956:-

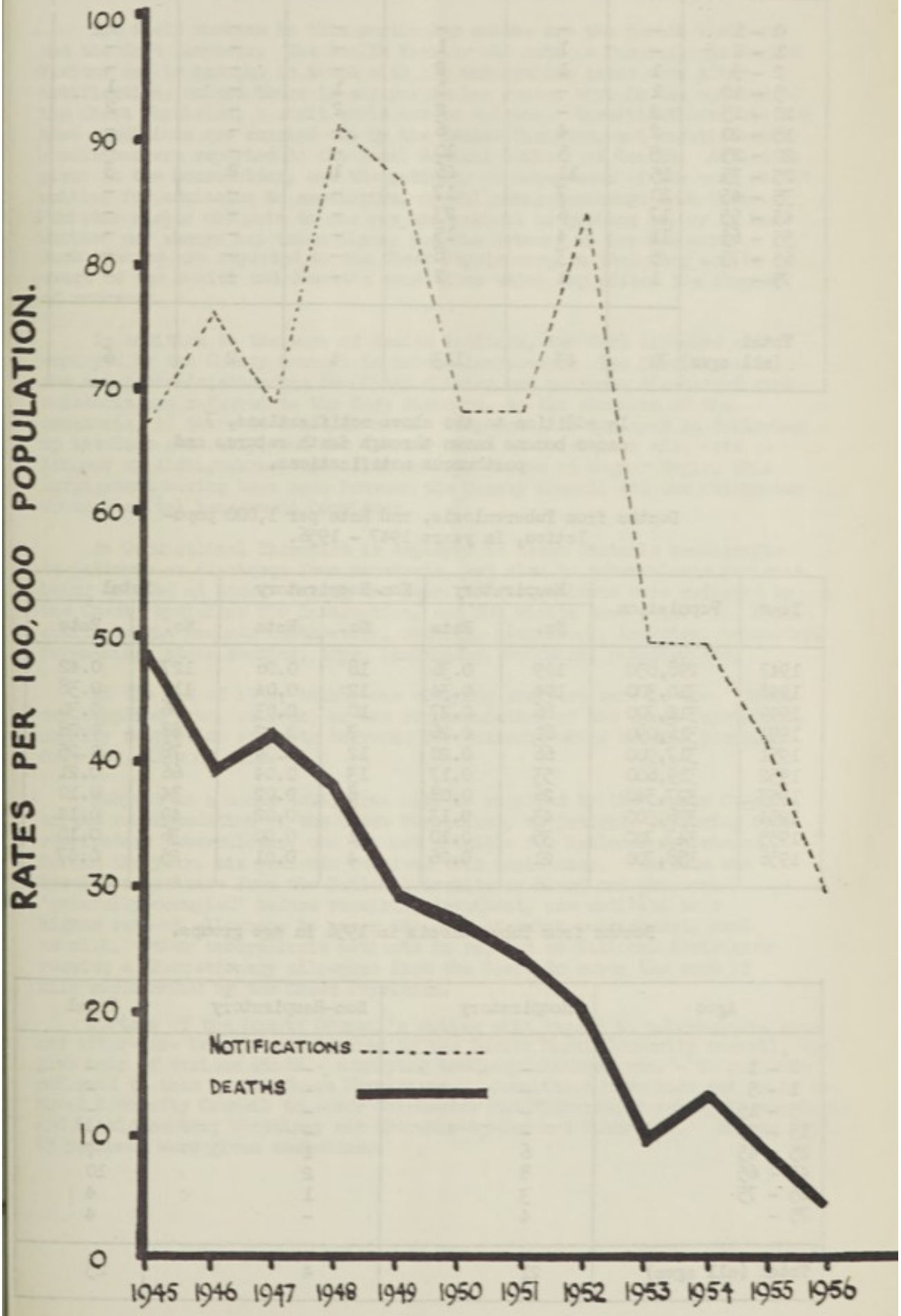
	1956
Respiratory:	
Male	947
Female	824
Total	1771
Non-respiratory:	
Male	119
Female	128
Total	247
Total number of tuberculosis patients on register on 31st December..	2018

Notifications of Tuberculosis received in the years 1947 - 1956.

Year	Population	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS			
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Five year average
1947	298,830	169	38	207	
1948	310,300	219	65	284	
1949	312,700	218	58	276	239
1950	316,090	183	31	214	
1951	317,900	163	32	215	
1952	319,600	228	40	268	
1953	327,340	148	23	171	
1954	338,500	153	23	176	176
1955	347,700	131	14	145	
1956	358,700	113	6	119	

WEST SUSSEX
TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

NOTIFICATION & DEATH RATES 1945 - 1956



Notifications of Tuberculosis shown in age-groups for 1956.

AGES	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	1	1	-	-	-
2 - 5	1	1	2	-	-	-
5 - 10	1	-	1	1	-	1
10 - 15	2	-	2	2	-	2
15 - 20	2	4	6	-	-	-
20 - 25	5	5	10	-	-	-
25 - 35	15	11	26	1	2	3
35 - 45	10	7	17	-	-	-
45 - 55	17	6	23	-	-	-
55 - 65	11	4	15	-	-	-
65 - 75	5	3	8	-	-	-
75 -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	70	43	113	4	2	6

In addition to the above notifications, 7 cases became known through death returns and posthumous notifications.

Deaths from Tuberculosis, and Rate per 1,000 population, in years 1947 - 1956.

Year	Population	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1947	298,850	109	0.36	18	0.06	127	0.42
1948	310,300	104	0.34	12	0.04	116	0.38
1949	312,700	86	0.27	10	0.03	96	0.30
1950	316,090	81	0.26	7	0.02	88	0.28
1951	317,900	66	0.20	12	0.04	78	0.25
1952	319,600	53	0.17	13	0.04	66	0.21
1953	327,340	26	0.08	8	0.02	34	0.10
1954	338,500	43	0.13	6	0.02	49	0.14
1955	347,700	35	0.10	1	0.00	36	0.10
1956	358,700	21	0.06	4	0.01	25	0.07

Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1956 in age groups.

Ages	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
0 - 1	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-
25 - 45	6	1	7
45 - 65	8	2	10
65 - 75	3	1	4
75 -	4	-	4
Total (all ages)	21	4	25

Care and After-Care Services.

Although the County Council is no longer responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, this being the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, it is still the duty of the Council to provide a scheme for the prevention of the spread of the infection, and for the care of patients and their families in their homes.

The field workers in this particular scheme are the Health Visitors and the Care Almoners. The Health Visitor who acts as Tuberculosis Health Visitor and is brought in touch with all tuberculous cases soon after notification, unless there is any particular reason why, in the opinion of the Chest Physician, a visit would not be welcome. Investigations into the home conditions are carried out by the Health Visitors, and unsatisfactory conditions are reported to the local Medical Officer of Health. Advice is given to the householder, and the patient, on management of the case whilst waiting for admission to sanatorium, or following discharge from there. Periodic visits are paid to see how the patient is getting on, or to know whether any change has taken place, for the better, or for the worse. Such changes are reported to the Chest Physicians, so that they can be aware of the social and domestic conditions which may affect the chances of recovery.

In addition to the work of Health Visitors, two Care Almoners are employed by the County Council in tuberculosis work. The Care Almoners see new patients attending the Chest Clinics and patients discharged from sanatoria are referred to the Care Almoners, by the almoners of the sanatoria, if there is a social need. They are also employed in following up invalids generally, and the almoner based on Chichester also acts as Almoner at Aldingbourne Sanatorium and its annexe at Bognor Regis, this arrangement having been made between the County Council and the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

An Occupational Therapist is employed to teach suitable handicrafts to patients on discharge from sanatoria, and also to tuberculosis patients being treated at home. During the year, 28 new patients were referred by the Chest Physicians for instruction, and 800 visits were paid. The handicrafts taught include leatherwork, weaving, needlework, basketry, marquetry, rug-making, stool seating, toys, lampshades, woodwork, painting etc.

At the end of 1956, twenty-one sleeping shelters were in use. These are supplied free, on loan, on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, usually to provide separate bedrooms for patients whose housing position does not allow of this.

Subject to a means test, free milk is supplied by the County Council, on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, to patients suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, who are not eligible for National Assistance. During the year, six patients received this assistance. Patients who receive assistance from the National Assistance Board and who were "gainfully occupied" before receiving treatment, are entitled to a higher rate of allowance to cover the cost of extra nourishment, such as milk. Other tuberculosis patients in receipt of National Assistance receive a discretionary allowance from the Board to cover the cost of milk recommended by the Chest Physician.

Certain of the County Council's duties with regard to tuberculosis care and after-care have been delegated to the Sussex Rural Community Council, who give help of various kinds - supplying bedding, clothes, etc. - to patients referred to them by the Chest Physicians. Committees have been set up by the Rural Community Council to cover Chichester and Midhurst; Horsham; Bognor Regis and Littlehampton; Worthing; and Shoreham-by-Sea and Southwick. During 1956, 83 patients were given assistance.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The County scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers was started in September, 1956. The parents of children 13 years of age and upwards are offered protection for their children by use of the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccine. By this means it is hoped to protect children when at the most susceptible age, i.e. when they are preparing to leave school and enter the community.

1,871 children were inoculated in this way by the end of the year. Those whose skin reactions to the skin test were positive, showing that they had already been infected, were X-rayed, to make sure no active disease had resulted. Also, families of positive reactors were followed-up by mass radiography, as far as possible, to endeavour to find the source of the original infection of the child.

During the year 207 children, whose parents were suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, were given Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccination by the Chest Physicians, to protect them against infection. In addition, 1871 school children were also given Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccination by the School Medical Officers.

Rehabilitation of Tuberculous Persons

On the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, patients suitable for industrial rehabilitation are sent to special Training Colonies, where they can work under medical supervision, with a view to their employment in the Colony workshops, or elsewhere.

At the end of the year, the County Council were maintaining two patients at the British Legion Village Centre, and one at Papworth Hall. One patient at the Enham Alamein Centre, near Andover, who had been admitted in 1952 and had "colonised in the Carpentry Department, had now become self-supporting.

Contact Tracing

The following Table, compiled from information supplied by the Chest Physicians, shows the number of new contacts examined and the number found to be tuberculous, during the years 1951 - 1956.

Year	No. of Contacts examined	No. found tuberculous
1956	496	10
1955	701	12
1954	482	14
1953	561	12
1952	663	15
1951	473	16

Occasionally deaths occur of persons whose tuberculous disease was not notified during life. Contacts of these cases are followed up by the Chest Physicians, usually through the Health Visitors or the family doctors.

In newly diagnosed primary cases in children, the family, and other close contacts are examined by the Chest Physicians, in an endeavour to find the source of the infection. On several occasions adult cases have been discovered by this means.

Mass Radiography

The Mass X-ray units from Portsmouth and Redhill visited various places in the County between October and December, 1956 - Crawley, Littlehampton, Worthing and Chichester.

The results of the visits of the Redhill Unit were as follows:-

Areas examined	No. of persons examined on miniature films			Abnormalities detected						
				Active P.T.			Inactive P.T.		Non-tuberculous	
	M	F	Total	M	F	Incidence per 1000 examinees	M	F	M	F
Crawley	4658	2752	7410	4	2	0.81	216	77	149	43
Littlehampton	1457	2103	3560	2	2	1.1	51	55	90	82
Worthing	3985	5792	9777	6	3	0.9	127	193	245	250

In the case of Chichester, the following information has been provided by the Medical Director:-

No. of persons examined	Active P.T. M	Active P.T. F	Incidence per 1000 examinees
5586	4	4	1.43

CANCER

Cancer was responsible for 896 deaths (579 being persons over 65 years of age). This shows an increase of 57 as compared with the previous year. This is the highest number of deaths recorded. The provisional death rate for England and Wales from cancer for 1956 was 2.07, so that the rate for the County (2.5) is above that for the country as a whole.

It will be seen from the chart on page 11, showing causes of death, that cancer was responsible for 17.4% of the deaths during 1956.

The following Table shows the number of deaths and death rate from cancer recorded in the County during the last ten years:-

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Admin. County No. of Deaths	673	681	774	766	817	784	812	865	839	896
Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	2.25	2.19	2.38	2.42	2.57	2.45	2.48	2.56	2.41	2.50

With the increased facilities for diagnosis and treatment now available for many types of cancer, the aim of public health propaganda should be to educate people to seek medical advice as soon as suspicious symptoms or signs appear. The mortality rate can be lowered by this means, for the earlier treatment is instituted the more chance there is of recovery, and the most promising line of attack is on those conditions which are easily observable by the patient in the early stages - cancer of the breast, the uterus, the skin, the lips, and the tongue.

County District	No. of Deaths from Cancer						
	Malignant Neoplasm					Total	Cancer Death Rate
	Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Organs		
Urban Districts:-							
Arundel M.B.	2	1	1	-	3	7	2.7
Bognor Regis	7	17	7	2	35	68	2.6
Chichester M.B.	5	9	6	5	31	56	2.9
Crawley	3	7	1	-	16	27	0.8
Horsham	3	8	7	2	20	40	2.2
Littlehampton	8	5	3	2	15	33	2.2
Shoreham-by-Sea	4	8	1	2	16	31	2.1
Southwick	5	6	1	1	18	31	2.8
Worthing M.B.	23	34	30	12	146	245	3.4
Total Urban Districts	60	95	57	26	300	538	2.6
Rural Districts:-							
Chanctonbury	5	10	6	1	23	45	2.1
Chichester	21	19	11	2	59	112	2.4
Horsham	6	10	6	-	22	44	2.1
Midhurst	4	7	2	1	25	39	2.3
Petworth	3	3	1	2	13	22	2.3
Worthing	13	12	13	2	56	96	3.0
Total Rural Districts	52	61	39	8	198	358	2.4
Administrative County	112	156	96	34	498	896	2.5

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children

Ante and Post-Natal Care

The details of attendances of expectant mothers at ante-natal clinics are shown in the following Table:-

Number of Ante-natal Clinics provided at end of year	24
Number of sessions held per month	58
Number of expectant mothers who attended during year ...	2378
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the first time during year	1880
Total number of attendances made during year	7763

At the end of the year ante-natal clinics were in operation in the following districts:-

Arundel	Billingshurst	Bognor Regis	Chichester
Crawley	Felpham	Horsham	Lancing
Littlehampton	Pulborough	Roffey	Rustington
Selsey	Shoreham-by-Sea	Southbourne	Southwick
Steyning	Storrington	Thorney Island	Three Bridges
Worthing (3)	Yapton		

In areas where the population is small, and where the establishment of an ante-natal clinic has not been justified, arrangements have been continued for expectant mothers to be seen at the infant welfare centre, either at the beginning or at the end of a session. The work in this connection is as follows:-

Number of expectant mothers seen at Welfare Centres during year	42
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the first time during year	26
Total number of attendances made during year	143

Post-Natal Cases

No special post-natal clinics have been established, the mothers being seen instead at ante-natal clinics. During the year, 562 women made 644 attendances at such clinics.

Child Welfare Centres

Ample clinic facilities were available in 1956, as in previous years. Particulars relating to these centres are given below. The majority of the centres are staffed by general practitioners. In one town there is an additional consultant clinic, held weekly, attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer, to which special cases are referred.

Number of Centres provided at end of year	42
Number of sessions held per month	159
Number of children who first attended during year and on first attendance were under 1 year of age	3,465
Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in -	
(i) 1956	3,216
(ii) 1955	2,820
(iii) 1954-51	3,536
Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were	
(i) Under 1 year	45,844
(ii) 1 but under 2	10,067
(iii) 2 but under 5	9,092

The number of children born in 1956 who attended for the first time during the year, represented 64% of the total (live) births, as compared with 60% in 1955.

At the end of the year child welfare centres were in operation in the following districts:-

Aldingbourne	Aldwick	Angmering	Arundel
Beeding	Billingshurst	Bognor Regis	Bosham
Camelsdale	Chichester	Crawley	East Preston
Felpham	Findon	Henfield	Horsham
Lancing	Langley Green	Littlehampton	Loxwood
Midhurst	* Northchapel	* Petworth	Pulborough
Roffey	Rustington	Selsey	Shoreham-by-Sea
Southbourne	Southwick	Steyning	Storrington
Thorney Island	Three Bridges	Walberton	Westbourne
	Worthing (5)	Yapton	

* Expectant mothers can be seen at these centres.

Weighing Centres

In certain districts where the establishment of a child welfare centre has not been justified, or is doubtful, weighing centres have been set up. These provide facilities for mothers to attend with their children, up to the age of five, to have them weighed and for the health visitor to examine them and give the mothers any necessary advice. Details of the centres provided at the end of the year under review are given below:-

Number of Centres provided at end of year	25
Number of sessions held per month	35
Total number of attendances made by children during year -	
(i) Under 1 year of age	3,085
(ii) Between ages 1 and 5 years...	3,412

At the end of the year weighing centres were in operation in the following districts:-

Ashling (West)	Broadbridge Heath	Clapham	Colgate
Ferring	Graffham	Harting	Heyshott
Hunston	Kirdford	Mundham	Oving
Partridge Green	Rogate	Rudgwick	Rusper
Sidlesham	Sompting	Southwater	Stedham
Tangmere	Warnham	Washington	Wisborough Green
Wittering (East)			

Distribution of Welfare Foods

The County Council took over from the Ministry of Food, at the request of the Government, the distribution of welfare foods in June, 1954. It will be noted from examination of the table which follows, showing the quantities issued during the year, that orange juice remains by far the most popular of the items which are issued in this way to expectant and nursing mothers and young children. From an examination of the returns made by the distributors, showing the month-by-month take-up of orange juice, it would appear that the weather has a considerable influence on the consumption, and that probably the family benefit, as well as the young child or expectant mother.

During the year under review, four new sub-centres were opened for the distribution of welfare foods, making a total of 106 distribution centres in operation at the end of the year, i.e. 13 main centres in the towns and 93 sub-centres at clinics, private houses, local stores, etc.

A very large proportion of the work has continued to be undertaken by the Women's Voluntary Services, who were responsible for the distribution of these foods at all the main centres (ten of which are held on their premises) and at 24 sub-centres.

The following Table shews the quantities of welfare foods issued to beneficiaries during the year:-

	Total number distributed	Average number distributed per week
National Dried Milk	123,352 tins.	2,372 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	39,920 botts.	767 botts.
Vitamin A and D Tablets	17,137 pkts.	329 pkts.
Orange Juice	296,466 botts.	5,701 botts.

Unmarried Mothers

Arrangements have continued with the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association and St.Monica's Welfare Centre, in Worthing, for the care of unmarried mothers and their children. During 1956, 18 cases were admitted to the Bell Hostel, Eastbourne, and 12 to other residential homes.

Maternity Outfits

These are available, free of cost, to all mothers confined at home.

Care of Premature Infants

All babies under 5½ lbs. in weight continue to be regarded as premature, and special equipment has been provided for such infants as are nursed at home. This equipment continues to be available at convenient points in the County. If necessary, a premature infant can be immediately transferred to one of the maternity hospitals, where greater facilities for nursing are available. The figures for 1956 are as follows:-

(1) Total number of premature live births during year ...	312
(2) Number of premature infants born at home during year ...	84
Number of these -	
(a) transferred to hospital	6
(b) died at home during first 24 hours	4
(c) died at home between 2nd and 28th day	4
(d) survived at end of one month	70
Of the six infants transferred to hospital, four died on or before 28th day.	
(3) Number of premature infants born in private Nursing Homes during year	2
Number of these -	
(a) died during first 24 hours	-
(b) survived at end of one month	2
(4) Number born in hospital or maternity home (Regional Hospital Board)	226
Died on or before 28th day	40

"Cold Babies"

Recent attention has been drawn by a consultant paediatrician to the occurrence of a number of cases of what has been called "cold injury to the newborn" ("cold babies"). In this condition which may occur both in premature and normal infants the infant's temperature drops to an alarming and often fatal degree. The condition is sometimes not recognised in time because the infant may appear well nourished and of good colour. The County midwives and health visitors have been alerted to this condition, as have general practitioners by the publication of an article in the medical press and by local Medical Officers of Health, and they know of the steps to be taken to prevent it developing. One of these steps is to prevent the temperature of the room where the baby is born and subsequently nursed dropping below 65° during the first 14 days of life. County midwives have been supplied with wall thermometers so that they may record the room temperature in cases of doubt, and they can borrow a suitably constructed oil radiator for use in homes where the means or state of preparedness of the parents has not allowed of this provision.

Dental Care

The following report has been prepared by the Acting Senior Dental Officer:-

"The County Council's scheme for the dental treatment of nursing and expectant mothers, and children under school age, has continued to work satisfactorily during the year 1956, and the attendance at our Dental Clinics has been good although slightly less than the previous year. The scheme, of course, is still affected by the fact that many expectant and nursing mothers prefer to attend private Dental Practitioners.

Altogether some 223 mothers and 288 children under five were made dentally fit during the year. The dentures supplied have been made by firms of mechanics specializing in work for the dental profession. This has been most economic and highly satisfactory, the work being of a very high standard.

When X-Ray pictures have been necessary, the local Hospitals and a number of private practitioners have kindly co-operated. It is gratifying to note that a large proportion of the treatment is of a conservative nature, rather than surgical with the supply of dentures.

Thanks are due to the Medical Officers, Nurses, and Health Visitors for their continued help and co-operation."

Details of the work carried out during the year are shown in the Table on Page 26.

National Health Service Act, 1946 Year 1956

Dental treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated (commencing treatment)	Made dentally fit (Treatment completed)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	320	294	259	223
Children under five..	457	331	306	288

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions	General Anaesthetic	Fillings	Scalings or scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Inlays	Crowns	Radiographs	Dentures provided		Dentures repaired
									Complete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	318	36	507	158	9	-	-	3	21	36	14
Children under five	262	44	445	4	184	-	-	-	-	-	-

Relaxation Classes.

Relaxation Classes for expectant and post-natal mothers, held at eight centres, have proved to be very popular. The following statement shows the number of attendances made in 1956:-

Area	Date of Establishment	Sessions held	Total Number of Attendances 1956
Arundel	27.9.56	≠	23
Bognor Regis	9.6.49	Weekly	299
Chichester	18.3.48	Weekly	357
Crawley	5.11.53	Fortnightly	377
Horsham	1.12.49	Weekly	976
Littlehampton	8.6.49	Weekly	308
Shoreham	5.7.54	Weekly	654
Worthing	11.11.49	Weekly	386

≠ Sessions held as required.

Family Planning Clinics

Women requiring advice attended Clinics at Bognor Regis, Crawley, Midhurst, and Shoreham-by-Sea. The Clinics at Bognor Regis, Crawley and Midhurst are administered by the Family Planning Association, and that at Shoreham by the County Council.

The number of new cases dealt with at these Clinics in 1956, was 540 and the total number of attendances was 1,948.

Prevention of Break-up of Families

In the report for 1955 the appointment was mentioned of a special woman officer of the N.S.P.C.C. to cover the County. The Ministry's approval was eventually obtained to the County Council making a grant towards her salary and expenses, and a suitably trained woman was appointed in the autumn of 1956. She was brought in close contact with the local health visitors, who were enabled to refer particularly difficult cases of problem families to her. She devotes considerable time in following up these cases, to work with the housewife in an endeavour to raise her standards of housekeeping and house management.

Section 23. Domiciliary Midwifery

The domiciliary midwifery service, which is provided by the County Council, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Every woman can have the service of a County midwife, all through the ante-natal period, confinement, and post-natal period.

By virtue of the National Health Service Act, a woman can also engage a general practitioner for her ante-natal care, with a minimum number of ante-natal examinations, to attend her confinement is he thinks it necessary, and to carry out post-natal examination. Consultant obstetricians are also at the practitioner's disposal, and beds are available in hospitals and maternity homes for abnormal cases, or where the home conditions are unsuitable. Applications for hospital beds, on grounds that the home conditions are unsuitable for the confinement to take place there, are usually dealt with by the Health Department, the hospital concerned relying on that Department to obtain a report from the district midwife on the nature of the home conditions. The division of responsibility among the three authorities concerned with confinement cases - Executive Council, Regional Hospital Board and Local Health Authority - still gives rise to some difficulties in making for a co-ordinated service, although co-operation with the general practitioners continued to be satisfactory. In most areas practitioners and midwives regard themselves as members of the same team, dealing with a mutual problem, that of the supervision and care of expectant and nursing mothers, and their safe delivery.

Ante-Natal Care related to Toxaemia.

During the year local health authorities received a circular on this subject from the Maternity and Child Welfare Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council, which advises the Minister of Health. Toxaemia of pregnancy is the principal cause, it is felt, of avoidable maternal deaths, and probably also the major cause of stillbirths and neonatal deaths.

It was suggested in the circular that meetings should be held in each of the Hospital Management Committee areas between representatives of local health authority, hospital authority and general practitioners. One such meeting has been held in one area of the County, and a preliminary meeting in another area, though this latter has not been followed up. At the former meeting, present practice, and facilities available for the expectant mother, and future needs, were discussed. A series of recommendations was made, which it is hoped will improve and co-ordinate the ante-natal care in the area concerned.

Supervision of Midwives in West Sussex in 1956 was similar to previous years. The Senior Assistant County Medical Officer is the Medical Supervisor, and there is a senior member of the County Nursing Staff who is the non-medical Supervisor. Both these Supervisors work in close collaboration, and every midwife is inspected at least once a year. This system applied also for midwives not employed on the County Council domiciliary service, i.e. private midwives, and midwives in maternity hospitals and nursing homes. All County midwives were fully qualified to give gas and air analgesia, and it was not necessary to send any for training in the use of the apparatus in 1956.

The work carried out by the County midwives is shown in the following statement, which also includes particulars of the work carried out by midwives in private practice.

1. Number of Midwives practising on 31st December -

	1955	1956
(a) Employed by County Council	78	84
(b) In Private Practice -		
(i) Domiciliary	15	10
(ii) In Nursing Homes	7	7
(c) Employed by Hospital Management Committees	54	61
	154	162

2. Number of Confinements attended by Midwives during 1956 -

	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals
	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	
(a) Midwives employed by the County Council	37	587	385	983	1992
(b) Midwives in Private Practice -					
(i) Domiciliary	-	1	14	3	18
(ii) In Nursing Homes	4	2	57	22	85
	41	590	456	1008	2095

3. Number of Maternity Cases attended by Midwives employed by County Council after discharge from Hospital and before the fourteenth day - 211.

Inhalational Analgesics (gas & air, trilene)

All midwives employed by the County Council are now qualified to administer analgesics. Of 1,992 births taking place at home, 1,857 mothers received inhalational analgesics.

Number of midwives practising in the County at the end of the year qualified to administer analgesics:-

(i) Midwives employed by the Authority	84
(ii) Midwives in private practice (including midwives in Nursing Homes)...	7
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	57

Number of cases in which gas and air and "Trilene" were administered during year by midwives employed by County Council -

	Gas and air	"Trilene"
(a) Doctor present at delivery	378	101
(b) Doctor not present at delivery	1,331	47
	1,709	148

Housing of Midwifery and Nursing Staff

In accordance with the five year Building Programme for Midwives and General Nurses, two houses were completed in 1956 at Mundham and Singleton and the nurses took up occupation on the 11th June and the 2 ;rd July respectively.

In January and April 1956 tenancies were arranged with the Crawley Development Corporation for the use of two District Nurses/Midwives (additional staff).

In addition, a house at Steyning was leased from the West Sussex River Board for the use of the District Nurse/Midwife in that area.

Post Graduate Courses

Refresher courses lasting a week were attended by fourteen midwives during the year, and in March, 1956, a five-day course was again organised at Lodge Hill Residential Centre, for midwives, nurses and health visitors.

Training of Pupil Midwives

The arrangements for training pupil midwives, sent from the Horsham Hospital Maternity Unit, a Part II Training Hospital, were continued in Worthing, three of the County Council midwives in this area acting as tutors.

Section 24. Health Visiting

This service continued in 1956 on the same lines as previously, and vacancies for combined posts were filled by fully qualified Health Visitors. All Health Visitors continue to undertake school nursing work and tuberculosis visiting, in addition to their maternity and child welfare duties.

During 1956, four nurses were sent by the County Council to be trained for the Health Visitor's certificate. Under this scheme the County has awarded a bursary of £250 during training. In return, she covenants to serve in the County as a relief nurse in any capacity - health visitor, nurse or midwife - for two years following completion of the course. By such means we are enabled to recruit new members to the staff to fill vacant posts, as well as to act as relief for sickness, holidays, etc.

Refresher Courses

Each year, a five-day course is held for this purpose at Lodge Hill, administered by the Education Committee of the County Council, where lecturers are invited to give talks on a variety of subjects of interest in the work of the Health Visitors and other nursing staff, and midwifery. One of these courses was held in 1956, and all nurses, midwives, and Health Visitors were encouraged to attend. Other refresher courses lasting a fortnight outside the County were made use of in 1956, and the number of Health Visitors sent was eight.

1. Number of Health Visitors employed at end of year:-

(a) Whole-time	34
(b) Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	37

2. Number of visits by Health Visitors during 1956 -

(a) Ante-natal visits	573
(b) Visits to infants under 1 year	33,804
(c) Visits to children 1 and under 2 years	18,566
(d) Visits to children 2 and under 5 years	26,020
(e) Tuberculous households	2,310
(f) Care of old people	3,574
(g) Other cases	2,652
(h) Total No. of families or households visited ...	17,415

It should be pointed out that figures relating to School Nursing duties are not included in the above Table.

Section 25. Home Nursing

The following statement shows the staff of general nurses employed on Home Nursing at the end of the year, and summarises the work done during the year.

Number of Nurses employed at end of year -

Whole-time	39
Part-time	2
Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	67
Number of cases attended	12,276
Number of visits made	234,612

Refresher Courses

Three general nurses were sent for refresher courses lasting a week in 1956.

District Nurse Training

Arrangements were made during the year for two nurses to receive the Queen's Nurse's training. Under this scheme a nurse's fees for the four months course and cost of uniform are provided by the County Council. In return she covenants to stay at least a year in the County, working in whatever place and job is required.

Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation

(a) Vaccination

Vaccinations are carried out by general practitioners under the terms of their contract with the Executive Council, and a fee is payable by the County Council for the record of the vaccination.

The number of such records received in respect of vaccinations, and re-vaccinations, carried out in 1956 is as follows:-

	Age at 31st December					
	Under 1	1 year	2 - 4	5 - 14	Over 14	Total
Number vaccinated	2,285	353	145	123	167	3073
Number re-vaccinated	6	9	98	288	1001	1402

The totals for 1955 were primary vaccinations, 3441, and re-vaccinations 1,328.

(b) Diphtheria Immunisation

The campaign for the immunisation of children against diphtheria continued throughout the year. The Ministry of Health Table shewn below is based on the fact that it has been generally agreed that because individual immunity tends to wane with the passage of time an assessment of the percentage of children protected must take into account the age of the child and the ages at which inoculations were received. For the sake of simplicity the Ministry ignore the distinction between primary and boosting inoculation.

During 1956, a total of 4,168 children were immunised against diphtheria; of those 3,653 were under school age. In addition, 3,643 received a third or "boosting" dose. It will be noted that 60,083 children still under 15 years of age had been immunised against diphtheria, of these 13,082 were under the age of 5 years. Of the total of 7,811 children 3798 were immunised by general practitioners and 4013 by County staff.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population					
Number of Children at 31st December, 1956, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date.					
Age at 31.12.56 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1956	1 - 4 1952-1956	5 - 9 1947-1951	10 - 14 1941-1946	Under 15 Total
A. No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1952 - 1956.	371	12711	17272	7501	37855
B. No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1951 earlier.	-	-	8424	13804	22228
C. Est. mid-year child population.	4850	18150	55000		78000
Immunity index 100A/C	7.65	70.03	45.04		48.53

Protection against Whooping Cough

The scheme already approved by the County Council and the Ministry of Health for adding whooping cough antigen to diphtheria antigen in the same injection, thus making a combined antigen, was postponed during the year, firstly because it was suggested that tetanus toxoid should be added, thus making a triple antigen, and later because the issue of the Medical Research Council's report on the evidence which they had been collecting over the past few years appeared to show a relationship between poliomyelitis infection and the injection of combined antigens - whooping cough and diphtheria - as well as certain types of diphtheria antigen. The instructions of the Minister of Health as a result of consideration by the Central Health Services Council of the matter, was awaited at the end of the year under review.

Section 27. Ambulance and Hospital Car Service

(a) Ambulance Service

The day to day operation of the ambulance service is undertaken by the St.John Ambulance Brigade on an agency basis, except in Midhurst, where the British Red Cross Society operates on the same basis.

By arrangement with the Surrey County Council, the northern part of the Midhurst Rural District is covered by ambulances stationed at Haslemere.

Rail Facilities

Where it is necessary for a patient to make a long journey and he can without detriment to his health most conveniently be conveyed by rail, as a stretcher case, special arrangements are made with the Railway Authorities, and with the appropriate Local Health Authority at the point of detraining, for the provision of an ambulance to undertake the last stage of the journey. During the year, 278 patients were transported for the major part of their journeys by rail facilities.

1. The work undertaken by the Ambulance Service during 1956 shewed an increase of 480 patients and 15,682 miles, as compared with the previous year. The number of journeys undertaken increased from 17,150 to 17,552, i.e. 402.

2. The greatest increases in the number of patients carried and the mileage undertaken occurred in the Bognor Regis/Chichester and the Crawley areas. The following Table shews the increases and decreases in the number of patients carried and the mileage covered by the various Ambulance Stations, as compared with the previous year, and it will be noted that increases and decreases in the number of patients did not, at some Stations, have corresponding rises or falls in the mileages.

Ambulance Station	Patients carried		Mileage	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Bognor Regis/Chichester	583		11,951	
Crawley	344		4,960	
Henfield	37			1,665
Horsham		250	1,848	
Littlehampton		98	273	
Midhurst		56		1,675
Petworth	128			27
Pulborough		179		3,455
Southwick		294	2,807	
Worthing	265		665	
	1357	877	22,504	6,822
Total Increase	480		15,682	

3. The average mileage per patient was 15.6, as compared with 15.2 in 1955 and 15.7 in 1954.

4. The number of stretcher cases conveyed for major part of journey by rail was 278, as compared with 231 in 1955 and 185 in 1954.

5. The number of accident and emergency cases dealt with was 2207, compared with 2116 in 1955 and 1967 in 1954. The Bognor Regis/Chichester area dealt with 624 patients and Crawley and Worthing Stations also exceeded 300 cases each.

6. The number of accident cases exceeded 200 in all the months between May and September (inclusive), and reached a peak in August (297 cases). In the previous year, the highest number of accident cases had been 305 in July.

7. The number of invalids, i.e. non-emergency and non-infectious cases, increased by 426 (from 21,339 to 21,765), and this was mainly due to increases of 538 invalids in the Bognor Regis/Chichester area; 360 at Worthing and 289 at Crawley. The biggest decreases in the number of invalids were 341 at Horsham; 267 at Southwick, and 161 at Pulborough.

8. The number of infectious cases carried decreased from 404 to 367, i.e. 37 cases.

9. The highest monthly mileages recorded were in July (33252) and August (33180).

Ambulance Station	No. of Ambulances	Number of patients carried				No. of journeys undertaken	Mileage
		Accidents or Emergencies	Invalids	Infectious	Total		
Bognor Regis and Chichester	6	624	5,054	104	5,782	4,587	91,283
Crawley	3	320	2,718	-	3,038	2,387	56,140
Henfield	1	87	309	-	396	327	6,915
Horsham	3	212	1,314	151	1,677	1,478	43,240
Littlehampton	2	191	1,703	-	1,894	1,626	33,689
Midhurst	1	52	519	-	571	490	14,013
Petworth	1	112	606	-	718	491	16,941
Pulborough	1	47	527	-	574	462	17,883
Southwick	2	163	2,351	-	2,514	1,515	38,719
Worthing	5 ≠	399	6,664	112	7,175	4,189	60,584
Totals	25	2,207	21,765	367	24,339	17,552	379,407

≠ Including "spare" ambulance to be used wherever required.

Average miles per patient - 15.6

Note: Ministry of Health definitions -

(a) "Patient" means one patient carried once in one direction, i.e. a patient is taken to a hospital and later in the same day taken home again counts as two, whether or not the vehicle waits to take the patient home.

(b) "Journey" means a vehicle's round trip from the place where it usually awaits orders, back to that place. The journey should not be regarded as being broken by diversions made to carry out fresh instructions received during its course.

(b) Hospital Car Service

The St.John Ambulance Brigade, acting for the County Council, covers the whole County, with Transport Officers based on Bognor Regis, Chichester, Horsham, Littlehampton and Worthing, using the services of voluntary car drivers and their cars.

Notes on Statistics

1. The number of patients carried increased by 5,956 and the mileage by 25,940.

2. There was an increase in mileages in the Horsham and Worthing areas of 34,167 and 9,067 respectively. In the Bognor Regis/Chichester and Littlehampton areas there were decreases of 9,945 and 7,349 respectively.

3. The lowest monthly mileage during the year was recorded in December (55,847).

4. The number of abortive journeys increased from 553 to 608, and the abortive mileage increased from 1,885 to 1,913.

5. During the year 244 cases were conveyed to distant hospitals or home addresses etc., by rail with hospital car facilities to and from the entraining and detraining points.

Month	No. of patients carried	Journeys undertaken			Mileage		
		Patient carrying	Abortive	Total	Patient carrying	Abortive	Total
January	8,525	2,199	49	2,248	69,429	98	69,527
February	8,167	2,217	64	2,281	62,194	140	69,334
March	8,474	2,080	61	2,141	68,289	154	68,443
April	6,817	3,177	49	3,226	67,323	182	67,505
May	7,380	1,930	41	1,971	70,260	183	70,443
June	6,928	3,170	51	3,221	64,394	149	64,543
July	8,078	2,039	55	2,094	65,866	141	66,007
August	7,711	2,029	47	2,076	62,717	164	62,881
September	6,796	1,843	47	1,890	58,779	185	58,964
October	8,502	2,291	44	2,335	70,813	190	71,003
November	8,682	2,231	44	2,275	70,465	157	70,622
December	7,353	1,873	56	1,929	55,677	170	55,847
Totals	93,413	27,079	608	27,687	793,206	1,913	795,119

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Care Almoner Service

The Care Almoners' work has been referred to under "Tuberculosis". In addition to following up tuberculosis patients and their families in their own homes, they investigate, on the social and domestic side, cases of general illness referred to them by General Practitioners, Almoners of Hospitals, etc. The number of new cases brought to their notice during 1956 was 315, including 117 tuberculosis cases.

The main function of the Care Almoners is to advise and assist patients in carrying out the doctors' recommendations for after-care and recuperation, as far as possible, and in this connection they work in close contact with general practitioners and Chest Physicians with regard to the cases, the National Assistance Board on financial matters, with the Ministry of Labour on questions of training and employment, and with the Sussex Rural Community Council, for any other assistance required by tuberculous cases.

Provision of Nursing Equipment

The Scheme has been continued, whereby articles required by patients being nursed in their own homes are supplied on loan from depots established by District Nursing Associations, the St.John Ambulance Brigade, and the British Red Cross Society.

In addition, the County Council has supplied special type hospital beds and dunlopillo mattresses for the use of paraplegic patients.

Recuperative Holidays

Arrangements were continued, whereby patients on discharge from hospital, or recovery from illness at home, were provided with recuperative holidays before they returned to work or domestic duties. Such cases are recommended by the doctor in charge of the case, and, after careful investigation by the County Care Almoners and consideration of the circumstances by the County Medical Officer, are referred to the Chairman of the County Health Committee for approval, before arrangements for admission to a suitable Home are made. The Local Health Authority accepts responsibility for the cost of maintenance at the Holiday Home, and recovers from the patient such amount as his means permit.

During the year, 17 female patients were given recuperative holidays under these arrangements.

Prevention of Illness - Health Education

The Central Council for Health Education has continued to give valuable assistance in the work of Health Education, particularly in the production of suitable pamphlets for distribution to the public, and in providing lecturers on special subjects of importance to Health Visitors, Nurses, and Midwives. The policy of the Central Council for Health Education is to provide means for educating the health educators, and this aim is one which should be encouraged by Health Authorities. It is considered that this is the best way of getting to the individual man and woman in the street information which can be applied by them in their day-to-day activities.

During the year the County Health Committee agreed to a recommendation made for the appointment of a Health Education Officer, to help health visitors and school nurses in their educational work - in welfare centres, schools, mothers clubs, and in homes. An experienced officer was appointed, and took up duty on the 1st October.

Section 29. Home Help Service

This service, which is a valuable ancillary to the nursing, welfare and hospital services, is organised on behalf of the County Council by the Women's Voluntary Service, except in Worthing, where the scheme is administered by the Medical Officer to the Worthing Health Sub-Committee, with the assistance of an Organiser.

The County Organiser, appointed by the W.V.S., was assisted during the year under review by 14 W.V.S. Area Organisers, based on Arundel, Bognor Regis, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Lancing, Littlehampton, Petworth, Rustington, Selsey, Shoreham-by-Sea, Southwick, Storrington and West Wittering.

The number of cases assisted by the Home Help Service in 1956 was 1,940 (maternity 257, tuberculous 32, chronic sick, aged and infirm 1,055, others 596), as compared with 1,705 in 1955. The services of the Home Helps are usually restricted to essential domestic duties.

Section 51. Mental Health Service

Care and After-Care

There are three Mental Welfare Officers employed whole time on duties in connection with mental deficiency (e.g. visitation of defectives under voluntary or statutory supervision, under guardianship or on licence from institutions). These Officers are based at Chichester, Horsham and Worthing.

Arrangements for initial proceedings and removal to Mental Hospital under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts are undertaken by five duly Authorised Officers, giving part-time service.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment

Admission to Mental Hospitals:

During the year 63 male and 176 female patients were admitted to Mental Hospitals by Authorised Officers, as follows:-

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Graylingwell Hospital:			
Voluntary	10	26	36
Summary Reception Orders ...	24	69	93
Urgency Orders	28	80	108
Temporary Orders	-	1	1
	62	176	238
(b) Other Mental Hospitals:			
Netherne Mental Hospital, Coulsdon (Urgency Order) ...	1	-	1
	1	-	1
Total (all Mental Hospitals) ...	63	176	239

The number of admissions to Graylingwell Hospital, including Summersdale Hospital and The Acre at Worthing, in 1956 as shown in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent, were -

	M.	F.	T.
Summersdale Hospital	187	471	658
The Acre, Worthing	-	74	74
Graylingwell Hospital:-			
Voluntary	183	222	405
Temporary	1	1	2
Certified	54	152	206
Magistrates Courts Act ...	-	-	-
Totals	425	920	1345

Of the certified patients received, 116 were admitted under Urgency Orders.

Of the total direct admissions, 1137 were voluntary or non-statutory patients.

The average age on admission was 53.3 years and 17.4% of those admitted were aged 70 years or over.

In addition notices of admission were received from the following Mental Hospitals in respect of residents of West Sussex, as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total
St.Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath	16	10	26
Netherne Mental Hospital, Coulsdon	1	1	2
Shenley Mental Hospital, St.Albans	-	1	1
Claybury Mental Hospital, Woodford Bridge	1	-	1
Hellingly Hospital, Hailsham	-	1	1
Hellesdon Hospital, Norwich	1	-	1
	19	13	32

Discharges from Mental Hospitals:

In accordance with the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Rules, notices of Discharge and Death were received during the year in respect of residents of West Sussex, as follows -

	Discharges	Deaths
Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester	444	101
St.Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath.....	30	3
Knowle Mental Hospital, Fareham.....	7	-
St.Ebba's Hospital, Epsom.....	4	-
Claybury Mental Hospital, Woodford Bridge	1	-
Mapperley Hospital, Nottingham.....	1	-
St.James Hospital, Portsmouth.....	1	-
Central Mental Hospital, Warwick.....	1	-
Hellingly Hospital, Hailsham.....	2	-
Hellesdon Hospital, Norwich.....	1	-
Roundsway Hospital, Devizes.....	1	-
Cuckfield Hospital.....	1	-
	494	104

Mental Deficiency

The arrangements for the admission of defectives to institutions maintained by the Regional Hospital Board continued throughout the year. Most of the patients were admitted to either the Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill, or its ancillary premises at the Forest Hospital, Horsham and Farmfield, Horley.

The total number of defectives under care on 31st December is shewn below -

	M.	F.	C.	T.
In Institutions and Approved Homes	142	118	85	345
Under Guardianship	21	46	4	71
In "place of safety"	-	-	-	-
Under Statutory Supervision... ...	159	168	93	420
Under Voluntary Supervision... ...	102	75	-	177
Totals	424	407	182	1013

The following Table shews the number of defectives under institutional care on 31st December -

Institution	M.	F.	T.
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill	109	72	181
The Manor, Epsom	15	14	29
Coldeast Colony, Southampton ...	2	2	4
St.Mary's Home, Alton	-	4	4
St.Teresa's, Farnham	-	9	9
Botleys Park, Chertsey	4	1	5
Farmfield, Horley	6	-	6
Laughton Lodge, near Lewes	18	18	36
Stoke Park, Bristol	4	4	8
Other Institutions	19	21	40
Approved Homes	22	1	23
Totals	199	146	345

The number of defectives admitted to Institutions during the year was as follows -

M.	F.	T.
17	6	23

The number of defectives ascertained during the year was as follows -

	M.	F.	T.
Referred by Mental Hospitals ...	-	1	1
Referred by relatives	2	1	3
Referred following Court proceedings	1	-	1
Referred by Officer of Local Authority	3	3	6
Referred by Child Guidance Clinic ...	-	-	-
Referred from other areas	-	-	-
Referred by Local Education Authority	13	26	39
Referred by National Assistance Board	-	1	1
Referred by other sources ...	3	-	3
Totals	22	32	54

The following Table shows the disposal of cases reported during the year:-

	M.	F.	T.
Sent to Institutions	5	-	5
Placed under Guardianship	-	-	-
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	10	23	33
Placed under Voluntary Supervision ...	-	-	-
Action not yet taken	4	6	10
Left area or died	2	-	2
In a "place of safety"	-	-	-
Action unnecessary	-	-	-
Later not found to be defective ...	1	3	4
Admitted to Mental Hospital ...	-	-	-
Totals	22	32	54

Guardianship

At the end of the year there were 71 cases under guardianship, of which 50 (18 males and 32 females) were under the care of nominees of the Guardianship Society of Hove and were supervised by that Society on behalf of the Local Health Authority. Four other defectives were under the guardianship of their parents or relatives and received a weekly allowance from the Local Authority or National Assistance Board towards the cost of their maintenance. The remaining 17 defectives were with other guardians in the community.

Of the 71 cases under guardianship at the end of the year, 5 males and 2 females were wholly self-supporting and 6 males and 1 female partially self-supporting.

Short-Term Care in Institutions or Homes.

During the year, eight patients (five male and three female) were admitted to the Royal Earlswood Institution at Redhill in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 5/52, for short-term care owing to illness of parents or other special circumstances. In addition, two male patients were boarded out at Approved Homes under the County Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Acts.

Occupation Centres.

(a) Worthing Occupation Centre.

At the end of 1956 there were 29 children on the register. An (unqualified) Supervisor, an (unqualified) assistant and a trainee assistant, are employed to train the defectives in habits and behaviour, as well as teaching them a wide range of occupational therapy, including mat making, basketry, jig-saws, and embroidery. The children are also instructed in eurythmics and percussion band.

(b) Guardianship Society of Hove.

At the end of the year there were 13 cases under the care of the Guardianship Society of Hove in attendance at Occupation Centres maintained by that Society.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53.

There are in the County (excluding the Borough of Worthing) nine pasteurising establishments situated as follows:-

Chichester City	1
Horsham Rural District (Five Oaks)	1
Littlehampton Urban District	3
Midhurst Rural District (Midhurst and Fernhurst) ...	2
Petworth Rural District (Wisborough Green)	1
Southwick Urban District	1

There are also two pasteurising establishments in the Borough of Worthing. The Borough is a separate Food and Drug Authority and as such is responsible for the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants within the Borough boundaries.

A satisfactory standard was maintained in all the licensed dairies in the County.

The samples shown below were procured by the County Sanitary Officer for bacteriological tests and examined at the Public Health Laboratories at Brighton and Portsmouth:-

No. of samples procured and examined	725
No. satisfying both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests	717
No. failing the Phosphatase Test	8

In addition 33 samples were procured by Sanitary Inspectors in County Districts on behalf of the County during the illness of the County Sanitary Officer. All proved satisfactory.

Details.

Numbers	Pasteurised Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	Channel Island Milk (Pasteurised)	School Milk (Pasteurised)	Totals
No. of samples taken	238	247	126	147	758
No. satisfactory	235	244	126	145	750
No. unsatisfactory	3	3	0	2	8

Hospital and Institution Milk Samples

No. of samples (Raw Milk) 13
All satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.

Bottle Rinses

No. of bottles examined	500
No. of bottles satisfactory	454
No. of bottles fairly satisfactory	40
No. of bottles unsatisfactory	6

Water Sampling at Dairies

No. of samples procured and examined .... 28 - all satisfactory

Inspection of Dairies

The County Sanitary Officer made 309 inspections of dairies during 1956.

Sampling of Milk in Specified Areas.

In addition to the routine samples mentioned above, a further 70 samples were procured in those parts of the County which are designated as "Specified Areas" and in which the sale of milk is restricted to Heat Treated (Pasteurised or Sterilised) Milk and Tuberculin Tested Milk, - on behalf of the County Health Department, by the Weights and Measures Inspectors. No infringement of the Act or Regulations was found.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 31.
Biological Sampling of Milk for Tuberculosis, etc.

During the year, 985 samples were procured for biological examination but 224 were "quarter" samples following the report of a positive brucella result from a herd sample. 17 positive "quarter" samples were found from these samples.

Twenty six samples were void due to the premature death of the guinea pigs.

Two samples were found to contain tubercle bacilli - a decrease of seven from 1955.

79 samples (including 17 from "quarter" samples) were found to contain brucella abortus.

The positive results were notified to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and animals found to be secreting tubercle were slaughtered. No reports of action by the Veterinary Officer regarding brucella abortus were received.

District	No. of samples procured	No. containing tubercle	No. containing Brucella Melintensis	No. containing Brucella Abortus	No. of void samples (due to death of guinea pig)
Arundel (B)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Bognor Regis U.D.	8	-	-	-	-
Chanctonbury R.D.	16	-	-	7	2
Chichester City	44	1	-	4	-
Chichester R.D.	129	-	-	1	-
Crawley U.D.	4	-	-	1	-
Horsham R.D.	Nil	-	-	-	-
Horsham U.D.	19	-	-	3 @	-
Littlehampton U.D.	69	-	-	5	5
Midhurst R.D.	34	-	-	2	-
Petworth R.D.	41	1	-	8	1
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.	12	-	-	3	-
Southwick U.D.	162	-	-	15	5
Worthing (B)	194	-	-	12	13
Worthing R.D.	224 #	-	-	17 #	-
West Sussex C.C.	29	-	-	1	-
Totals	985	2	-	79	26

The 224 samples were all "quarter" samples and 17 of the positive Brucella Abortus samples were from these samples.

@ All from the same farm.

Sampling of Milk by Sanitary Inspectors of County Sanitary Districts.

In addition to sampling milk for tuberculosis, Local Sanitary Inspectors take samples, in course of delivery, of heat treated and non-heat treated milk. The latter consist mainly of tuberculin tested milk, as even in "unspecified" areas most of the milk sold is either heat treated or tuberculin tested.

Of the 990 samples taken 76 proved unsatisfactory and one test proved void. Of the total samples taken 22 were of raw milk (other than tuberculin tested), and 14 of these were unsatisfactory.

Of the 314 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk (not heat treated) 49 were unsatisfactory.

Of the 654 samples of heat treated milk, 19 were unsatisfactory and one was a void sample.

HOUSING

The Table on Pages 42 & 43 show that 5,101 new housing units (houses, flats, bungalows) were erected in the County during 1956. This figure compares with 3828 in 1955, 3,538 in 1954, 2,821 in 1953, and 1,741 in 1952.

4441 housing units were built by private enterprise, as compared with 2939 in 1955 & 2,389 in 1954.

Details are shown in the following table which also gives details of overcrowding, housing repairs and outstanding applications for housing accommodation.

HOUSING - 1956.

County District	No. of Permanent Dwellings in District.	No. of Permanent Dwellings owned by Local Authority	Estimated No. of Houses unfit for human habitation (as per Ministry Circular 59/54). 1955	1956	Clearance Areas: No. of houses in Clearance Areas for which Clearance Orders have been made.	No. of houses in Clearance Areas for which Compulsory Purchase Orders have been made.	No. of houses in Clearance Areas purchased by agreement	No. of houses included in proposed Clearance Areas (Orders not made).	No. of houses in Clearance Areas patched for temporary accommodation under Housing Repairs Scheme.	No. of houses demolished under Section 25 Housing Act, 1936.	No. of temporary dwellings (huts, etc.) demolished.	No. of houses closed on undertaking given by owners or following issue of Closing Order.	No. of unfit houses occupied under licence	Houses erected during year: For Slum Clearance: By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	For Other Purposes: By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Houses in Course of Erection: For Slum Clearance: By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	For Other Purposes: By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Conversion of Buildings into Housing Units: No. of Housing Units created from conversion of Large buildings or houses (x)	No. of Housing Units lost by conversion of two or more houses into one (y)	Net gain or loss of Housing Units (x - y)	No. of Post War houses erected from 1/4/1945 to 31/12/1956. By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Housing Programme for 1957. Houses to be erected. For Slum Clearance	For Other Purposes	No. of temporary Housing Units in Occupation. Prefabricated Buildings	Huts, etc.	No. of houses found to be overcrowded.	No. of houses made fit during year.	Housing Units Required: To rehoused houses scheduled for demolition.	To abate overcrowding	Other purposes	No. of outstanding applications for Council Houses at end of year.	No. of Council Houses sold during year.
Urban Districts																																								
Arundel M.B.	992	249	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	13	11	1	-	1	24	-	-	-	172	77	4	-	-	-	-	51	15	-	10	35	-
Bognor Regis	9114	1059	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	157*	-	-	22	115	29	7	+22	615	873*	-	82	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	395	-
Chichester M.B.	5720	1518†	426	339	-	-	126	32	-	5	-	16	-	47	-	32	53	4	-	-	22	-	-	-	931	364	17	2	50	-	-	117	339	-	-	154	-
Crawley	9790	780	N/A	33	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	1653	-	-	-	2774	-	-	-	From 1.4.56 - 66	1653	-	81	-	-	-	13	Not yet determined			207	-
Horsham	5718	1268	97	97	5	-	-	27	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	29	354	20	-	22	138	1	-	+1	720	731	13	27	-	1	-	24	13	121	329	528	6
Littlehampton	4586	714	-	29	4	-	-	25	-	6	-	3	-	4	-	24	53	7	-	16	16	6	2	+4	476	304	7	16	-	-	1	48	35	-	-	214	1
Shoreham-by-Sea	4760	734	148	145	3	30	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	32	168	28	-	8	173	2	-	+2	552	1026	34	-	30	-	6	110	27	-	-	239	-
Southwick	4000	672	-	230	-	51	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	-	-	113	35	-	-	35	-	-	-	511	340	35	-	50	-	-	59	30	1	171	171	-
Worthing M.B.	25087	2373	-	88	20	43	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	805	-	-	37	394	40	-	+48	1504	3151	69	64	133	-	-	79	83	-	-	1061	-
TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS	69967	9427	692	966	32	124	16	97	-	23	-	27	-	68	-	337	3367	95	-	106	3891	86	9	+77	5547	8519	179	272	283	1	7	631	542	122	510	2999	7
Rural Districts																																								
Chanctonbury	7040	1472	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	101	-	-	64	-	6	1	+5	902	648	-	4	50	-	5	678	-	-	4	210	-
Chichester	14748	1991	400	363	-	-	15	13	-	-	8	22	-	-	-	46	306	40	-	-	-	-	2	-2	1444	1359	49	-	-	24	3	109	360	-	-	697	1
Horsham	6612	1196	211	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	59	-	-	-	44	160	11	-	7	54	4	6	-2	945	601	23	23	48	-	1	21	75	-	-	387	-
Midhurst	5537	684	396	220	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	16	-	5	-	28	46	22	-	-	20	14	21	-7	562	396	92		-	11	5	336	150	-	100	344	-
Petworth	3160	528	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	8	1	2	-1	310	59	70		-	24	1	18	150	-	20	200	-
Worthing	12189	1590	476	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	40	461	33	-	-	300	10	2	+8	990	1330	29	75	21	-	1	102	33	-	7	688	-
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS	48286	7461	1490	1399	-	-	15	13	-	11	32	136	-	17	-	238	1074	106	-	91	382	35	34	+1	5233	4393	101	102	119	59	16	1866	768	-	124	2526	1
TOTAL ADMIN. COUNTY	119053	16888	2182	2365	32	124	31	110	-	34	32	163	-	85	-	575	4441	201	-	197	4273	121	43	+78	10780	12912	280	374	402	60	23	2497	1310	122	634	5525	8

NOTES:
* Includes 13 homes erected by private persons with State assistance under Housing Acts.
† Includes 43 purchases for slum clearance.
ϕ These houses are included in an area scheduled for comprehensive redevelopment but not yet officially represented.

Housing Acts.

The following Table shows the position regarding unfit houses not included in clearance areas:-

Unfit Houses NOT included in Clearance Areas, 1956.

COUNTY DISTRICT	DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS												REPAIRS				
	Housing Act, 1936						Housing Act, 1949				Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 (Sec. 10(1). Closing Order		Number of Houses rendered fit by informal action by Local Authority under Public Health and Housing Acts.	Action under Statutory Powers			
	Sec. 11 Houses Demolished		Sec. 11 Houses Closed and Order still in force		Sec. 12 Parts of Buildings Closed		Sec. 3(1) Closing Orders made		Sec. 3(2) Closing Orders Substituted for Demolition Orders					Public Health Acts		Housing Act 1936 (Secs. 9, 10, 11 and 16)	
														Number of houses in which defects were remedied or houses made fit following service of formal notice			
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of			By Owner	By Local Authority in Default	By Owner	By Local Authority in Default
	Houses	Persons displaced	Houses	Persons displaced	Houses	Persons displaced	Houses	Persons displaced	Houses	Persons displaced	Houses	Persons displaced					
Urban Districts																	
Arundel M.B.	4	1	3	7	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	1	-	1	-
Bognor Regis	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	1	2	-
Chichester M.B.	2	-	13	27	-	-	3	8	3	-	1	4	109	4	-	4	-
Crawley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Horsham	8	1	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	24	23	-	1	-
Littlehampton	-	-	1	5	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	1	-	3	-
Shoreham-by-Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	11	-	1	-
Southwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-
Worthing M.B.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	2	1	4	1
TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS	22	2	26	40	6	13	3	8	3	-	5	13	594	42	2	16	1
Rural Districts																	
Chichester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	673	2	-	3	-
Chichester	5	-	22	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	5	-	3	-
Horsham	10	-	38	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	7	5	-	14	-
Midhurst	11	34	14	33	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	324	5	-	9	-
Petworth	14	23	6	15	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	18	5	-	7	-
Worthing	4	9	1	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	3	-	1	-
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS	44	66	81	163	1	4	1	2	2	6	6	10	1221	25	-	37	-
TOTAL ADMIN. COUNTY	66	68	107	203	7	17	4	10	5	6	11	23	1815	67	2	53	1

Improvement Grants - Housing Acts, 1949 to 1954.

The Table below shows the number of applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, 1949 to 1954, made in the County throughout the year.

COUNTY DISTRICT	No. of applications & Houses dealt with by Local Authority 1949 to 1955 incl.						No. of applications & Houses dealt with by Local Authority during 1956						No. of applications approved in respect of owner-occupiers	Average cost per dwelling approved	Average rent fixed (per annum).
	Receiv -ed		Approv -ed		Reject -ed		Receiv -ed		Approv -ed		Reject -ed				
	Applica-tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica-tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica-tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica-tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica-tions	No. of Dwellings	Applica-tions	No. of Dwellings		£	£
Urban Districts															
Arundel M.B.	2	2	-	-	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	250	65
Bognor Regis	4	4	1	1	3	3	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	489	48
Chichester M.B.	21	21	17	17	4	4	24	24	21	21	3	3	17	287	85
Crawley	Not applicable						from 1.4.56. 2	2	-		2	2	-	-	-
Horsham	41	44	36	39	5	5	24	25	20	21	4	4	-	176	46
Littlehampton	4	4	4	4	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	6	400	55
Shoreham-by-Sea	20	20	4	4	16	16	3	3	1	1	2	2	5	279	49
Southwick	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369	78
Worthing M.B.	13	16	11	13	2	3	13	13	13	13	-	-	18	254	78
TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS	106	112	74	79	32	33	77	78	59	60	18	18	47	-	-
Rural Districts															
Chanctonbury	42	64	34	49	8	15	21	23	19	21	2	2	2	393	34
Chichester	141	141	141	141	-	-	96	96	92	92	4	4	-	237	41
Horsham	not available		84	139	not available		44	59	41	56	3	3	32	639	55
Midhurst	81	120	70	103	11	17	42	64	40	62	2	2	31	671	63
Petworth	53	62	36	45	17	17	25	34	22	31	3	3	12	680	56
Worthing	68	68	58	58	10	10	24	24	21	21	3	3	3	301	63
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS	385	455	423	535	46	59	252	300	235	283	17	17	80	-	-
TOTAL ADMIN. COUNTY	491	567	497	614	78	92	329	378	294	343	35	35	127	-	-

The grants made averaged 50% of the cost of the improvements excepting in cases where the expenditure exceeded £400. per dwelling.

Rural Housing Survey.

Periodical review of the Rural Housing Survey commenced in 1944 (on the instructions of the Ministry of Health following the recommendations of the Hobhouse Report) give figures as set out in the following Table.

In considering the figures regard should be had to the different standards adopted in column 1 - some Districts have altered the standard to bring in the new valuations of the houses.

Comparing the figures with 1955, there appears to be a further improvement in the standards of the houses, a decrease in the number of overcrowded dwelling and in the list of outstanding applications for new houses.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1956.

Rural District	Rateable Value Limit of Houses within survey	No. of houses surveyed and re-surveyed	Present Classification of Houses									
			Satisfactory in all respects		Minor Defects		Requiring Repair structural alterations or improvements		Appropriate for re-conditioning under Grants +		Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost	
	(1)	(2)	No. (3)	% (4)	No. (5)	% (6)	No. (7)	% (8)	No. (9)	% (10)	No. (11)	% (12)
	£.											
Chanctonbury	40	5542	3202	57.8	2075	37.5	245	4.4	2	0.0	18	0.3
Chichester	20	7623 ☆	1273	16.7	1223	16.0	4412	57.9	-	-	715	9.4
Horsham	26	4268	1067	25.0	1921	45.0	996	23.5	1707	40.0	284	6.5
Midhurst	20	3380	457	13.5	479	14.2	2083	61.6	2303	68.1	361 *	10.7
Petworth	15	1372 ø	318	23.6	118	8.4	684	51.0	68	4.9	228	17.0
Worthing	40	8883	3891	43.8	1939	21.9	3053	34.3	319	3.6	166	1.9
TOTALS	-	31068	11208	36.1	7755	25.0	11473	36.9	4399	14.2	1772	5.7

\+ Figures included in column 9 are also included in other categories.
☆ Originally 7784 - but reduced to 7623 due to Sec. 11 action, i.e. conversions etc.
* This figure includes 37 houses demolished, 65 the subject of demolition Orders, 32 undertakings not fit for human habitation and 7 Closing Orders, giving a net figure of 220.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 to 1955.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 307.

Schemes for the installation, extension and alteration of sewerage, sewage disposal, and water supplies are submitted by Rural District Councils and the North West Sussex Joint Water Board for the observations of the County Council before submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the purposes of obtaining a grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, and also to enable the Rural Districts and the Board to participate in the County Council's scheme for grant aid. Under this scheme the County Council pay 50% of the aggregate net adjusted deficiency incurred by the Rural District above a 2d rate for water and 8d in the pound for sewerage.

In order to expedite dealing with the applications of Rural Districts and the North West Sussex Joint Water Board for grant aid under the above Schemes, the County Council in November 1954 authorised the appointment of a special Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee - namely the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Sub-Committee - with power to submit their decisions direct to the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the County Council.

During 1956 seven meetings of this Sub-Committee were held and in addition to dealing with the applications set out below also gave consideration to (a) many letters from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government relating to alterations in the methods used and the amounts of grants made under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts (b) the effects of new schemes on Rateable Values (c) the variation in water charges in different districts (d) probable effects of trial boreholes (e) increased cost of approved schemes often due to Rural Districts not being able to commence work soon after approval by County Council.

During 1955, the Government altered the method of payment of lump sum grants to periodic payments spread over the period of loan (sometimes 30 years).

All the rural districts, excepting Chanctonbury, are receiving grant aid for sewerage and sewage treatment, and all, (some through a Joint Water Board) except Worthing Rural District, are receiving grants towards water supplies.

The following applications were received during the year:-

Sewerage and Sewage Treatment

District	Parish or Village	Works
Chichester R.D.	Maudlin	Alterations to Sewage Treatment Works
	Prinsted	Sewerage
	Selsey	Extensions to sewers
	Tangmere	Alterations to Sewage Treatment Works
	Yapton	Improvements to Sewage Treatment Works.
Horsham R.D.	Horsham Rural (Pondtail Rd.)	Sewerage and extension to Warnham Sewage Treatment Works.
Midhurst R.D.	Tillington	Sewerage & Sewage Treatment Works.
Worthing R.D.	Houghton	Sewerage & Sewage Treatment Works.

Water

District	Parish	Works
Midhurst	Midhurst	Descaling of Water Mains
Petworth	Petworth	Extension of mains Provision of new Chlorination apparatus.

Water Supplies in Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The position regarding water supplies in the six rural districts of the County can be seen from the following table. It is interesting to note that 1298 houses are without a piped main water supply and this number includes some who have a piped supply from their own wells.

Rural District	No. of Houses in area	Number of houses supplied by			Houses without Piped Supply	Houses without Piped Supply which cannot be supplied at reasonable cost	
		Public main	Stand pipe	Private Main			
Chanctonbury	7469	7193	Nil	50	224*	224*	*Most well supplies are piped to house.
Chichester	14748	13744	207	385	412ø	206ø	øA number of houses have piped supply from wells
Horsham	6612	6411	2	88	111	111	
Midhurst	5549	4287	-	1030	232	193	
Petworth	3160	3011	-	57	92	79	
Worthing	12189	11533	-	429	227	227	
TOTALS	49727	46179	209	2039	1298	1040	

Sampling of Water on behalf of the North-West Sussex Joint Water Board, 1956.

Total No. of samples (bacteriological)	512 @
No. procured from:-	
Pumping Stations	375
Satisfactory	369
Fairly Satisfactory	4
Unsatisfactory	2 *
Distribution Points	93
Satisfactory	86
Fairly Satisfactory	5
Unsatisfactory	2
New Mains before Public Use	44
Satisfactory	32
* Fairly Satisfactory	4
* Unsatisfactory	8
Chemical Analysis - all Satisfactory	14

@ During the absence through illness of the County Sanitary Officer - Chanctonbury R.D.C. procured 81 samples included in total.

* Samples were from untreated water.

* In some cases these unsatisfactory samples may be repeat samples taken from New Mains previously found unsatisfactory and all were prior to the Main being brought into service.

Other Water Sampling.

27 samples of water were procured from Homes and Institutions in the County - three proved only fairly satisfactory when examined bacteriologically, the remaining 24 were satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Labelling of Food Order, 1953

Food Standards Order, 1944-1954

Public Health (Preservatives, Condensed and Dried Milk) Regulations

Samples procured for examination under the above legislation during the year ended 31st December, 1956.

	MILK			
	Channel Island	Other than Channel Island	Other than Milk	Total
Submitted to the County Analyst ..	3	40	430	473
Submitted to Public Health Laboratories	-	60	-	60
Examined Departmentally	102	535	-	637
	105	635	430	1,170

Particulars of samples analysed by the County Analyst.

		Number Analysed	Genuine	Reported against
1.	Liquid Milk: Channel Island	24	11	13
	Other than Channel Island	19	12	7
2.	Processed Milk, cream, and food made from milk	27	25	2
3.	Edible fats and oil	19	18	1
4.	Preserves	6	6	-
5.	Tinned, Bottled, & dried articles	78	76	2
6.	Alcoholic Beverages	26	22	4
7.	Non-Alcoholic Beverages	27	27	-
8.	Sugar and flour confectionery ..	27	27	-
9.	Meat and fish products (not included in 5)	25	22	3
10.	Vinegars, pickles and sauces.. ..	20	19	1
11.	Spices, flavourings & essences ..	8	8	-
12.	Cereal products	5	4	1
13.	Medicines, drugs and surgical preparations	15	15	-
14.	Miscellaneous	147	113	34
		473	405	68

PROSECUTIONS: Selling Ice Cream 53% deficient in fat ... Fined £10. 0. 0. and Costs £8.11.0. Total ... £18.11s.0d.
14 Summonses for selling bread and butter adulterated with margarine .. Fined £50 and Costs £35.7s.6d. Total.. £85.7s.6d.

[illegible] Milk Act, 1936.

Prohibition of Foodstuffs, 1937.

Food Examiners Report, 1936-1937.

Public Health Preservatives, Standard and Other Milk Regulations

Samples processed for distribution under the above legislation during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

	J E R S E Y			
	Channel Island	Other than Channel Island	Other than Milk	Total
Submitted to the County Analyst ..	3	60	450	477
Submitted to Public Health Laboratories	-	60	-	60
Unofficial Departmentally	103	375	-	477
	103	435	450	1,014

Preliminary of samples analysed by the County Analyst.

	Number Analysed	Genuine	Imported Sample
Adapted Milk: Channel Island	24	12	12
Other than Channel Island	19	12	7
Processed Milk, cream, and food made from milk	27	25	2
Edible fats and oil	19	18	1
Preserves	6	6	-
Tinned, bottled, & dried articles	73	70	3
Alcoholic Beverages	26	22	4
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	27	27	-
Sugar and Flour confectionery ..	27	27	-
Meat and fish products (see Ministerial Circular No. 3)	25	22	3
Vinegars, pickles and sauces.. ..	20	19	1
Spices, flavourings & essences ..	8	8	-
Cereal products	5	4	1
Medicines, drugs and medical preparations	15	15	-
Miscellaneous	147	143	4
	423	405	18